


The
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
—A History

*"And we among the northland plains and lakes,
We youthful dwellers in a younger land,
Turn eastward to the wide Atlantic waste,
And feel the clasp of England's outstretched hand."*

—ARTHUR STRINGER

Copyright, 1927
Copyright, Canada, 1927



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation



The Dominion Pub. Co. Ltd.

Eng. by Finlay & Co.

[Handwritten signature]

The
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
—*A History*

1615 - 1927

By
JESSE EDGAR MIDDLETON
Author of "The Municipality of Toronto; a History"

AND
FRED LANDON, M.A.
Librarian of the University of Western Ontario

Volume III.

THE DOMINION PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



Wm. Hendrie

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

WILLIAM HENDRIE—A native of Scotland and a member of an ancient and prominent Scotch family of French origin, Mr. Hendrie came to Canada in 1855 as a young man of twenty-four years and settled in Hamilton, Province of Ontario, where he made his home from then on to the time of his death in 1906. Originally intended for a legal career, he soon discovered his preference for a life of more active participation in business affairs, and at the age of seventeen years accepted a position with the Glasgow & Southwestern Railway, a step which was destined to become a deciding influence in the development of his future. From that point on he continued throughout his entire life to be connected, as builder, organizer, capitalist and executive officer, with railroads, and he became one of that small group of men of vision and courage who laid the foundations of Canada's great railway systems and thereby made one of the most valuable contributions to the marvellous development and prosperity which has been enjoyed by the Dominion in ever increasing measure. His own fortune grew apace as all the activities of the land of his adoption expanded and multiplied and permitted him not only to make important and extensive investments in many directions and to take an ever widening share in the building up of Canada, but also to devote much of his energy, thought and means to matters not directly connected with his many enterprises. He was one of the earliest to discern the need for improving Canada's livestock and to import highly bred horses and other live stock for his stock farm at East Flamboro, near Hamilton, where agricultural work of great value to the farmers of Ontario was carried on. In this direction his chief interest always was the breeding of fine horses of all types, and for many years he was one of the leading figures of the Canadian turf and an extensive and very successful exhibitor at horse shows and fairs, both in Canada and the United States, as well as the breeder and owner of many famous thoroughbred and trotting horses. To public affairs, to the development of all sports, to charities and to the religious life of his community and of the country at large he gave freely of his wide experience and of his means, but always so unostentatiously that the very great extent of his liberality was known only to few. His home life at his beautiful Hamilton estate, "Holmstead," was typical of all of his many fine qualities of the heart and mind. The head of a large family, he led the life of an English country gentleman in the best sense of the word, and, though simple and unassuming in his own tastes and habits, he enjoyed to entertain his friends and have them share the pleasure which he derived from the many fine paintings and other things of beauty which he had assembled in his house. Mr. Hendrie was of a

most lovable and kindly disposition, always genial, but never undignified, and his great popularity was a tribute to his character and to the energy and integrity by means of which he had achieved his success.

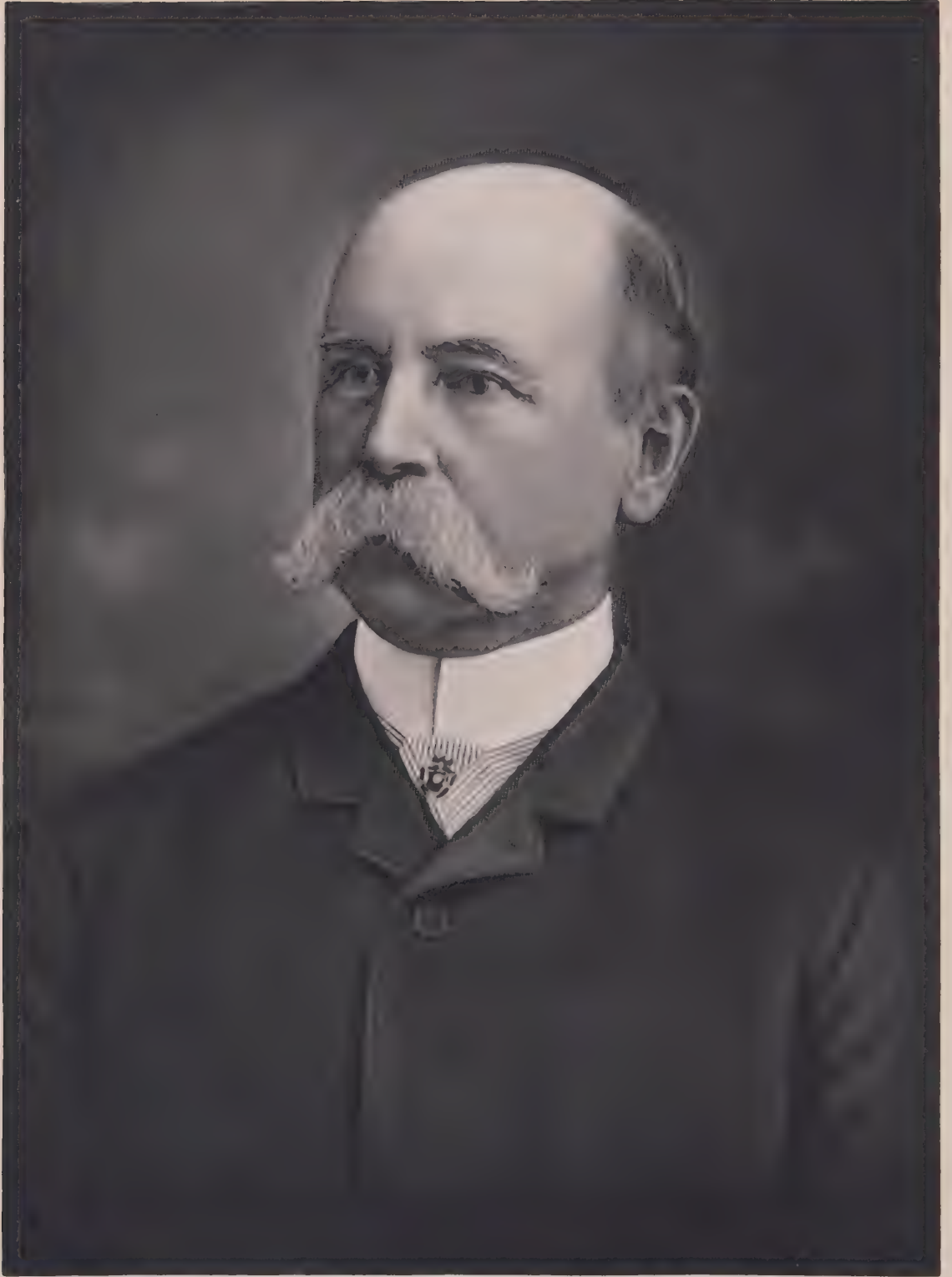
William Hendrie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 11th, 1831, the eldest son of John and Jessie (Strathearn) Hendrie. The Hendrie name originated in France, but is to be found in Scotland as far back as 1685. According to the family traditions William and George Hendry, brothers, left their native France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and went to Scotland, where William located at Ayr in 1685 and George in Perthshire, the latter continuing to spell his name Hendry, while the former adopted the spelling of Hendrie. From William Hendrie the line descends through his son, George Hendrie, of Gibston; through the latter's son, William Hendrie, also of Gibston; through his son, George Hendrie, born in 1751, died in 1819, of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, and his wife, a member of the Crynion family; and through their eldest son, William Hendrie, the grandfather of the subject of this article. He was born May 10th, 1772, and lived at Gateside Farm, near Ayr, where he died December 27th, 1852, having married, February 9th, 1795, Christina Gemmell, who had predeceased him, September 11th, 1842. The fifth of their twelve children and their third son, John Hendrie, was born at Gateside Farm, Ayr, Scotland, September 27th, 1802, but later removed to Glasgow, thence to Hamilton, Ontario, where he died in 1864, having married, in 1829, Jessie Strathearn, and they were the parents of nine children: 1. Jessie King, born March 24th, 1830, married James Boyd Thomson. 2. and 3. Twins, William, of whom further, and Christine, married William K. Muir, both born November 11th, 1831. 4. George, born February 9th, 1834, associated in business with his brother, William, and for many years a resident of Detroit, Michigan. 5. Jane, born January 4th, 1835. 6. Eliza, born December 17th, 1837, married ——— Smith, of Ayr. 7. John, born November 25th, 1839, died at Hamilton, Ontario, where he was engaged successfully in the import and export of horses with Mr. Douglas. 8. Mary, born January 28th, 1842, married David Gillies, of Hamilton, Ontario, where she died. 9. Isabelle, born September 30th, 1848, married Alexander Gartshore, and died in Scotland.

William Hendrie was educated in Glasgow, where he attended both grammar and high schools. He then spent two years as a clerk in a lawyer's office, but at the age of seventeen years decided to give up a legal career and devote himself to business. In 1848 he accepted a position with the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway, where he remained for three years and began to acquire that interest and

knowledge of railway affairs which was to lead him in later years to such great successes in Canada. In 1851 he resigned and accepted a position in the main offices of the Northeastern Railway at Newcastle-on-Tyne, a position which he held for four years, spent chiefly in this road's freight department. In 1855 the Great Western Railway of Canada made him an attractive offer of a position in its freight department and Mr. Hendrie decided to leave his native country and come to the New World. He settled in Hamilton, Ontario, which remained his home from that time on and where his rise was rapid. Soon after assuming his new duties he saw the necessity for the systematic collection and delivery of freight and recognized the great opportunities which such an enterprise seemed to hold. With the approval of Mr. C. J. Brydges, then managing director of the Great Western, Mr. Hendrie, in 1855, formed a partnership with John Shedden under the name of Shedden & Hendrie for the establishment of a cartage business, with branches at Hamilton and London, and other points, and after 1856, also at Toronto, where Mr. Shedden made his headquarters, while Mr. Hendrie handled the Hamilton end of the business. The undertaking, started with only three horses, met with great success from its inception and was carried on in its original form until 1858, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Shedden taking over the business in Toronto and all points east, and Mr. Hendrie, Hamilton and all points west. At the same time Mr. Hendrie formed a new firm with his brother, George Hendrie, known as Hendrie & Company, Ltd., which prospered and expanded tremendously with the growth of the country. Subsequently Mr. Hendrie greatly extended his activities and became one of the best known contractors, builders and promoters of railroads, both in Canada and the United States. His first contracting work of importance was the laying of the pipes for the Hamilton Water Works, which was completed very successfully and efficiently and which was followed in the early sixties by the extension of the switch and station facilities of the Great Western, west to London. From then on contract after contract followed in quick succession, and Mr. Hendrie soon acquired a high and far reaching reputation for the size of his operations and the promptness, efficiency and honesty of his organization and its work. Amongst the many railroads built by Mr. Hendrie and his associates, which included at various times Messrs. Dawson, Symmes and Mitchell, Sir W. P. Howland, as well as his own sons, should be mentioned especially the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, the Hamilton & Northwestern, the Harrisburg & Brantford, the Canfield & Welland, the Allanburg & Clifton, the Northern & Pacific Junction, the Detroit, Marquette & Mackinaw, the northern division of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, several parts of the Detroit & Milwaukee, the Ontario & Quebec, and many others. In the old days of the pioneer railways Mr. Hendrie was on the directorate of the Northern and Northwestern, the Hamil-

ton and Northwestern, and president of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway. In later years, as his personal fortune increased greatly, he became one of the leading capitalists and financiers of the Province of Ontario, having investments and a directing hand in a large number of important enterprises of great variety. At one time he was a director of the Ontario Cotton Company, the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company, the Canadian Life Assurance Company, the Toronto Ferry Company, the Hamilton Gas Company, the Victoria Rolling Stock Company, the Detroit City Railway Company, the Grand River Street Railway Company, the Canada Northwest Land Company, the Northern Navigation Company, the Hamilton Steel Company, the Imperial Bank of Canada, and others. In a number of these enterprises he also held executive positions, and in 1895 took over the Hamilton Bridge Company, of which he became president and which has become one of the leading industrial establishments of Canada, still remaining under the control of the Hendrie family.

In spite of the tremendous demands upon his time and energy made by these many and varied duties and responsibilities, Mr. Hendrie found it possible to give much attention to many other activities. He was always deeply interested in agricultural affairs and made valuable contributions to its progress. For many years he was a director and numerous times president of the Hamilton Great Central Fair Association, which he had helped to organize. He was a firm believer in the necessity of continuously improving the breed of horses, cattle and sheep and he was the first to import and breed Leicester and Cotswold sheep. This work was carried on at his Valley Stock Farm located just outside of Hamilton, where he also went extensively and with great success into the breeding of thoroughbred, trotting and heavy draught horses. He was a large exhibitor at fairs and horse-shows in Canada and in the United States and his entries invariably carried off their share of prizes and awards. His stallions were known wide and far and were always in great demand for breeding purposes, and they contributed greatly to the improvement of Canadian horses, as did also his equally noted brood mares. His work along these lines was greatly appreciated by the Provincial, Dominion and Imperial authorities and received official recognition at various times. He was a constant and liberal supporter of the Canadian Turf and he was one of the organizers of the Ontario Jockey Club, of which he was elected president, retaining this office to the time of his death. The famous and exclusive Jockey Club of England paid him the honor of electing him, in 1906, to honorary membership. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party and its principles, but he never sought or desired public office. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church and more particularly with Central Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, serving for ten years as chairman of its board of managers and for many



Alex Murray

years as chairman of its board of trustees. In every other way, too, he took an active and always helpful part in the various aspects of his community's life, but his many fine deeds of kindness and generosity were always accomplished with such utter lack of ostentation that only few knew the extent of his liberality. In his beautiful home, "Holmstead," on Bold Street, Hamilton, he also indulged his fine tastes for good paintings, books and other beautiful things, and there his happiest hours were spent surrounded by his large family, of which he was justly proud and over which he presided with wisdom and kindness.

Mr. Hendrie married (first), November 11th, 1856, Margaret Walker, born at Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland, May 9th, 1836, died July 15th, 1873, at Hamilton, where she lies buried. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrie were the parents of eight children: 1. Colonel Sir John Strathearn, (see a following biography). 2. James Walker, born August 15th, 1859. 3. Elizabeth Strathearn, born July 14th, 1861, married Colonel John D. Hay, of Toronto, and mother of four children: i. Margaret, wife of Dr. William Wilson, of London, England; ii. Hendrie, married Margaret Wise, of Toronto; iii. Strathearn, married to Marion Beck, daughter of the late Sir Adam Beck; iv. Robert, married to Lally Watson. 4. Colonel William (see a following biography). 5. George Muir (see a following biography). 6. Margaret Walker, born June 9th, 1867, married Douglas Braithwaite, retired banker of Montreal, and mother of three children: i. Marjory, married (first) to Captain Warren and (second) to Schuyler Snively; ii. Dorothy, who lost her life on the "Lusitania"; iii. Mary, married (first) Captain Drummond and (second) Captain Thomas Stoker. 7. Anne Montgomery, born January 29th, 1869. 8. Christina Mary, born February 27th, 1873, married Major A. H. Eckford and a resident of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Mr. Hendrie married (second), September 22nd, 1875, at Hamilton, Mary Murray, a native of Hamilton, and daughter of Alexander Murray, (q.v.). Of this marriage there were born three children: 1. Murray, (see a following biography). 2. Mary Alice Maude, born October 2nd, 1877, married Henry Ledyard, of Detroit, Michigan, and mother of four children: Augustus Canfield, Mary Hendrie, Harry, Jr., and William Hendrie. 3. Phyllis Murray Callender, born December 26th, 1884, married to Allen Case, a manufacturer of Toronto. Mrs. Hendrie has continued to reside at "Holmstead," Hamilton, since the death of her husband. She is a lady of rare charm and grace and during her husband's life presided most successfully over his large house, being widely known as a perfect hostess. She shared her husband's fondness for beautiful things and for home life and has been a devoted mother. Like Mr. Hendrie she dispensed for many years with a very free hand of her large means and is noted and greatly beloved for her many acts of charity and kindness, for her wide culture and good taste, for her many Christian

virtues and for her dignity and lack of ostentation.

Mr. Hendrie passed away at his home after a prolonged illness, June 27th, 1906, at the age of seventy-five years, and was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. The very large outpouring of his fellow citizens of all classes at his funeral, was, perhaps, the clearest and finest testimony that could have been paid to his many admirable qualities, his kindness of heart, his keenness of mind and his unflinching public spirit, qualities which had made him one of the best beloved men in the Province of Ontario and in the city of Hamilton.

ALEXANDER MURRAY—A native of Scotland, but for many years, from his early manhood to the time of his death in 1908, a resident of Hamilton, Wentworth County, the late Mr. Murray was one of this city's most prominent, substantial and respected business men. Although, outside of his business, he devoted most of his time to his home and family, he always took a sincere and helpful interest in the civic and religious life of his community, and every movement tending to promote the development and welfare of Hamilton, its people and its institutions, could always count upon his liberal moral and financial support.

Alexander Murray was born at Kinnoull Hill, near the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, Scotland, January 11, 1823. He was educated in the schools of his native country and there grew to manhood, coming to Hamilton as a young man. After settling in Canada he entered the mercantile business and, for more than forty years, was an important factor in the commercial life of Hamilton. He was highly respected for his many sterling qualities and his strict honesty and was widely known in Ontario. He resided in a very beautiful home, "Arlo House," on Main Street, West, which was one of the finest homes in that section of Hamilton. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he took a sincere and helpful interest.

Mr. Murray married at Toronto, March 1, 1850, Mary Fraser, born at Rosebank, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1823, a daughter of John Fraser. Mrs. Murray, likewise, was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was greatly admired for her charm and culture and for her many acts of kindness and Christian charity. Mr. and Mrs. Murray were the parents of six children: 1. William, born December 29, 1850, died August 12, 1851. 2. James, born October 11, 1852, died at Hamilton, November 21, 1893. 3. Mary, widow of William Hendrie, Sr., (see preceding biography), residing at "Holmstead," Hamilton. 4. John, born June 25, 1856, died August 14, 1892. 5. Alice, married the late Charles Jonas Jones, at one time clerk of the district court of Hamilton, deceased March 17, 1923, since which Mrs. Jones has made her home on Bay Street, South, Hamilton. 6. Alexander, Jr., born December 2, 1858, died in 1920.

Mr. Murray died at his home on Main Street, West, Hamilton, April 19, 1908, in his eighty-sixth year, and was buried in Hamilton Cemetery, where

his wife, who had died December 20, 1895, in her seventy-second year, at "Arlo House," Hamilton, had also been laid to rest. Through his death his family lost a loving and devoted father, his many friends a genial and faithful associate, his city an upright and useful citizen, and his country a patriotic worker for its prosperity and advancement.

A newspaper of the day said of Mr. Murray: "A gentleman of the old school, courteous, considerate and high-minded, Mr. Murray will long be remembered kindly by a generation which knew him only as a survival."

COLONEL THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.—Eminent for many years in his native Ontario as a statesman, military officer, engineer, industrialist, capitalist and sportsman, the late Sir John Strathearn Hendrie represented the highest type of public spirited, useful citizenship. In the several important fields of human endeavour to which he devoted his great talents and energies he not only achieved signal success, but also made valuable and lasting contributions to the welfare and progress of Hamilton, of the Province of Ontario, and of the Dominion of Canada. As president of the Bank of Hamilton and of the Hamilton Bridge Works and as a director in numerous other important enterprises he displayed great executive ability and sound business judgment. For more than a quarter of a century he was an active officer in the Canadian Artillery, rising to the rank of colonel, and his popularity with both his fellow officers and the enlisted personnel was equalled only by his efficiency and capacity for leadership. Representing West Hamilton in the Provincial Legislature for four successive terms, he proved himself a very able and sound legislator, just as he had previously shown his capacity for public service by the excellent business administration which Hamilton enjoyed during his two terms as its Mayor. When he was appointed in 1914 by the Governor-General of that period, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, to the highest office in the Province, the Lieutenant-Governorship, Ontario could, indeed, count itself fortunate to have, throughout the difficult years of the World War, at the head of its government as able, steady, energetic, patriotic and inspiring a figure as Sir John Strathearn Hendrie. That, in spite of his many great responsibilities, both of a public and a private nature, he found it still possible to give much time and attention to the lighter side of life, as a breeder and owner of many fine and successful race horses, as a liberal supporter and keen participant in other sports, and as a genial member of numerous clubs in Hamilton and Toronto, only proved again how many-sided his mental equipment was, how untiring his energy, and how well balanced his outlook on life.

Colonel Sir John Strathearn Hendrie was born at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, August 15, 1857,

the eldest son of the late William Hendrie (q.v.) and Margaret (Walker) Hendrie. He was educated at the Hamilton School and at Upper Canada College, Toronto. After graduating from the latter he took up railroad work in which his father was extensively interested. For some years he acquired valuable practical experience as a civil engineer with various railways in Ontario and then for a number of years engaged in association with his father as a builder of and contractor for railways in Michigan and Canada. At that time he was an associate member of the Society of Civil Engineers, of which organization he remained a distinguished patron throughout his entire life. Before long he became associated with another enterprise founded by his father, the Hamilton Bridge Works, first as manager and vice-president and later as president, which latter position he held for many years till the time of his death. Under his aggressive and skillful management this concern was brought to a very high degree of efficiency and prosperity and became widely known as one of the leading enterprises of its type in Canada. In other directions, too, his rise in industrial, commercial and financial circles was rapid and in 1903 he became a director of the Bank of Hamilton and in 1914 its president, positions which he likewise continued to hold throughout his life and in which he rendered highly valuable services to this important financial institution and to the business world at large. He was also a director and vice-president of Hendrie & Company, a director of the Great West Life Insurance Company and of the Mercantile Trust Company, and at one time a director and councillor of the Hamilton Board of Trade and a director of the Niagara Navigation Company.

Heavy as were the responsibilities involved in his connection with these many important enterprises, they represented only one side of Sir John's activities. In political and municipal life he was equally prominent and in 1901 and 1902 he was elected Mayor of Hamilton, while in the latter year he was elected for the first time to the Provincial Legislature from West Hamilton, which district re-elected him continuously until 1911. During his service in the legislature, which continued until 1914, he was chairman of the railway committee from 1905 to 1912 and it was he who prepared and introduced the Ontario Railway Act and later the Ontario Railway and Municipal Act. He also served as a member of the Hydro-Electric Commission, of the Patriotic Fund Committee and of the Battlefields Commission, and as president of the South African War Fund. On the defeat of the Ross Government in 1905, Sir John joined the ministry of the late Sir James Whitney as minister without portfolio, having declined the proffered portfolio of Public Works, and he continued to serve in this capacity until 1914. In that year the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario became vacant, and Sir John was recognized as such an outstanding figure in public life that the appointment to this



John S. Skendzel

high office came to him almost as a matter of course. In the military affairs of the Province he was one of the most widely known, most active and most useful men. Joining the 4th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, in 1883, as Captain, he was promoted major in 1899 in command of this Battery stationed at Hamilton. From 1903 to 1909 he was lieutenant-colonel in command of the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Artillery, and from then on he was on the reserve list of officers. He was largely instrumental in bringing his militia unit to that state of perfection which enabled it to achieve the record of being the only Canadian Battery unit to go overseas during the World War as a unit and the only Canadian Militia Battery to serve overseas as a unit. In 1897 he had been honored with the command of the Canadian Artillery at Queen Victoria's Jubilee in London. His eminent services in military affairs found official recognition first in 1907 when he received the Long-Service medal and when he was appointed a C.V.O. In 1915 additional honours were bestowed upon him and he was created a K.C.M.G.

As a sportsman Sir John enjoyed an enviable reputation throughout Canada and the United States. On his "Valley Farm" estate, founded by his father just outside of Hamilton and known to horsemen all over the continent, he bred many first class and very successful thoroughbreds. For many years, at times in association with his brother, George Muir Hendrie (q.v.), he maintained an extensive and famous racing stable. Twice he won the historic King's Plate at the Ontario Jockey Club Track at Woodbine, and many other valuable stakes on Canadian and American tracks were triumphantly carried off by his entries. His great interest and deep love for horses resulted also in valuable contributions to the general improvement of the breed of horses in Ontario and in Canada. Fishing and shooting were two other sports in which he engaged whenever possible with great skill and enjoyment, and, indeed, all worth while outdoor sports could always count upon his friendly and liberal support. Sir John was a member of the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of several other Masonic bodies, including the Thirty-second degree. During the World War especially, but also prior and subsequent to it, he frequently lent his name and influence to patriotic and similar organizations as honorary president. His clubs included the Hamilton, of which he was an ex-chairman, the Tamahaac, the Hamilton Jockey, the Golf, and the Commercial, all of Hamilton; the Toronto, Albany, York, Military Institute and Ontario Jockey clubs, all of Toronto. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, and more particularly with Central Presbyterian Church of Hamilton.

Sir John married, April 2, 1885, Lena Maude Henderson, born at Kingston, Ontario, June 12,

1862, a daughter of Peter Robertson and Henrietta (Sweetland) Henderson, and a sister of Dr. William Henry Henderson, a well-known physician and surgeon of Kingston. Lady Hendrie's father was a well known and prominent citizen of Kingston and for many years managing director of the Montreal Transportation Company. Lady Hendrie for many years has been noted and greatly beloved for her many acts of charity and Christian spirit. Highly cultured and of unusual grace and charm, she ably supported her eminent husband throughout his many years in public life, and the period during which she presided over Government House at Toronto with grace and dignity, is still recalled with pleasure and admiration by all those who were fortunate enough to enjoy her hospitality and kindness. Sir John and Lady Hendrie made their home for many years at "Strathearn," James Street, South, Hamilton, where Lady Hendrie has continued to reside since her husband's death. They were the parents of three children: 1. Enid Strathearn, born January 11, 1888, married to Colonel William H. Owen, and a resident of Montreal. Colonel and Mrs. Owen are the parents of three children: Dilys Catharine Hendrie, Daphne Lena Hendrie, and Damaris Enid Hendrie. 2. William Ian Strathearn, of whom further. 3. Hugh Strathearn, born March 20, 1892, died May 7, 1907.

Major William Ian Strathearn Hendrie, second child and eldest son of the late Colonel Sir John Strathearn Hendrie and Lady Lena Maude (Henderson) Hendrie, was born at Hamilton, October 17, 1890. He was educated in Highfield School and at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, and the Royal Military College. After leaving college he became connected with the Hamilton Bridge Works, of which his father was president. His first position was that of a draughtsman from which he was later promoted assistant secretary, until, in 1923, he was elected vice-president which office he still holds. On the outbreak of the World War he enlisted with the 11th Battery, Canadian Artillery, with which he went overseas in 1914 as a lieutenant, being promoted Captain in 1915 and Major in 1917. He commanded the 18th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, in France, and returned with this unit to Canada at the close of the War. He was mentioned twice in dispatches and was awarded the D. S. O. In politics he is a Conservative, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. Major Hendrie married in 1920, Frances Eleanor Holton, a daughter of W. A. Holton, of Hamilton, in which city they make their home. Major and Mrs. Hendrie are the parents of three children: John Strathearn, 2nd, Hugh Strathearn, 2nd, and William Holton.

Sir John Strathearn Hendrie died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, July 17, 1923, after a comparatively short illness and while apparently recovering from a severe operation. His remains were laid to rest with the highest military and civil honours in Hamilton Cemetery, July 20, 1923. Dominion, Province and city were fully

represented, showing the deep regret at his passing and paying tribute to one who had greatly distinguished himself by his devotion to his country and his fellow citizens. To enumerate in detail all those who paid their last respects to this worthy son of Ontario, would mean to give a list of the leading figures in the public, political, military, financial and religious life of the Province. The active pallbearers were officers chosen from Sir John's most intimate friends, while the honorary pallbearers were some of the most notable men of Canada. The funeral was one of the most impressive occurrences in the history of Hamilton, the more so on account of the full military honours accorded to Sir John and on account of the great and spontaneous outpouring of all classes of citizens. His passing caused the deepest regret in all circles. Rich and poor, prominent and obscure, alike, were affected, and it could clearly be seen that his death left a gap felt by all classes of citizens. The city of Hamilton, of course, felt the loss more keenly than any other part of the Province. Flags flew at half mast everywhere, and words of sorrow were heard on all sides. By his death his family lost a loving husband, father, grandfather, son, brother and uncle, his community one of its most eminent sons and greatest benefactors, and his country a man of rare public spirit, of true generosity and kindness, and representative of the highest type of manhood and citizenship.

COLONEL WILLIAM HENDRIE—Standing out from the rank and file of successful men and good citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, was the towering figure of the late Colonel William Hendrie, conscientious in business and in the discharge of his public duties; patriotic, and a lover of that most picturesque and gallant creature, the thoroughbred race horse. From one angle he was widely known as president and manager of the Hendrie and Company, Ltd., Grand Trunk Railway Cartage Agents, and of the Hamilton Bridge Company. From another he had universal admiration because of his devoted military career and particularly efficient service as remount officer during the World War. He was president of the Ontario Jockey Club and a participant in every progressive civic movement and every worth while public contest which might affect the general welfare. Personality, vigorous and commanding; tongue, trenchant and telling; and pen, ready and fluent—all were at the service of any cause he advocated.

William Hendrie was born in Hamilton, Ontario, April 16, 1863, son of the late William and Margaret (Walker) Hendrie, and brother of the late Sir John S. Hendrie (q.v.). He was educated in Hamilton and Upper Canada College. His whole business career has been associated with the company founded by his father, Hendrie and Company, Ltd. In 1892 William Hendrie became president and manager, offices he held until his death. Strict honesty characterized his business methods, con-

tributing to the growing success of this and of other business ventures, including the Hamilton Bridge Company, to whose presidency he succeeded on the death of his brother, Sir John S. Hendrie. He was a director of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society; a member of the Advisory Board of the Royal Trust Company; president of St. Andrew Society, and past president of the Sons of Scotland; past president of the Military Institute of Toronto; and member of the Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. A Conservative in political inclination, he was broad-minded and tolerant, in spite of his own firm convictions. He was local president of the Moderation League and outspoken in its behalf at a time when open advocacy of moderation as opposed to prohibition of strong drink brought much adverse criticism upon a man. He was a loyal member of the Presbyterian church, but vigorously opposed to organic Church Union, against which he publicly spoke.

His military career was especially notable. It began early in 1891, when he joined the 48th Highlanders, which he commanded in 1911-12. At the outbreak of the World War, although past the age limit, Colonel Hendrie joined a combatant unit. He sacrificed ten years of service that might have counted toward advance in rank and accepted that of junior major in order to go to the front with the 48th Highlanders of Toronto. As a member of the first contingent, he was at Camp Valcartier, where his love of horses and knowledge of horse-flesh won him a position as officer in charge of the entire remount department of the First Canadian Division. Crossing to England, he again took charge of remounts in Salisbury Plains, and then with the British Army in France, where he was commander of the remount department of the Canadian Army. From high quarters came praise for his zeal and efficiency. During the last year of the war he was at Camp Borden in charge of Fourth Brigade. Although interested in the local garrison, he had been particularly devoted to the 48th Canadian Highlanders and had done much to perfect that organization. He rose from the rank of captain to colonel commanding the regiment.

Next in interest to Colonel Hendrie was the horse. From his father he inherited a love of thoroughbred racing animals, and he was one of the well-known judges of the Dominion and of the United States. For many years director of the Ontario Jockey Club, he was during his later years its president. In racing, as in all other matters, everybody recognized his high integrity.

Colonel Hendrie married, on June 5, 1901, in Hamilton, Elizabeth Ann Brown, who was born in that city, daughter of the late Adam Brown, "the Grand Old Man of Hamilton" (q.v.) and his wife, Mary (Kough) Brown. Their home life was ideally happy, and its surroundings at beautiful "Gateside" all that could be wished. Mrs. Hendrie is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Three children were born of the union: 1. William



William Hendree



Adam Brown

Brown, vice-president of Hendrie and Company, Ltd., residing at home. 2. George Campbell, also connected with the firm and living at home. 3. Mary, now Mrs. Ronald Stewart Cumming.

Death robbed Hamilton of a citizen who was for so many years a leader in such varied and important activities that his place will be hard to fill. He died on May 26, 1924, and was buried in Hamilton Cemetery. The Hamilton "Spectator" in an editorial speaks of him, in part, as follows:

In the passing to-day of Colonel Hendrie, Hamilton has lost one of her most prominent business men, a zealous patriot, a splendid soldier, a keen sportsman, and a gallant gentleman. Probably no Hamiltonian of the present day followed more closely in the footsteps of a revered parent adding lustre to the name than did Colonel Hendrie follow the paths trod by his illustrious father, the late William Hendrie, whose name he bore. The descendant a generation removed of an old Ayrshire Scotch family, Colonel Hendrie was steadfast and true to the traditions of the stock from which he sprang, wherever his business, his militia duties or his love for sport caused him to mingle there was he respected for the sterling qualities, which made the man.

In August, 1914, when war was declared, Colonel Hendrie was on the reserve list of the 48th Highlanders, which he had been instrumental in building. It was typical of the officer commanding and a splendid example to rank and file that he went overseas with the first Canadian contingent and rendered service so meritorious that his executive talents were enlisted in the organization of the Canadian remount depots in Great Britain and France. A noted horseman himself, it was but natural that Colonel Hendrie should have keen interest in the development of racing thoroughbreds, having been long associated first with his father, and latterly with his brothers, Colonel Sir John Hendrie and George Muir Hendrie, with "the sport of Kings."

Hamilton will extend its sincerest sympathy to the members of the family in their bereavement.

Colonel Hendrie was a man whom it was a privilege to know, and not only this City but the Empire is the poorer by his passing from our midst.

Below is given in full a poem written and dedicated to Colonel William Hendrie by John Stephen, Bard of St. Andrew Society:

Bursts of sun and gusty showers,
Greening elms and budding flowers;
Vagrant winds among the trees
Like the sound of far-off seas.

Wrap him in his tartan plaid
O'er him lay his shining blade
Carry the chieftain shoulder-high
Kilted comrades marching nigh.

Play the pipes he loved so well,
Muffled drums our sorrow tell
March with him along the way
Fragrant with the flowers of May.

Goes the Chief to his long rest
Honour throned within his breast
True to kith and kin and clan
Soul of Honour—gentleman.

Volley rattle into space,
Throbbing drums their echoes chase,
Wail the pipes o'er those now sleeping.
Leave we him in God's good keeping.

ADAM BROWN—For three quarters of a century Adam Brown, "The Grand Old Man" of Ontario, played an essential part in the upbuilding of the province and of Hamilton, his home. The reader of the history of railroads in that locality will find the name of Adam Brown at the beginning of almost every new development. The political student, also, finds his work prominent in local developments and as postmaster for a quarter of a century, as well as in the Canadian House of Commons. Nor did he add more to the economic and political progress than to social service. In fact, Adam Brown was one of those rare community leaders, who deserve the title because of his vision of a splendid civic goal and his devotion to the labour by which it might be achieved.

Adam Brown was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 3, 1826, son of William Brown, a native of Milntown, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and his wife Elizabeth (Johnston) Brown, from Berwickshire, Scotland. Adam Brown attended school for a brief time before the family moved from Scotland, but most of his education was acquired after their arrival in the New World in 1833, when he was seven years old. In his first home, Montreal, he studied under the Rev. Dr. Edward Black, noted minister of St. Paul's Church, receiving a thorough practical education. At fourteen, Mr. Brown entered the dry goods house of A. Laurie and Company, of Montreal, as a clerk and spent several years there. For a short time also he was employed by Robert Campbell, then with the firm of Gillespie Moffatt and Company he spent seven years and was promoted to positions of ever-increasing responsibility. It was as a young man of twenty-four, experienced in practical affairs, that he settled in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1850, and found it a village. In the seventy-five years of his life there, he watched it grow to the second largest city in the province and realized that this gigantic achievement was largely shared by him. His first position there was with the wholesale dry goods house of Donald McInnes and Company, and his next with the wholesale grocery firm of W. P. McLaren and Company. Shortly admitted to membership in the last-named firm, he became its head on the retirement of Mr. McLaren from business, and as Brown, Gillespie and Company, the business greatly expanded. Mr. Brown here displayed the originality and vision which characterized so many of his ventures: he introduced Canadian cheese to England, in 1865 making a trip to England and Scotland and personally recommending to large population centers the nutritious and economical Canadian cheese. So successful was the endeavour that some hundred million pounds of cheese yearly soon found a market in England.

Retiring from this wholesale business, Mr. Brown turned his attention to other enterprises, for he was a most progressive man. One of the leading promoters of the Wellington, Grey &

Bruce Railway, he became its president, as of the Northern & Pacific Junction Railway, which connected Ontario with the Canadian Pacific road and which was later leased to the Northern and Northwestern Railway. He was trustee for the bondholders, of the first-named road, and was director and vice-president of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company; director of the Canada Life Assurance Company for thirty-eight years, and he was president of the Hamilton Coffee Tavern Company.

Turning from financial aspects to public service, the reader finds Mr. Brown devoting himself with as great zeal and ability to public as to private affairs. He was vice-consul for the Kingdom of Hawaii, receiving the appointment in 1884. A Liberal Conservative and a personal friend and great admirer of the late Sir John A. MacDonald, he, in 1871, was a candidate for a seat in the Ontario Legislature, but was unsuccessful. In 1887, however, he was elected by a large majority to the House of Commons at Ottawa, where he served until 1891, introducing a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In June, 1890, he was appointed Honorary Commissioner for Canada to the Jamaica Exhibition. The purpose was to open up trade relations between Canada, and not only Jamaica, but the whole of the West Indies and South America. Deeply interested, Commissioner Brown travelled over 15,000 miles on his mission, opening up communications with millers, manufacturers and agriculturists. In order to illustrate in Jamaica the quality of Canadian flour, for example, he took flour there, bakers, and a portable oven which could give obvious evidence of the bread made from the flour produced in Canada. This, like the whole of his trip, was a great success. The people of Hamilton tendered to the Commissioner on his return a public banquet, November 3, 1891, attended by men of all shades of political opinions, assembled to honour a citizen, who had shown himself to be actuated by public spirit and hearty zeal for the common weal. The Jamaica press also warmly praised Mr. Brown and his work. The Canadian government also took cognizance of his devotion and its auspicious outcome, and Sir John Thompson appointed Mr. Brown postmaster of Hamilton, a position he filled for nearly thirty years.

An aftermath of the interest awakened in Jamaica by Mr. Brown's work there in behalf of the Jamaican Exhibit in 1891, was that when the Colony determined to send an exhibit to the World's Columbian Exhibition, which opened in Chicago, Illinois, on May 1, 1893, the Commissioner, Hon. Colonel Charles J. Ward, C.M.G., named Mr. Brown as a Judge of the Food Products in the Department of Agriculture.

Locally, this loyal citizen had a part in all progressive movements. He was chairman of the Board of Water Works Commission of Hamilton during the construction of the system, president

and secretary of the Board of Trade at Hamilton, and also president of the Dominion Board of Trade. He was a delegate to the Detroit Trade Convention in 1864, advocating renewing the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. To him the town unanimously gave the honour of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales, who later ascended to the throne of England as King Edward VII, when his Royal Highness visited Hamilton in 1860. He was president of the Children's Aid Society of Hamilton and the Charities and Corrections Society. In early years a member of the Presbyterian church, in maturity he became a communicant of the Church of England, and was delegate to the Diocesan and Provincial Synods. An eloquent orator and brilliant thinker, he was much in demand as a public speaker.

Adam Brown married (first) Maria Z. Evatt, in 1852, daughter of Captain Henry Evatt. Children: William Evatt Brown, of Toronto, Ontario; Adam Fraser Brown, of Butte, Montana, U. S. A.; John Johnston Brown, deceased; Henry King Brown, deceased. Adam Brown married (second), in 1862, Mary Kough, daughter of Thomas Harley Kough of Shrewsbury, England. Children: James Harley Brown of London, Ontario; Sir George McLaren Brown, of London, England; Mrs. Ernest (Brown) Smith, of London, Ontario; Thomas Hillhouse Brown, of Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.; Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ontario, a biography of her husband preceding this: Arthur Patrick Brown, deceased; Richard Juson Brown, deceased.

Death came to Adam Brown on January 16, 1926, just three months before he reached the age of one hundred years. Tributes flowed in from all sections of Canada, England, and the United States, giving testimony to the greatness of character and achievements that had distinguished Adam Brown above his fellows. The writers included, among other notables, Governor General Baron Byng, of Vimy; Lord and Lady Aberdeen, of Scotland, who knew Canada well because Lord Aberdeen was governor-general here; Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Colonel, His Honour, Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; vice-president John E. Dalmryple, of the Canadian National Railways, Toronto; and the Right Hon. N. W. Rowell. Following are the Resolutions of the Board of Directors of Canada Life Assurance Company:

RESOLVED that this Board place on record its profound feeling of loss at the death of ADAM BROWN, ESQUIRE, the Company's oldest Director.

Born in April, 1826, Mr. Brown was within three months of attaining his hundredth birthday. For thirty-eight years he had been a Director of this Company, and for many years longer than that he had each year at the Annual Meeting moved the resolution of thanks to the field forces and staffs.

His genial and benevolent personality endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and he will long be missed by those who were privileged to know him.



Geo. M. Hendrie
2



Murray Kenedy

The Board desires to extend to the members of Mr. Brown's family its sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Though a great man, Adam Brown was not pretentious. He loved his home and his family, and simple, wholesome things of life. He won the affections and confidence of all who met him, humble as well as the great, because of his own humanitarian instincts. Particularly did he love the city of Hamilton, to which his long years of maturity and his best work were devoted.

GEORGE MUIR HENDRIE—The only surviving son of the late William Hendrie (q.v.), of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, since the death of his two elder brothers, Colonel Sir John and Colonel William Hendrie, Mr. Hendrie has been in full charge in recent years of the family's very extensive and varied interests. To this important task he has brought notable executive ability and a wide and long experience, gained by many years' connection with different large enterprises founded by his father. Like the latter, as well as like his elder brothers, Mr. Hendrie has been for many years greatly interested in the breeding and racing of horses and he is one of the most widely known and most highly respected members of the turf. His racing stable has had its share of success and many of his horses have won some of the prominent stakes and cups on the various tracks of Canada and the United States. He is an active participant in and a liberal supporter of all outdoor sports. Since 1889 he has been an active member of the Lake St. Clair shooting club. Though he takes no active part in politics, he is interested in public affairs and known as a man of public spirit, and is considered one of the substantial men of affairs in Canada, and especially in Hamilton, and the Province of Ontario.

George Muir Hendrie was born in Hamilton, February 4, 1865, the youngest son of the late William and Margaret (Walker) Hendrie. He was educated in private schools at Hamilton, including the Chestnut School, and at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ontario. After graduating from college he became connected with the Bank of Hamilton as a junior clerk. This financial institution at that time was under the able management of the late Mr. H. C. Hammond, its cashier, and Mr. Hendrie spent there two useful years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with banking methods and financial matters. At the end of this period he accepted a position as assistant paymaster with the firm of Hendrie, Symms & Dawson, railroad contractors. This concern was engaged at that time in building the North Pacific Junction Railroad, from Gravenhurst to Callender, and Mr. Hendrie gained further valuable experience by acting as paymaster for some two years with the firm's field forces. He then returned to Hamilton and in 1888 went to Detroit, Michigan, and there assumed the management of the Hendrie Cartage Company and of the Detroit Omnibus Company, concerns which had been founded by his father

and uncle and had been managed up to that time by his uncle, George Hendrie. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Hendrie conducted the affairs of these two important enterprises, under his progressive and efficient management the business was greatly extended. With the outbreak of the World War in 1914 his elder brother, Colonel William Hendrie, was called to the colors, and George M. Hendrie found it necessary to return and take up the management of affairs in Hamilton. The Detroit end of the business in the meantime was sold to other interests and Mr. Hendrie has continued to make his home and headquarters at Hamilton, acting as executor of his father's large estate and devoting to this task all of his time and energy.

The Hendrie family has always been known for its deep interest in and its great love for horses, and Mr. Hendrie is no exception in this direction. He maintained for many years, in association with his late brother, Sir John S. Hendrie, the Valley Farm Stable, a large and successful racing stable, and he is one of the well-known breeders of thoroughbreds on the American continent. He is president of the Windsor Jockey Club, Windsor, Ontario, and vice-president of the Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto. On his modernly equipped stock farm, "Springside" near Lexington, Kentucky, he has bred some very successful thoroughbreds and he has owned at various times such well-known stallions as "Great Britain," "Reacher," and "Springside." The latter was bred by Mr. Hendrie himself on "Valley Farm," the big stock farm near Hamilton, founded many years ago by his father, William Hendrie, and continued for some time after his death by his sons. "Springside," before being retired to the stud, won the King's Plate in 1918, one of the most historic and most highly treasured prizes of the Canadian turf. In Florida Mr. Hendrie maintains his winter home and there indulges extensively in his favourite sports, shooting, hunting and fishing. Like other members of the family he has always been a staunch supporter of the Conservative party.

Mr. Hendrie has never married and makes his home when at Hamilton at "Holmstead," the beautiful estate on Bold Street, Hamilton, erected by his father.

MURRAY HENDRIE—A member of one of the most prominent families of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, the late Mr. Hendrie, a veteran of the Boer War, was especially well known as a lover, breeder and owner of horses, as a very successful and skillful gentleman rider and as an all-round sportsman. His great courage and his many other fine qualities made him very popular in Hamilton as well as in the various other parts of Canada where he made his home at various times, and his many friends will always remember him for his kindness, faithfulness and geniality. During the years immediately preceding his death, in 1914, he had

been engaged in the raising of horses and polo ponies on a large scale, having bought for this purpose a big ranch in Alberta, Canada, which was known as Valley Ranch and which had been named after the famous stock farm, Valley Farm, founded and maintained for many years near Hamilton by his father. His untimely death, at the age of thirty-eight years, was the more regrettable, because it was the result of an unfortunate accident caused by the fall of a team of his horses, animals which he had loved so well throughout his entire life, and in the handling of which he was excelled by none.

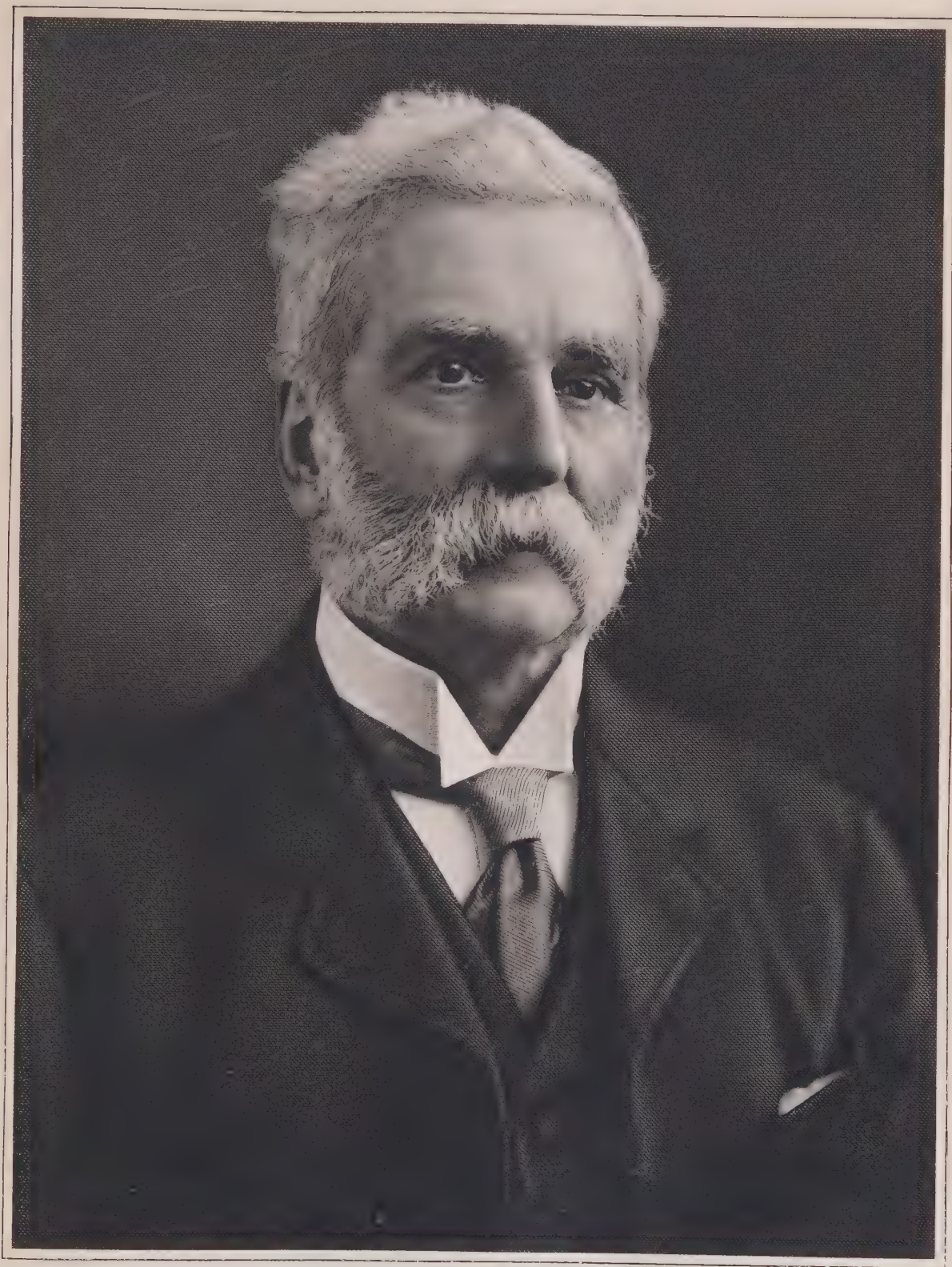
Murray Hendrie was born at Hamilton, June 29, 1876, the son of the late William Hendrie (q.v.) and Mary (Murray) Hendrie, of Hamilton. He was educated in the Select School, on Bay Street, Hamilton, and at Upper Canada College, Toronto. After graduating from the latter, he entered the Royal Military College at Kingston, Province of Ontario. Throughout his school and college years he took a very active part in athletics and was a leader in various sports. He was especially noted as a Rugby football player and he was one of the most popular and successful members of the Rugby teams at both of his colleges. Having completed his education he entered the employ of the Bank of Hamilton, of which institution his father was president. He filled with success and great faithfulness different positions with this important financial institution, both in Hamilton and in Toronto, and remained with it until his father's death. For a time he then became interested in the brokerage business and later engaged in the manufacture of canisters at Dundas, Ontario. Eventually he went to Alberta, engaging there, near High River, in association with his brother-in-law, Major A. H. Eckford, in ranching. Somewhat later he purchased a ranch of his own of some three hundred and sixty acres, Valley Ranch, and there devoted himself to stock feeding and to the raising of horses and polo ponies. Like all other members of his family he was unusually interested in horses and he began riding while still a small boy, winning his first race at the age of nine years at an exhibition at Hamilton, his mount being "Magic", one of his father's highly bred ponies. His first jumping race he rode in 1893, when he was only seventeen years old, and from then on for many years he continued to ride in steeplechases. He was one of the most noted and most popular gentlemen jockeys, both in Canada and in the United States, where his skill, absolute fearlessness and true sportsmanship gained him the admiration of all followers of racing, who were very apt to make any horse ridden by Mr. Hendrie their favourite. The first horses which he owned were "Ten Below Zero" and "Kiltie." For some years he maintained a racing stable in partnership with Burton Holland, and their stable which was very popular and successful, included such well known thoroughbreds as "Leading Lady," "Jim

Lyles," "Sweden," and others. He was also interested in other forms of outdoor sports, actively participated in many and liberally supported others. He was a member of the Jockey clubs of Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal. During the Boer War of 1899-1902, he enlisted in the first Canadian contingent and served for two years in South Africa taking part in some of the hardest fighting of the War. He was mentioned several times in dispatches for distinguished bravery and was promoted from the Royal Canadian Regiment to the Second Dragoon Guards, with the rank of second lieutenant. Prior to his death he had offered his services at the outbreak of the World War.

Mr. Hendrie married at Hamilton, December 28, 1910, Agnes R. (Turner) Gilmour, a native of Hamilton, daughter of Alexander Turner (q.v.) and Margaret (Strang) Turner, and widow of William A. Gilmour. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrie had no children, but from her first marriage Mrs. Hendrie is the mother of one son, William A. Gilmour, Jr., a student of engineering at McGill University, Montreal. Since Mr. Hendrie's death Mrs. Hendrie has resided on Undermount Avenue, Hamilton.

Mr. Hendrie died on his ranch in Alberta, October 17, 1914, as the result of an accident. He had been riding, together with two other men, in a wagon on his ranch. His conveyance struck a protruding culvert, causing the horses to fall. While attempting to assist the animals and to loosen them from the harness in which they had become entangled, he was kicked by one of the horses so severely that death ensued from his injuries in spite of all attempts to save his life. His body was brought to Hamilton by his widow and laid to rest in the Hamilton Cemetery, the funeral service being conducted by Rev. Samuel Lyle, pastor emeritus of Central Presbyterian Church, in which his family had worshipped for many years, by Rev. W. H. Sidgwick, and Rev. H. Beverley Ketchen. In his death his family lost a loving husband, son and brother, his many friends a genial and faithful associate, and Ontario a courageous and useful citizen and a true gentleman.

ALEXANDER TURNER—A native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a member of an old and prominent Scotch family, Mr. Turner came to Ontario in 1856 at the age of twenty-five years, and, after a few years in Toronto, settled in Hamilton, which he continued to make his home to the time of his death in 1913. At first the head of a retail business of his own he later became associated in the wholesale grocery business with one of his brothers, an enterprise which he continued to direct until he died. Under his able, progressive and energetic management this business grew into one of the largest of its type in Canada, having branches in many of the important cities of the Dominion and enjoying a very high reputation and a very extensive and profitable trade. Mr. Turner was a man of great public spirit and took a deep and useful



Mr. Dummer

interest in the city of his adoption, its people and its institutions. Besides his own business he was actively connected with various other important enterprises, all of which benefited greatly by his keen judgment, his notable executive ability and his high sense of duty. The same qualities which brought a full measure of success in his private life he also placed at the command of his fellow citizens in his several connections with public affairs, in which latter respect he did especially valuable work as a member of the Hamilton Board of Education.

Alexander Turner was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 8th, 1831, a son of John Turner, a prominent cotton goods manufacturer of Glasgow. He was educated in the schools of his native city and then entered the office of a cotton yarn merchant, continuing to be identified with the cotton industry until 1856, when he left Scotland to come to Canada. Two of his older brothers, John Turner and James Turner, had preceded him, the former in 1844, the latter in 1849. Although his brothers had located in Hamilton, Mr. Turner at first went to Toronto and there was connected for about two years with George Ewart & Company. In 1858 he, too, went to Hamilton and there started a retail business which he conducted successfully for six years. When, however, in 1859, his brother, John, who had been associated with his other brother James, died, Alexander Turner became a partner of the latter in his wholesale grocery business, to which, in 1867, the late W. H. Gillard was also admitted as a partner, since which the firm was conducted as James Turner & Company. Mr. Gillard withdrew in 1878 to go into business for himself and, in 1884, Mr. James Turner was appointed by the Governor-General a Senator of the Dominion of Canada from the Province of Ontario. When Senator Turner died four years later, in 1889, Mr. Alexander Turner continued the business, which grew to very large proportions and became known from coast to coast. To it he devoted his great natural business ability and his untiring energy, maintaining an active connection with it until the time of his death at the age of eighty-two years. He was one of the original incorporators of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Company, established in 1871, of which he served as president for eleven years, succeeding in this office the late Hon. Senator A. T. Wood. In spite of the heavy demands made upon his time by his own extensive and ever-growing business he gave a portion of every day to the affairs of this company and its notable success is attributable largely to Mr. Turner's efforts and efficiency. He also owned for more than a third of a century an interest in the Spectator Publishing Company, of which he was a large stockholder and a director. For many years he was a member of the Hamilton Board of Trade and, in 1881, its president, while, for sixteen years, he served as a member of the Hamilton Board of Education, being its chairman for one year. In fraternal circles he was active as a Mason, being a member of the

Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party, its principles and its leaders, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, and more particularly with MacNab Street Church, of which he was a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Turner married in 1865, Margaret Jane Strang, born in Montreal in 1845, a daughter of Struthers Strang. Mrs. Turner came to Hamilton when she was twelve years old and continued to live there to the time of her death, which occurred at her home on Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, September 8th, 1919. She was a devoted wife and mother, charitable, generous and possessing rare charm and dignity. Like her husband, she worshipped at MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, in the work of which she took an active and helpful interest, being also a staunch supporter of the Hamilton Girls' Home. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were the parents of six children: 1. Katherine F., deceased, wife of Walter Ferrie. 2. John A., a resident of Hamilton and interested in the Smart Turner Machine Company. 3. Campbell S., now deceased. 4. Mary Stuart, married to Charles W. Tinling, of Montreal. 5. Agnes R., widow of Murray Hendrie (q.v.), of Hamilton. 6. Lucie H., married to H. A. Burbidge, a well-known barrister of Hamilton.

Mr. Turner died at his home in Hamilton, February 11th, 1913, and was laid to rest in the Hamilton Cemetery, where Mrs. Turner is also buried. His death ended a long and useful life, full of fine accomplishments, and deprived his family of a loving and devoted husband and father, his numerous friends of a pleasant and kind associate and his community of an upright citizen who had made many valuable contributions to its welfare and progress.

ABRAHAM BURWELL GREER—Life holds no fuller joy than that which comes to a man who, at the close of three-quarters of a century of life, has within himself the consciousness that he has fought a good fight and kept faith with his own soul. Uprightness in all business relations, a high sense of his responsibility as a citizen, a friendly spirit and genial personality have made the name of Abraham Burwell Greer universally respected and beloved in the city of London, Ontario. When in reminiscent mood, Mr. Greer can tell a tale as romantic as any conjured by the imagination of a novelist, a "true story" that has its beginning back in the reign of "Good Queen Bess." Soon after she came to the throne, his ancestors left their native heath in Scotland and crossed to the north of Ireland, where one of the Greer brothers acquired a large estate and settled down to the life of landed gentry in County Galway. Years passed in peace and plenty until the early years of the nineteenth century. The British troops were off for Spain, and among them was Mr. Greer's uncle,

Benjamin Greer. He never returned, for before the walls of Badajos he fell during the bitter siege of that historic stronghold. Mr. Greer's father, William Greer, was a captain in Wellington's Army and a veteran of the battle of Waterloo. At the close of his military career he returned to Ireland and subsequently was appointed agent for the estates of the Clancartys. The year 1848 brought disaster to the Emerald Isle; crops rotted in the ground, and Mr. Greer was obliged to report them a total failure. The landlords from their distant homes replied that poor crops did not figure in their calculations, and the rentals must be paid, if not from the crops then from some other source. To all his representations of the distress of their tenants the reply was only: "We must have money. Sell out those who fail to meet their rent." But Mr. Greer had lived among the tenants, had witnessed their struggles, and was stung by the injustice of the demand. His kind heart came to the rescue of those who found it utterly out of the question to meet the emergency, and from his own pocket he advanced the year's rental for many a peasant, trusting to a richer harvest next year for a settlement of the loans. But a second summer came and went, and harvest time repeated the same sad story. The order from the owners to sell out the tenants was as categorical as the year preceding, and this time he found his own fortune too depleted to come to their rescue. Sell them out, he would not. The alternative was clear, and he resigned his position. That same year, 1849, he set sail with a family of fifteen souls for the new country beyond the sea. Little he knew of the life of a pioneer, when with his wife, eleven children and two servants he was persuaded to settle on an uncleared tract of land in Lambton County. A graduate of the University of Dublin, a man of fine culture and sensitive spirit, he found himself utterly unfitted to cope with the obstacles which surrounded him on every side. Wild and dangerous animals were a constant menace, and every inch of land had to be wrested from the grip of primitive nature. Isolated and overwhelmed, he died of a broken heart, and was laid to rest not very long after his arrival in Canada in the little churchyard at St. Johns. His wife, Clarinda Ault, descended from a Dutch ancestor who came to England as a staff officer under William, Prince of Orange, faced the problem of rearing her large family alone, and bravely laid her plans. She removed to London, where there were educational advantages, and here she reared her sons and daughters to manhood and womanhood.

Abraham Burwell Greer, son of William and Clarinda (Ault) Greer, was born January 13, 1850. His family can be traced directly from King Alpin to the present heads of the family by combining the lines of the MacGregors, Griersons and Greers; the MacGregor and Grierson pedigrees show the descent of the former family, second son of Malcolm MacGregor, who died in 1374, and

gives the main line of the family down to the connection with the Greer pedigree. The Greer of Tullylagan—Grierson—or Greer—of Lag Castle had two sons: 1. Sir William Greer of Lag Castle, County Dumfries, Scotland. 2. James Greer, of the Rock, Cumberland. The latter had a son, Henry Greers; the MacGregor and Grierson pedigrees 1. James Greer, born in 1635. 2. John Greer, of Tullylagan, who had a son, Thomas Greer of Rhone Hill, who had a son, Thomas Greer of Rhone Hill, etc., who had a son, Thomas Greer of Tullylagan. 3. Henry Greer emigrated to Ireland in 1653. He had sons, James, Robert and Thomas. James had sons, James and Thomas, from whom was descended the immediate ancestors of Abraham Burwell Greer.

In his fourteenth year Mr. Greer left his books to begin his career as a breadwinner. For thirty dollars a year he apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker, serving at this salary for four years. An older brother, James H. Greer, had been engaged in the lumber business for some time, owning saw-mills at Bismarck, Rodney and Port Glasgow. He had also built up an extensive business in hardwood lumber. After a short experience as journeyman in the trade which he had learned, Abraham Burwell Greer decided to cast in his lot with his brother, and became a partner, taking charge of the selling and shipping end of the business. He covered the territory from coast to coast of Canada, buying lumber in all the hardwood districts and selling wherever opportunity offered, and he also covered the territory from New York to New Orleans in the United States. They bought up timber lands in Arkansas, which in part still remain in the possession of Mr. Greer. This partnership continued up to 1885, when the partnership with his brother was dissolved and he formed a partnership with B. J. Nash, doing business under the firm name, B. J. Nash & Co., manufacturers of hearses and coaches. As manufacturers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of vehicles, this firm became widely known. In the City Hall disaster of London, in 1898, Mr. Nash was killed, and his partner took over the entire business. Perhaps no business has had to be so radically readjusted because of modern inventions as that in which Mr. Greer was engaged. Automobiles made their advent, and the call for buggies, carriage, and even horse-drawn hearses, was stilled. Mr. Greer took his son, John A. Greer, into the firm as an equal partner at this time, and together they faced the new conditions, planned for the transformation necessary to meet the future market, and with splendid success carried the business across the bridge.

Mr. Greer has always maintained an active interest in the affairs of his city, aiding in every movement that has brought London to its present important position in the life of Ontario. For a time he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen. In Masonic circles he has for over a half

a century been a leading spirit, and is one of those who have the honour to hold the thirty-third degree. He is also a member of Forest City Lodge, No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both in these fraternal circles, and in the city at large, Mr. Greer's friends are legion.

In 1890 Abraham Burwell Greer and Sarah Anna McAllister, daughter of John and Sarah (Crossett) McAllister, of Hamilton, Ontario, were united in wedlock. To Mr. and Mrs. Greer have been born two sons and two daughters: 1. John Abraham, who is his father's partner in business. 2. Edith Clare, wife of Dr. Harry Plaggmyer, a prominent surgeon of Detroit, Michigan. 3. Grace Anna, wife of Richard Grindley, with the Montreal Bank of New York City. 4. MacAllister Burwell, in the employ of A. B. Greer & Son. Mr. Greer and his family are communicants of the Anglican Church.

DUNCAN ARTHUR MACMILLAN—The MacMillan family here under consideration was established in Canada by Major Archibald MacMillan, a native of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland. His father and uncle fought under the banner of Prince Charles. While he settled in the Province of Quebec, his story is of peculiar interest to Ontario because more than a hundred years ago he contributed three shiploads of immigrants to the pioneer settlement of this Province, and their descendants are still residents of the counties of Glengarry and Stormont. In his youth Major MacMillan served as a clerk in an East India house in London, and while there, in 1780, he witnessed the Lord George Gordon riots. Later he came into possession of the Morlagan estate in Scotland, which was held on a long lease from Lochiel of the Clan Cameron. The lease expired in 1802, and Major MacMillan determined to come to Canada. The following account of his career is taken, parts of it verbatim, from the "History of the Counties of Argenteuil, Quebec and Prescott, Ontario," by C. Thomas.

Archibald MacMillan was very popular with his clansmen, and when they learned his determination, many wished to accompany him. He, therefore, chartered three ships to convey himself, family, and emigrants to Montreal, where they landed in the fall of the above year. He immediately applied to Government for grants of land for himself and associates; but owing to red tape and other obstructions, the patents were not issued until three or four years later. Before that time, however, the immigrants found homes in Glengarry and Lochiel, Ontario, where they obtained land without difficulty, and found a company of Highlanders, who had already settled there.... The lands acquired by Mr. MacMillan and his associates were in the Townships of Grenville, Templeton and Lochaber. Mr. MacMillan gave the latter its name, as the settlers came from Lochaber, Scotland. It was in the year 1810 that he took up his residence in Grenville, having remained until that period in Montreal. He was responsible for the cost of survey, fees of office, and other expenses amounting to something over thirty-five dollars for each grant of two hundred acres. To relieve themselves from expense, the settlers made over to him their lots and he con-

tracted to hold them until the patents were issued, as they were liable to be escheated to the Crown for non-settlement. This forfeiture the Government threatened to enforce, so that he was obliged to make considerable improvements on some of the lots actually settled; yet, notwithstanding, a number of them returned to the Crown... When Mr. MacMillan first came to Grenville he moved into a good-sized log house, which he had erected the year previous. It stood just opposite the Hawkesbury mills, and was called the "Old Abbey."

In 1812, Mr. MacMillan received a commission as Major of the Argenteuil Militia. They were called to the Front during the war that was then carried on between Great Britain and the United States, but when they reached Point Claire they heard of the battle of Chateauguay, and that peace was declared, and they returned home. Major MacMillan was the first postmaster in Grenville, and received his appointment in 1819, and held it until 1829. He was also Justice of the Peace.

He entertained many distinguished visitors at the "Old Abbey," including officers of the Royal Staff Corps and the Governor General, Earl Dalhousie.

(II) His son, Duncan MacMillan, the youngest of his nine children was born in Grenville, September 16, 1812, and died May 19, 1901. In his early life he was engaged very successfully in the lumber business. "On the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1837, he joined the Montreal Royal Cavalry. His first employment was to go with several of his Company to Chambly, to escort from that place to Montreal some leading men connected with the rebellious party. But on the road to Longueuil the escort was fired on by a party of rebels." As a result of the confusion that ensued and the upsetting of the vehicle carrying the prisoners, they escaped and the order was given for each member of the escort to look out for himself. Mr. MacMillan also served as a despatch bearer. His Company was also ordered early in December, 1837, to accompany the Imperial Troops to St. Eustache, and he took part in the fight there. Late in November he served as a guide to the two regiments of foot guards under Sir John Colborne from Montreal to Napierville. During the winter and following spring he served in the office of Colonel Harcourt of the Guards. In the summer of 1838 he retired from the cavalry service and accepted a clerkship with a wholesale firm in the produce line in Montreal, and remained with them three years. About this time, his father's family, who had been resident in Montreal for some years, returned to Grenville, and they persuaded Duncan MacMillan to accompany them and to take charge of their lands in that township. From that time until his death, Grenville was his home. In 1851 he visited the great exhibition in London and also made a tour of Scotland and Ireland. In 1859 he succeeded his brother-in-law, George Kains, as Crown Lands Agent for Grenville and other townships, and continued in that position about ten years. He always took an active interest in public affairs. The historian already quoted says: "He has held many of the local offices—that of School Commissioner,

Councillor of both the village and township, and could have held much more prominent positions in the county had he not declined."

In 1860 he married Harriet Grece, daughter of Charles E. Grece, a native of England. She was born in Grenville. Of their children eight grew to maturity: 1. Alexander G., now deceased. 2. Charles, of Cowansville, Province of Quebec, married May Armitrout, of Nebo, Illinois. 3. John, of Stanstead, Province of Quebec, married Mary Ryan, of Montreal. 4. Duncan A., of whom further. 5. Lorne, of Merlin, manager Bank of Montreal, married Lena Hall of Knowlton. 6. Emma. 7. Louise. 8. Henrietta, married Archibald Still, and they reside in Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. MacMillan was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was a communicant of the Anglican Church.

(III) Duncan A. MacMillan was born in Grenville, Province of Quebec, September 24, 1872, son of Duncan and Harriet (Grece) MacMillan. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and an academy at Montreal. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Merchants Bank as a junior clerk and from that time on he was moved as is customary with bank clerks from one branch to another. From Montreal he went to Belleville for a year; then to Napanee until 1895. He was then transferred to Berlin (now Kitchener) and remained there until 1902. Next he was in Stratford until April, 1903, when he was sent to Finch to open a branch. He remained there as manager until 1907, when he was transferred to Tara, Bruce County. He had charge of that branch until 1910 when he was given charge of the branch at Hespeler, Waterloo County. In November, 1914, Mr. MacMillan was sent back to Kitchener, this time as manager, and was continued in that position when the Merchants Bank was amalgamated with the Bank of Montreal in 1922.

Mr. MacMillan is a member of the Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Craftsman's Club, and the Lancaster Club, all of Kitchener.

On June 17, 1897, Duncan A. MacMillan and Lillian L. Mair, daughter of George L. and Jean (Armstrong) Mair, of Napanee, both deceased, were married. Two children have been born from this union: 1. Kathleen Armstrong, born May 26, 1900; married Charles Malcolm Lester of Montreal, who is now engaged as an insurance broker in Kitchener. Mr. and Mrs. Lester are the parents of one son, William Arthur, born August 19, 1924. 2. Jean Beatrice, born August 4, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan are members of the Anglican Church.

WILLIAM CLARK HAWKINS, M.E., E.E.—

For almost a quarter of a century prominently connected with the electric and power interests of Hamilton and Ontario, Mr. Hawkins, at the time of his sudden death in 1925, was managing director and secretary of the Dominion Power and

Transmission Company, of Hamilton, which important and responsible position he had filled for many years with great ability and success. Combining to an unusual degree great technical knowledge and skill with business imagination and constructive talent, his keen, active, and analytical mind enabled him to find with remarkable rapidity practical solutions for the most difficult technical and financial problems, while his equally notable executive ability made it possible for him to direct others with great effectiveness in the work of transforming plans formulated by him into successful actuality. As an electrical and mechanical engineer, as a resourceful executive, and as a brilliant financier he was considered and widely known as an authority in his several special fields and enjoyed a very high reputation, both in the United States and in Canada, while his many fine qualities of the heart and mind made him a delightful friend and companion and one of the most highly respected and useful citizens of Hamilton.

William Clark Hawkins was born at Orange, New Jersey, September 5, 1866, the eldest son and child of John Thomas and Harriet Olivia (Clark) Hawkins. His father was a native of England, and came to the United States as a young man. During the Civil War he served in the United States Navy and then was an instructor at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Later he engaged in the lumber business in Vermont, located then for some time at Taunton, Massachusetts, and eventually removed to Boston, where he spent the rest of his life, his widow still being a resident of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins were the parents of four sons: William Clark, of whom further; John, a resident of Ogunquit, Maine; Percy, a resident of Madera, California; Paul, a resident of Eustis, Florida.

Mr. Hawkins was educated in the public schools of Salisbury, Vermont, and of Taunton, Massachusetts, in which latter city he also attended high school. Having graduated from the latter, he became a student at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, where he graduated with the degree of M. E. Immediately afterwards, in 1889, he accepted a position as machinist with the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and the next year became a draughtsman with this company. During 1891 he was assistant chief engineer of the Third Avenue Cable Road, New York City. The following eight months were spent in Central America erecting coffee machinery, from where he went, in the fall of 1892, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, as manager of the Plymouth Electric Light Company. He next became manager of the Concord Land and Water Power Company, Concord, New Hampshire; then manager of the Columbia Water Power Company, Columbia, South Carolina; and still later removed to Schenectady, New York, where he became associated with the General Electric Company as traveling, inspecting and



William C. Hawkins, M.E., E.E.

consulting engineer, planning installations, acting as expert fireman and as instructor in the proper firing of boilers, and being engaged in various work of a similar nature. In 1901 he came to Hamilton, Ontario, as secretary and manager of the Hamilton Electric Light & Cataract Power Company, positions which he continued to hold, when, in 1903, this company was reorganized as the Hamilton Cataract Power Light & Traction Company. Still later the Dominion Power & Transmission Company, Limited, acquired control of Mr. Hawkins' concern and he was made secretary, managing director and a member of the board of directors of the last named corporation. It was a holding company, controlling the entire street and interurban railway business of Hamilton and surrounding territory, serving a population of some 200,000, owning a total trackage of some one hundred and twenty miles, a water power plant at De Cew Falls, St. Catharines, Ontario, an auxiliary steam plant at Hamilton, a total installed generating capacity of 76,000 h.p. transmission lines of more than two hundred and fifty miles, distribution lines of some one hundred and eighty miles, and twelve substations. It is one of the important public utilities companies of Eastern Canada and under Mr. Hawkins' very able, progressive and yet careful management enjoyed great and continued prosperity. He was also president and a member of the board of directors of the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, owning valuable power rights on the St. Francis River, Province of Quebec with a water power plant at Drummondville, and supplying light and power to sixty-one municipalities in the southern part of the Province of Quebec, between the St. Lawrence River and the United States boundary. It was Mr. Hawkins, who first recognized the possibilities of developing the water power of the St. Francis River and in connection with this large and very useful enterprise, he once more displayed all those talents, which had brought him so rapidly to the very top of his profession as an electrical and hydraulic engineer, as a financier and as an executive. He became a British citizen in 1919. Though he was retiring by nature, he was a member of a number of clubs and within the small circle of his more intimate friends he was very popular. His clubs included the Hamilton, Caledon Mountain Trout, Tamahaac, Hamilton Racquet and Hamilton Golf and Country, all of Hamilton; the Laval Fishing Club; the Pabos River Fishing Club; The Big Point Duck Club; the Winthrop Club, of Taunton, Massachusetts; the Wonolancet Club, of Concord, New Hampshire; the Columbia Club, of Columbia, South Carolina; and the Old Colony Club, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the University Club of Montreal. He also was a member of the Beta Theta Pi and the Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities, while his interest and ability in financial matters resulted in his election as president of the Electrical Bond & Share Company of Hamilton. His principal recreations were angling, tennis and racquets, and

he was especially devoted to the art of fishing, in which he had become an expert and a well-known authority, though all outdoor life always greatly appealed to his deep and sincere love of nature.

Mr. Hawkins married at Bronxville, Westchester County, New York, December 29, 1898, Mary Elizabeth Chambers, a native of Bronxville and a daughter of Frank Ross and Mary (Pease) Chambers, of New York and Bronxville. Mrs. Hawkins is an active member of Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, and a graduate of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and who, throughout their married life of more than a quarter of a century, was a devoted and deeply sympathetic companion of her brilliant husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins were the parents of two children: 1. Francis Chambers, a resident of New York City, where he is connected with the nationally known men's clothing and furnishing house of Rogers, Peet Company, of which his maternal grandfather, Frank Ross Chambers, is President. 2. Elizabeth Chambers, a graduate of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, married to Lester F. Merrick, of Hamilton. The family home for many years has been located at Aberdeen Avenue and Queens Street, Hamilton, where Mrs. Hawkins has continued to make her home since her husband's death.

Mr. Hawkins died suddenly, May 11, 1925, while on a short fishing trip at the Echo Beach Fishing Club, Blanche, Province of Quebec. His remains were taken to Hamilton by his friends and were later removed to New York City, where he was laid to rest in Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx. In his death his family lost a loving and devoted son, husband and father, his many friends a genial, kind and faithful associate, his profession one of its most eminent and successful leaders, and Hamilton, the Province of Ontario, and the Dominion of Canada a man of great public spirit, who had made valuable and lasting contributions to their development and prosperity.

CLARENCE THOMAS CAMPBELL, M.D.—At the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, assembled for the 1921 session, Clarence Thomas Campbell, M.D., then the oldest living Past Grand Sire, was in attendance. Upon his entrance to the Body, he received a welcome that was calculated to fill his heart with joy, for the confidence, esteem and love of every member was expressed in the ovation given to him. He was called upon to speak, and we choose the closing words of his stirring address to introduce this condensed story of his life, for nothing could better show the spirit and purpose that animated this noble man through all his life's journey:

May we all have courage and loyalty to do our duty as Odd Fellows, so that when the end may come to each one of us, and we hear from across the river

"Low voices softly call,
Come, here is rest for all
Labor is done,"

we may be cheered by the thought that we have given

the best we could to humanity, and that the world is better because we have lived and labored in it. So may God bless and keep us all.

Dr. Campbell's "best" was a wonderful contribution for one man to make, for he was a many-sided man, richly endowed by inheritance and a lifelong student, and he laboured indefatigably in his profession and in a multitude of other lines of work, so that it is difficult even to outline his services to mankind within the space of this brief sketch.

Dr. Campbell was born in London on December 27, 1843, son of Thomas and Sarah (Huggins) Campbell. He studied journalism, and was employed for a time on the staff of "The London Advertiser," but he left this vocation to study medicine, though writing was his avocation as long as he lived. He first took up medicine under Dr. Lancaster, then the only homeopathic physician in London. Old residents of that city remember him as a sedate, dignified young man. He left the office of this physician to take a regular course at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1864, going then to Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Homeopathic School. He took his degree here in 1866, and returned to London, where, with the exception of two years in Stratford, he remained all his life. Prior to his settling there as a practitioner, there had been a great deal of antagonism between the Allopathic and Homeopathic schools. That this was changed to a spirit of cordiality was due to Dr. Campbell's geniality and kindness. In addition to his large and very important private practice, Dr. Campbell was a past president of the Canadian Institute of Homeopathy, and a member of the Board of Examiners of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880-1881. In 1882, he became a member of the Ontario Medical Council, of which he became vice-president in 1892 and president the year after. For some years he was lecturer on sanitary science, in which he had specialized, at the London Normal School and the Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses.

When Dr. Campbell's professional work has been thus meagrely outlined, though this of necessity filled the major portion of his time, a world of activity lies untouched. Of the many other interests which claimed him, two outstanding ones vie for precedence, his love of good literature with its kindred resultants, writing and public speaking, and his association and work with the fraternal order of Odd Fellows. His pen made valuable contributions to almost every line of activity with which he held connections. He was well up in the Masonic Order, and was the author of a book on the Craft of Masonry. He grew up in London and loved the place of his birth, always taking a keen interest in its forward march to its position among the first cities of the Dominion. It is natural, therefore, that he should have been prominent among the members of the London and

Middlesex Historical Society, which passed the following resolution at his death:

The London and Middlesex Historical Society, in recording the death of Dr. Clarence T. Campbell, desires to place on record the deep sense of its loss. He was our most outstanding member and was president from its beginning in 1901 to 1904. He contributed many valuable papers to its transactions, notably "The Founding of London," "The Village of London," "Pioneer Politicians," "The Old Mechanics Institute," and his last and most valuable book on "Pioneer Days in London." * * * The Society deplores its loss and sends sincere condolence to the bereaved widow.

Dr. Campbell was a regular editorial contributor to the columns of "The Advertiser," and the many articles which he had written for "The Saturday Mirror" were afterward gathered together and published in book form. His contributions to insurance literature were of much practical value, and his name was signed to many learned papers published in medical journals and in "The Popular Science Monthly."

By general accord, Dr. Campbell was given pre-eminence as a public speaker, and by many was considered the finest speaker London has ever produced. Influenced by his intimate acquaintance with good literature, he possessed literary style of high merit, while his knowledge of the subject on which he was speaking, whether medical, political, historical or some general theme, was a marvel to all. Although not large in stature, his voice always penetrated to the farthest corner of the largest hall, and that without any seeming effort on his part, and he never used a word of written notes, so that the charm of his personality and the power of his mind at once brought him into responsive touch with his audience. Quite early in life he delivered a lecture on "Robert Baldwin" before the first Young Liberal Club, which was greatly appreciated and was frequently mentioned for many years after. His points were always clear and well put, but even on the stump he was entirely free from bitterness. A strong vein of humor lightened his remarks, whether in public speech or private conversation, and an apt quotation seemed to be always on the tip of his tongue when needed. Mild, modest, unassuming to a wonderful degree, he was sure of the truth of all he expressed, which went far to convincing his listeners. His sympathetic consideration for friend or foe, if he had any such, was an example worthy of earnest contemplation and emulation. He seemed never to fail to have the presence of mind to be thoroughly fair to others, a quality which endeared him to all who were privileged to enjoy his acquaintance. His pacific nature was recognized when the late Dean, Dr. H. A. McCallum, suggested Dr. Campbell as arbiter to adjust certain differences that happened some years ago between members of the medical profession in that city.

The doctor was a very public-spirited citizen, and at much personal sacrifice he gave his services in many ways to the community. He was an alderman in 1901-2-3, and was elected mayor of the city in 1905. A prominent citizen said of him:

He made an ideal Mayor. He came to the office well equipped in every way. Rules of conduct were an open book to him. His experience in the Chairs and at meetings of Odd Fellows had made him familiar with rules of procedure, and the performance of his duties became an easy task. History will give him a good place as Mayor. He was a member of the Board of Health in 1897-98, 1900-01-02-03-04. He was chairman of the Board in 1897 and 1902. I am informed that a dangerous epidemic was prevented by him while serving on that Board. Who can estimate the blessing to the community of such acts and lives?

The sanitary work in London, West, after the flood was superintended by him, also school sanitation and, during the mayoralty of the late Colonel J. W. Little, and with his earnest coöperation, the sanitary sewerage system was promoted. He was also a member of the School Board and served for some time as its chairman. He was a staunch Liberal, and was frequently mentioned as a candidate for Parliament in the interests of this party, but circumstances prevented him from accepting nomination, though he would have made an admirable member of either the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislature. He was an intense and an intelligent patriot, and might be counted upon to make his voice heard whenever he felt that Canada was not receiving "a square deal", or when he felt that the Government was on the verge of taking wrong action on a subject. Two cases in point were his correction of the late redoubtable Professor Goldwin Smith on a question of military in which the professor was not according the Canadian position justice, and his successful protest to the Ontario Government when they were about to cease the publication of Vital Statistics on the score of economy, his articles in the public press causing them to seek other means of retrenchment. He was tendered the position of president of the Canadian Club, but this honor he was not able to accept because of the multitude of other duties. He was appointed Post Office Inspector of the London District in March, 1906, and held this place until there came a change of government. After that, his time was given to his duties as medical referee for The Northern Life Insurance Company. Here again his experience was valuable in every way. He was an excellent superintendent and a very able correspondent. He made some of his best speeches at their meetings, and particularly at the banquets to their agents. He had the faculty of meeting the objections of agents without offending them. Said one in close touch with him in this work: "He blended well the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*." The favor and esteem in which he was held by his confreres, often expressed, has no better example than this, that when this office was known to be vacant because of the death of Dr. Balfour, and the numerous applicants for the appointment were told that Dr. Campbell had already been appointed as his successor, each and every one without exception expressed his approval and pleasure.

His last interest to be mentioned was perhaps his greatest, namely, his association with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As has been noted,

he was a Mason, and was also associated with the Royal Arcanum, but the great appeal to him was made by the Order of the Odd Fellows and at their hands he received the highest distinction possible. He was the first Canadian ever to be honored by the rank of Grand Sire, which he held from 1892 to 1894. He was a member of Avon Lodge, No. 340, of Stratford, and was made Grand Master of Ontario in 1877. He attended their conventions regularly, and his speeches were always an uplift to those who were present. Early in life he saw the good that this Order did in helping those connected with it, assisting widows with small children to bring up through the hard years, and it became for him one great medium for expressing his great love for his fellow-men. Through its organization the beautiful personality of Dr. Campbell shed its influence over an Order numbering over two and a half millions of selected adult people. Said a close friend and professional associate:

In contemplating the characteristics of the late Dr. Campbell, I am reminded of the passage of Holy Writ where the Lord is mentioned as not to be found in the storm or earthquake, neither in fire, but in the still, small voice. The uninitiated might marvel at the attention of the Doctor to a secret society such as The Independent Order of Odd Fellows; but that very element of secrecy, work done quietly, without ostentation, very naturally appealed to him and afforded an opportunity and temptation for the exercise of certain qualities which he possessed to a high degree. * * * * It is the influence of such a spirit as Dr. Campbell's that is the hope for the peace of the world.

It unfailingly follows that the presence of such a man in his own home was both an inspiration and a benediction. He loved the life within its walls, and here, surrounded by his family and his books, he was at his happiest and his best. In 1869, he married (first) Miss E. A. Drake, and to this union two children were born, both now deceased. He was bereaved by the loss of his wife in 1886, and on June 2, 1901, he married (second) Charlotte Katherine Tyrrell, daughter of John S. Tyrrell, of Port Rowen, Ontario. His widow and their daughter, Madia, wife of Harry Southcott, of St. Catharines, survive him. Mrs. Campbell, who was devoted to her husband during his life, now cherishes his memory as her most precious possession. She continues to reside in their Queen Avenue home, and attends the St. Paul's Church Cathedral, of which she and Dr. Campbell were communicants for long years, and from whose altar the mortal remains of Dr. Campbell were laid to rest.

Such lives as Dr. Campbell's inspire while they are being lived and project this inspiration far into the future—how far none can tell. The following beautiful lines were used at the time of his passing to picture the busy career just closed:

A great soul lent to earth the while
To lift the fallen, teach the sad to smile,
A true Physician, blessed with healing power
To meet the need of every trying hour.
A tower of strength, a friend indeed,
With quick response to every human need,
A radiant life in selfless service spent,
Through endless time its inspiration sent.

EDWIN ADOLPHUS DALLEY—Of the great number of men of the older generation in Hamilton and the Province of Ontario who have joined the vanished number in distressing frequency within the past few years, none will be more sorely missed than Edwin Adolphus Dalley, a fine, up-standing citizen, prominent in Conservative party councils, and a member of the widely known firm of F. F. Dalley & Company, Ltd., manufacturers of grocers' and druggists' sundries, of Hamilton. It was by the business acumen and far-sighted policy of Mr. Dalley that he with his brother was enabled to build up the business of this concern to such large proportions, that it and its subsidiaries command a large and very valuable good will in Canada and the United States.

Born in St. Thomas, Elgin County, Ontario, February 23, 1844, died at his home in Hamilton, Ontario, January 12, 1908, Edwin Adolphus Dalley was a son of Edwin Dalley. In 1847, when he was three years of age, he came with his parents from his birthplace and located in Hamilton. He received his education in the schools of his adopted city, and at an early age became associated with the Dalley business, which his father had founded. Later he was with his brother received as a partner, and he maintained his connection with the establishment until his death. He was a most thorough business man, and possessed both capacity for organization and expansion and a thorough knowledge of the various processes developed as the basis of the company's numerous offerings to the trades. The business arrived at a state of prosperity where it was rated as one of the most substantial and successful in the province, and in its progress and welfare Mr. Dalley was an important factor; it commanded his personal and paternal interest to the end, and for years he was esteemed the chief driving force of the concern in coöperation with his brother, Fenner F. Dalley (q.v.).

In his early manhood Mr. Dalley allied his political fortunes with those of the Conservative party. He was strong in that faith, and became an outstanding leader in the local councils of the party. He joined the Hamilton Conservative Association, and for many years served as its treasurer. His business interests did not deter him from exercising his duties and prerogatives as a citizen in promoting the growth and prosperity of the city of Hamilton, whose people, physical attractions and institutions he ardently loved. In 1907, a year before he died, he was appointed a member of the Hamilton Board of License Commissioners, and was made chairman of the board. He was prominent in fraternal circles; a thirty-second degree member of Moore Consistory of the Scottish Rite Masonry; a member of Strict Observance Lodge, No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Huron Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory, Grand Royal Commandery, Knights Templar; Murton Lodge of Perfection, and Rose Croix Chapter; and of Court Orient, Independent

Order of Foresters. He was affiliated with the Anglican Church of St. Thomas, Hamilton, and a liberal and broad-minded religionist.

Edwin Adolphus Dalley married, April 8, 1880, in Hamilton, Mary Agnes Sloan, a native of that city, and a member of the Anglican communion. Since the death of her husband she and her son have removed to their present handsome stone residence at Aberdeen and Turner Streets, Hamilton. To Mr. and Mrs. Dalley was born one child: Edwin Marvin Dalley, born January 13, 1882, in Hamilton; trained in public and private schools in Hamilton and studied in the Toronto College of Pharmacy. He started in his business career as a process manufacturer with F. F. Dalley & Company, Ltd., of which his late father then was a member. In 1900 he was appointed superintendent of F. F. Dalley & Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, and in 1908 he was made vice-president and general manager of Dalley Products, Ltd.; in 1916 he became general manager of production of the F. F. Dalley Corporation, Ltd., which controlled Dalley Products, Ltd., of Hamilton, and the F. F. Dalley Company of New York, Inc., located at Buffalo, until the business was disposed of in 1925. He served in the Canadian army; first as a private in Company F, 13th Royal Regiment, 1901; as Lieutenant in the 91st Canadian Highlanders, commissioned in 1903; advanced to captain in 1908, to major in 1914 and to lieutenant-colonel in 1916. During the World War he did a great deal of effective work for the government in recruiting, etc., at home. He is affiliated with Moore Consistory, Scottish Rite Masonry; Strict Observance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Murton Lodge of Perfection; Rose Croix Chapter; Hamilton Chapter of Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory, Grand Royal Commandery; and Rameses Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Conservative party and the Anglican Church, and is a devotee of motoring and golf. He married Helen M. Grantham of Hamilton.

The day following the death of the senior Mr. Dalley, the "Hamilton Spectator" paid the following tribute to his memory:

The death of Mr. E. A. Dalley, License Commissioner, which occurred last night, makes another break in the ranks of the old-timers of the local Conservative party. The late Mr. Dalley was one of the best-known men both in the city and province among those of the generation now so fast passing away. For many years Mr. Dalley served the Conservative Association faithfully and well as its treasurer. A man of bright intellect and strong opinions, he was one whose advice was of great value and eagerly sought. He took a keen interest in the welfare of the city, and, despite his physical infirmities, kept in close touch with its material progress. While to those who were not privileged to know the man, he was rough and not easily approached, there beat beneath his rough exterior a heart as big as the man himself, and close acquaintance revealed qualities that will endear his memory to thousands.

HONOURABLE CHARLES SMITH HYMAN, B.A.—When the name Hyman is mentioned in Western Ontario, two things come instantly to



L. H. Walley

mind; the tanning business bearing the name, which is one of the oldest industries in continuous operation in the Province, having been established in 1835, and second, the first and only great Liberal leader London has ever had. Since pre-Confederation days London had been a Conservative stronghold under the chieftainship of the late Sir John Carling, who had been defeated only once in his entire career in public life. That was the condition of things political when the star of Charles S. Hyman looked over the horizon in 1887. He was then defeated as the Liberal party's nominee for parliament by the narrow margin of thirty-seven votes. This show of strength wrought consternation in the camp of the redoubtable Sir John, and well it might, presaging as it did Mr. Hyman's easy victory in the following election. From that time until his retirement from public life, the history of Charles S. Hyman was the history of the Liberal party in his section of the Province. The Hymans, father and son, have always sustained a reputation for public spirit and have always thrown the weight of their influence and their efforts on the side of those activities directed toward the advancement of the community in every phase of its life.

Ellis Walton Hyman, father of Charles S. Hyman, was one of the most successful business men of his day in Ontario. He was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1815, son of Jacob Hyman, an architect. He received a business education in his native town and learned the trade of tanner and currier. In 1834 he came to Canada and the following year formed a partnership with David O. Marsh. They began business as tanners and harness-makers at the old Morrill tannery on Ridout Street. Later they branched out into the manufacture of shoes, and this was the first London firm to get a contract for making boots for the military. Three or four years later the business was removed to Talbot Street. The partnership was dissolved in 1850 and Mr. Hyman continued the business alone until 1857 or 1858, when John McPherson became a partner in the wholesale shoe department of the business. In 1868 or 1869 the firm bought a wholesale boot and shoe business in Hamilton and ran that in connection with their other business for five or six years. Then Mr. McPherson bought Mr. Hyman's interest in the Hamilton store and Mr. Hyman continued the London business alone. In 1867 Charles Dunnett became a partner, but withdrew at the end of about three years. On April 18, 1873, a boiler in the tannery burst, killing two men, and instead of rebuilding, Mr. Hyman added to his sole leather tannery on Richmond Street, a department for tanning light leathers. In 1874, he erected a large shoe factory on Carling Street and running back to North Street. Mr. Hyman was a man of large business capacity and found time to engage in many enterprises outside his main business. In 1877, he built a pork-packing plant in

London, East, the product of which was exported to England. He also added to his interests a tannery at Tilsonburg. For many years he was president of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society. He was one of the foremost men in establishing the Protestant Orphans' Asylum and in securing its liberal endowment. Retiring in disposition, he had little taste for public office, but he served a term in the City Council. On January 14, 1878, he and John Carling were elected members of the first board of Water Commissioners of London.

Ellis Walton Hyman was twice married. His first wife was Frances L. Kingsley, of New York. She died in 1848, leaving one son, Walton F. On October 15, 1850, Mr. Hyman married for his second wife Annie Maria Niles, daughter of William Niles, for whom Nilestown, Middlesex County, was named, and who was at one time a member of the Canadian Parliament. From this union two sons were born: Charles Smith, of whom further; and Jesse Willett. Ellis Walton Hyman died April 12, 1878, and London lost one of its most popular citizens. A writer of that day said: "Few, if any, have done more to build up the city." His mind was keen and alert, he felt a deep interest in the community's welfare and his judgment was often sought and followed in important matters.

Honourable Charles Smith Hyman was born in London, August 31, 1854, the son of Ellis Walton and Annie M. (Niles) Hyman. He received his education in the old Hellmuth College, London, Ontario. After leaving school he became associated with his father in business, and when the latter died, he and his brother, Jesse Willett Hyman, assumed management. About 1883, the latter retired from the business, and later a company was formed by Charles S. Hyman, C. J. Beal, John G. Watson, and John H. Glass. Mr. Hyman was also head of S. Arscott & Company, of Benton, New Brunswick, St. John Hyde & Leather Company, St. John, New Brunswick, and the Fenlin Leather Company, of Montreal. He was a director of the Bank of Toronto. Mr. Hyman served as president of the London Board of Trade from 1881 to 1882.

It is, no doubt, for the part he played in the stirring political life of his day that Honourable Charles S. Hyman will best be remembered. He began his apprenticeship at the foot of the political ladder. In his early manhood he began to take an active part in local campaigns, and served as a member of the City Council in 1882 and 1883, during which time he was chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1884 he filled the office of mayor, the youngest chief magistrate the city had ever had. Then he stood for the House of Commons against the staunch Conservative, Sir John Carling. A writer familiar with the conditions of those days has said:

Then it was, with Liberalism at its lowest ebb, that Charles Hyman took up the torch of Reform and the dying sparks of Liberalism again burst into flame. The open ballot had been abolished and Mr. Hyman's

faculty for making friends and converting life-long Conservatives to Liberalism augured well for the party's success.

As already stated, the election was lost by only thirty-seven votes, and the party took fresh courage and began at once to plan for the next campaign. In 1891, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then newly-appointed leader of the Liberal party, came to London for the first time to speak on behalf of Mr. Hyman's candidacy. When the ballots were counted it was found that Mr. Hyman had been elected by one hundred and eighty majority, the first time London had ever returned a Liberal. Sir John Carling was appointed to the Senate. However, irregularities in the election were proven, and bye-election was ordered in 1892, and while Mr. Hyman was thoroughly exonerated from implication in any of the charges, he was relieved of his seat.

Believing, more or less justifiably, that they had been robbed of representation at Ottawa, the Liberal forces of London expressed their bitterness in various ways. No longer were the traditional parties known as Liberal and Conservative. They were Grits and Tories. The Grit was identified by his red tie and red handkerchief; the Tory by his blue. For a time Grit son refused to speak to his Tory father, and many Tories were cut out of Grit social activities and vice versa.

These details of these elections are given here because they constitute important political history and furnish a picture of political conditions and methods of a by-gone day unknown to the rising generation, and Mr. Hyman was the centre about which these events turned. To quote still further:

If the election of 1892 created unfeigned resentment among the Liberals, the following election of 1896 fanned the fires of party antipathy until the situation assumed a rather ominous aspect. Sir John Carling had permanently abandoned politics and Major Thomas Beattie had been chosen to keep the blue flag flying. . . . Beattie gained the decision by 41 votes, but it was revealed that a most unusual thing had happened.

A tricky device had been adopted by which a sufficient number of the ballots cast for Mr. Hyman to elect him had been spoiled, but in a manner that could not be proven. Of course, the dispute was taken to the courts and resulted in "the famous 21-day trial," and again Mr. Hyman lost chicanery. In the 1900 election Mr. Hyman defeated Major Beattie by five hundred and forty-seven votes, the greatest majority enjoyed by any candidate in twenty-six years.

In 1903 East and West London were added to this constituency. East London has always been overwhelmingly Conservative, and the Liberals received a shock when in 1904 the returns showed Mr. Hyman had won by a majority of only twenty-four votes. This surprising showing was attributed to the time spent by the local Liberal leader in other ridings, where he campaigned on behalf of various Western Ontario candidates and ignored his own constituency.

The majority for Mr. Hyman in 1905 was five hundred and thirty, and in 1907 he resigned on account of ill health. From the time he entered the House of Commons Mr. Hyman was assigned to important committees, and his service was characterized by self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of his constituents and of the Dominion as

seen from the view-point of the Liberal party. He was chairman of the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines in 1892-93-94. He was sworn of the Privy Council in February, 1904 and was a member of the Laurier Government, without portfolio in 1904 and 1905. On May 22, 1904, he was appointed Minister of Public Works, and resigned his seat in July, 1907. The next two years were spent in a trip around the world with a view to restoring his shattered health. In his younger days, Mr. Hyman was widely known as an amateur athlete, and even at the age of seventy, he continued to play a good game of tennis. He was at one time captain of the most successful cricket team ever organized in Canada, a football star and one of the best Canadian baseball players, enjoyed greatly fishing, hunting and trapshooting. He was excellent at chess, billiards and bowling, and was the first to introduce the game of bridge into Ontario. Together with the late James C. Duffield, he owned the yacht "Bethalina," and was an enthusiastic yachtsman. He was a member of the Anglican Church. His philanthropies were many, particularly did patriotic causes call forth his aid. It is estimated that his charitable gifts exceeded a million dollars.

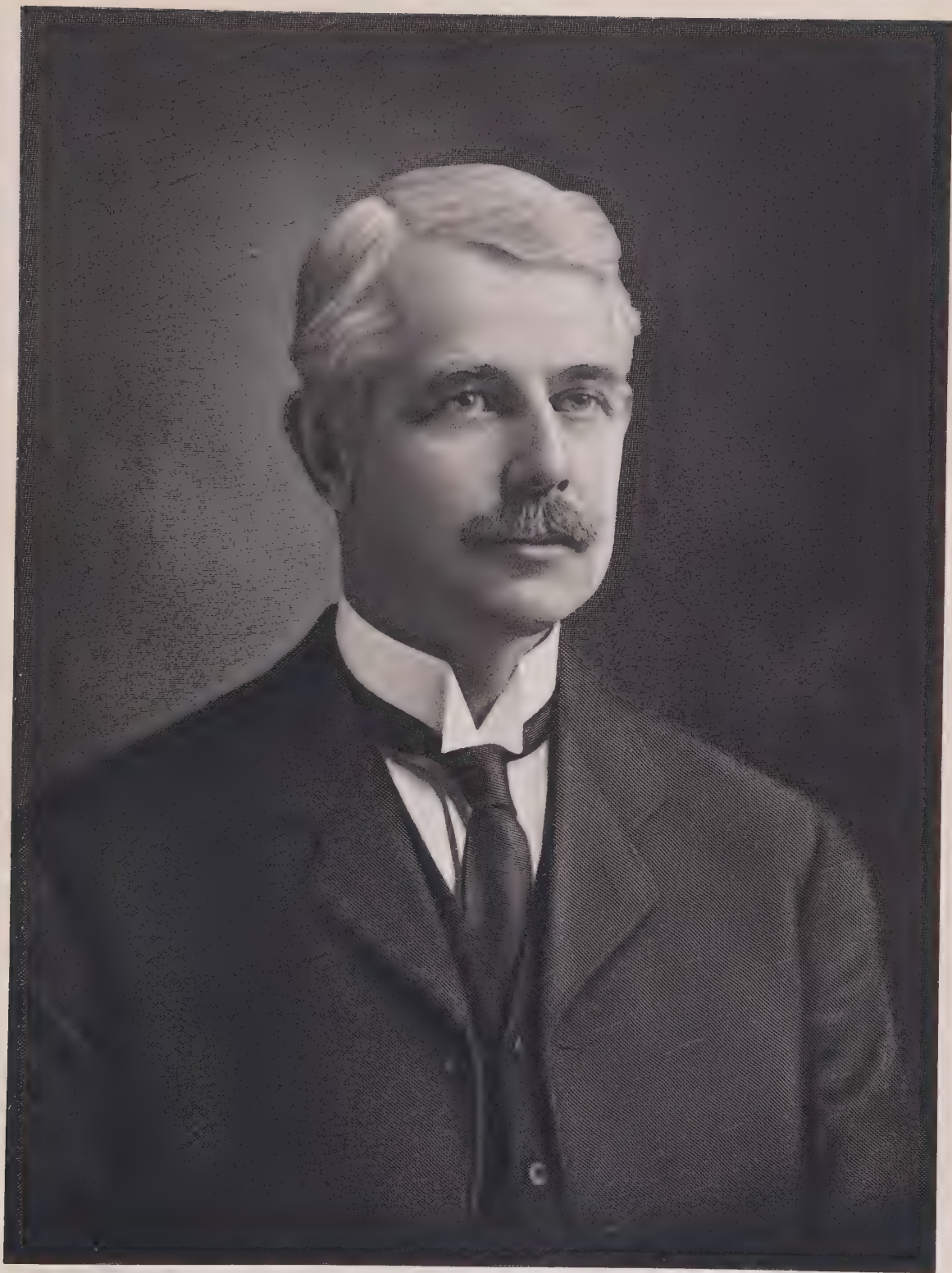
Mr. Hyman was instrumental in the erection of the London Hunt and Country Club, and served as its president for some years. He was also president of the London Tennis Club, which he started. He was past president of the London Club, the Liberal Club, and the London Baseball Club. He was a member of the Idlewyld, of the Rideau 4 (Ottawa), of the Toronto and Ontario clubs (Toronto), and St. James, (Montreal), and of the London Garrison Athletic Association, the Highland Golf Club, the St. Anne's Shooting Club, and the London Badminton Club.

Honourable Charles Smith Hyman was twice married. In 1876 he married for his first wife Elizabeth Birrell, daughter of John Birrell, and a member of one of London's oldest families. Two children were born, one of which died in young manhood, the other a daughter, Edythe, who became Mrs. James Kerrigan. Mrs. Kerrigan died in May, 1926. Mr. Hyman married (second) Mrs. Alexandra (Bremner) Rechnitzer, daughter of Alexander Bremner, of London, and widow of Ejnar Rechnitzer, of London.

Mr. Hyman died October 9, 1926 and of him, the contemporaneous writer who has already been extensively quoted in these paragraphs says:

Mr. Hyman's irrepressible spirit of youth, and his affability and his keen business sense, were qualities which could not help but endear him to the hearts of Londoners. It is said that many hundreds of Conservatives voted for him. His name will always be affectionately referred to wherever and whenever the traditions and ideals of Liberalism are discussed.

EDWARD HERBERT AMBROSE—One of Hamilton's leading barristers was Edward Herbert Ambrose, who died in Westwood, Mass., June 4, 1925, after a long and distinguished career. Mr.



E. H. Ambrose

Ambrose was a son of Robert Steele and Elizabeth (Boyle) Ambrose, and was born in Hamilton, May 25, 1864. He attended the public schools of Hamilton and Osgoode Hall after which he took up the study of law in the office of George S. Papps of Hamilton, and later with Beatty, Blackstock & Company of Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1889 and carried on a general practice alone for two years, and then entered into a partnership with Major-General Hon. S. C. Mewburn, (q.v.) under the firm name of Mewburn and Ambrose, the firm later becoming Mewburn, Ambrose, Burbridge & Marshall. Mr. Ambrose continued active in this firm until his death and during the quarter of a century and more that he practised his profession in Hamilton, built up a splendid reputation for integrity and honour. He became an authority on corporation law and was very highly regarded in the industrial world. In this connection Mr. Ambrose was largely instrumental in bringing a number of prominent industrial concerns to Hamilton, among them the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Canada. He retired from active practice of law in December, 1922. He was a director of the Hamilton Banking and Loan Company, in the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, the Hamilton Distilling Company, Limited, the Hamilton Stove and Heater Company, Limited, the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway, and was president of the National Woolwear Company, Limited.

In politics a staunch Liberal, Mr. Ambrose never sought public office, giving his entire attention to his profession, and to his home and family. He was a member of the Church of England and very active in the counsels of Christ Church Cathedral, and his clubs were the Toronto, the Hamilton, the Tamahaac, the Caledon, the Thistle Curling and Hamilton Golf Club, Canadian Yacht Club and the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club. He took the keenest interest in yacht racing and was chosen judge on each occasion to represent Canada at international yacht races for the Canada Cup. He was honoured by being made a life member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. He was part owner of the famous Yacht "White Wings" and was considered one of the best amateur canvas handlers on the Great Lakes. He later owned the yacht "Samoa" and for many years sailed "The Zelma" with Commodore Lucas. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order. His home "Ravenswood" situated on Charlton Avenue East is one of the oldest and finest residences in the city, built over eighty years ago by a Mr. Galbraith, and commands a splendid view of Hamilton. A man among men, and of a genial disposition and fine character, Mr. Ambrose had a host of friends, and held the good will of the entire community. He died, June 4, 1925, at the age of sixty-one.

Mr. Ambrose married, November 22, 1899, Eva T. Lucas, a native of Hamilton and daughter of the late Richard Alan Lucas of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose were the parents of the following

children: Alan Lucas, John H., Mary Travers, and Edward Herbert.

STEPHEN FREDERICK LAWRASON—In the untimely death of Stephen Frederick Lawrason, which occurred at his home during the early morning hours of August 19, 1926, the city of London lost one of her leading citizens, a man who had long held a very prominent place in the industrial world and who was actively interested in almost every civic and social activity, devoting to his work as a member of the various organizations, boards and committees an energy and resourcefulness that were well-nigh boundless. Mr. Lawrason was widely known in London, where during his life-time he had become a very popular figure, and his friends and admirers were scattered throughout the world, for he had traveled in almost every country, and wherever he went he left friends behind him as he traveled on.

Mr. Lawrason's business career was identified with the great industry which was founded there by his father in 1875, of which he had been president since his father's demise in 1901, so that the family name has been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of that city for something over a half-century, dating from the discovery of a new source of illuminating and lubricating oils. The growth of the industry has been simultaneous with the wonderful increase in the use of machinery in the last fifty years, although the product covers a much wider range than the purposes just indicated.

The family is an old one in Ontario, the great-grandfather of Mr. Lawrason having settled near Ancaster early in the nineteenth century. There Lawrence W. Lawrason, his son, was born. He was reared on a farm, and continued the vocation of farming many years. Later, he went to Michigan, and engaged in the lumber business. His last years were spent with a son of Alpena, Michigan, in whose residence he died.

Purvis Miller Lawrason, his son, was born in the old homestead on the Ancaster farm. He enjoyed such educational advantages as the village schools of his day afforded and then learned the trade of shoemaker. That was in the day when all shoes were custom-made. There was little money circulated; stock and services were paid for in firewood, farm produce, and other necessities of life. He was thus engaged in the village of New Durham for a number of years. He then ventured into the fire and life insurance business, being the pioneer insurance broker of that section. After some years, he moved to London, where some of his relatives were already residing, and engaged in the oil business. The year was 1875. Mr. Lawrason formed a partnership with his wife's brother, Stephen Adams, and again made a business venture, this time into the oil business under the name of The Globe Oil Works. At this time crude petroleum was just beginning to be used. They

started in a small way to manufacture kerosene, and lubricating oils from crude oil, which they brought in tank cars from Petrolia. The present (1926) plant is located on the side of the original factory. Some years later, in the early eighties, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lawrason took over the business. In the early days the textile mills imported olive oil for carding and spinning purposes. Then manufacturers of oils in the United States began pressing lard oil to take the place of olive oil, and Mr. Lawrason was one of the first in Canada to introduce the process now used in making lard oil. The by-product in making lard oil is stearine, which was used in making candles and soap for textile manufacturers, and domestic purposes. It was discovered after some years that the by-products from the manufacture of lard oil could be exported more profitably to Europe, so the manufacture of soaps was discontinued. Mr. Lawrason continued at the head of the business until about 1900, when, on account of failing health, he turned the business over to his son, Stephen Frederick Lawrason.

Purvis Miller Lawrason married Amanda Adams, daughter of Oliver and Sarah Ann (Bunker) Adams. Both the Adams and the Bunker families were United Empire Loyalists. Amanda Adams was born in New Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrason were the parents of six children: 1. Louis Oliver. 2. Mary Luella, now Mrs. E. R. Prescott. 3. Alexandra, wife of Atwell Fleming. 4. Francis Mark. 5. Stephen Frederick, of whom further. 6. Arthur Lorne. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrason were members of the Methodist Church, where Mr. Lawrason, who had a fine tenor voice, was choir leader for a number of years. Mr. Lawrason was one of the foremost citizens of the London of his day. A Christian gentleman in all that the term implies, he was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and was honoured by them in election to the first Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, in a bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. H. Killaly, November 30, 1843. He was re-elected to the second Parliament in 1844, but resigned his seat on January 24, 1845.

Stephen Frederick (S. Frederick) Lawrason was born in New Durham, Burford Township, on August 24, 1870, son of Purvis Miller and Amanda (Adams) Lawrason. He completed the public school course in London, and then went to Winnipeg, where a sister resided. There he attended St. John's College. Finishing his class-room education, he returned to London and went on the road in the interest of his father's business. Later he went into business for himself as a manufacturer's agent and broker, representing a number of houses. That continued for eight years, until in 1900 he succeeded his father as head of the business, which he had founded. Mr. Lawrason continued the manufacture of lard oil and also started to manufacture ammonia powder, the formula for this having been worked out by his father as a

water softener for textile mills. He became the pioneer producer of powdered ammonia, which he began to advertise widely and push as an article of great use for household purposes. He secured a trade mark, Snowflake Ammonia—and he developed a market for it from coast to coast, besides doing a large export business with the West Indies and England. He also exported much lard oil to England. It was a source of much satisfaction to him to know that he had achieved such a high and constant standard of excellence in his products that his brand was quoted in trade journals as the standard throughout the Dominion. He also dealt in heavy chemicals, such as various alkalis, etc. Since the business was begun, great advances were made in processes of manufacture. Many improvements were made in the machinery, Mr. Lawrason himself designing many of the machines. In normal times, he employed about thirty-five people in the factory. His products were marketed by his own corps of traveling salesmen, and won many diplomas and medals—bronze, silver and gold—at numerous exhibits. In addition to his activities at his own factory, Mr. Lawrason served as a director of the Guelph Silk Company.

In his young days, Mr. Lawrason was a noted athlete, and won fame as an expert bicycle rider in the days when the old high-wheeled vehicle was in vogue. The fine physique and sound health stood him in good stead in later years, when he threw himself into his work, both public and private, with such zealous energy. It was an outstanding trait in his character that he gave himself without reserve to any work that he had on hand, and never spared time nor strength to carry to successful completion anything that he sponsored. Politically a Conservative, he took a keen interest in party affairs, and for years served as treasurer of the London Conservative Association. He was closely associated with the late Sir Adam Beck and actively assisted him in several of his campaigns. He was frequently urged to enter the mayoralty field, and sooner or later his friends confidently expected that he would become a candidate for the chief magistracy of the city.

At the time of his death, he was serving as a member of the London Board of Education, of which he had been a member for four years, and of which he was chairman in 1925. He was perhaps more deeply interested in this department of municipal administration than any other, and could frequently be found in Toronto, conferring with the Minister of Education, a close personal friend, on matters touching London's educational problems. The greatest achievement during his years of service on the Board was the erection of the new Sir Adam Beck Collegiate Institute, in East London. He was chairman of the Board when the project was first broached and finally became chairman of the building committee, a position that he held to the day of his death. Almost every day he visited the building, watching every step



Geo. J. Scott

of the construction work, checking up here and there, and calling a meeting of his committee whenever he found it necessary to consider some phase of the erection of the school. Although he had anticipated with such joy the official opening of the new building, which he had battled so hard to get started, he was taken before this great piece of work was completed. In dealing with public questions, he was determined to let nothing pass without careful scrutiny, and this carefulness won for him the title of "Fighting Fred," though the public was the one to derive benefit from his extreme care.

Fraternally, Mr. Lawrason was associated with Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. George's Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, Knights Templar; Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Kiwanis Club, the London Chamber of Commerce, the London Club, and the Highland Golf Club. Among these clubs, his chief interest was with the Kiwanis Club, and he was very active in the work of the organization, both local and at large. He was at one time governor of the Ontario and Quebec District. He was acting as chairman of the Committee of Public Affairs of the international organization when he was taken away, and in this capacity had taken an active stand, indorsing an aggressive immigration policy for Canada. He also received the distinction of being elected to honorary membership in British Lion Lodge, No. 53, Sons of England. Mr. Lawrason was a member of the Christian Science Church.

Stephen Frederick Lawrason married Mary Elizabeth Hardey, daughter of James and Maria (Hawthorne) Hardey, of London. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrason became the parents of one daughter, Rachael, who with her mother, survives him. Said a close personal friend, J. P. Moore, K.C., when the news of Mr. Lawrason's sudden death was communicated to him:

In the death of S. Fred Lawrason the city has lost a most useful citizen. * * * He had filled many important positions with honour to himself and satisfaction to those who elected him. He, in fact, never shirked any duties that called him, and his untimely death is largely owing to this self-sacrificing trait in his character. Had he lived, there is no position in the gift of the public to which he could not have attained.

JOHN JACKSON SCOTT, K.C.—One of the most distinguished citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, was John Jackson Scott, K.C., a barrister well known throughout Ontario and one who played a prominent rôle in the political and industrial life of the city of Hamilton. Mr. Scott was a son of John Scott, a well-known foundryman and iron manufacturer of Caledonia, Ontario, who had come to Canada from Scotland.

John Jackson Scott, K.C., was born in Caledonia, Haldimand County, Ontario, September 26, 1854. He was educated at the famous Dr. Tassie School

in Galt, at Upper Canada College in Toronto, and later at Osgoode Hall. He began the study of law under Sir George Burton and Alexander Bruce and was for a time associated with Judge Burton. Upon gaining admission to the bar in 1879, he entered into partnership with William F. Walker, Q.C., and William Lees, Jr., under the firm name of Walker, Scott & Lees. The firm continued under this name until the death of Mr. Walker, after which Thomas Hobson was admitted to partnership. Later, both Mr. Lees and Mr. Hobson withdrew and Mr. Scott practised alone for a number of years and then formed a partnership with H. H. Robertson, afterward appointed registrar of the Appellate Court. Mr. Scott continued active in his profession until 1908 when he retired from practice, retaining, however, his home and business connections in Hamilton. During his years of practice he won for himself an enviable reputation, particularly in the field of corporation and commercial law, upon which he was considered a final authority by many influential clients. He was actively interested in the industrial development of Hamilton and probably one of the chief factors in promoting that development. Being one of the first to see the possibilities of the East End of Hamilton and to believe that the city's future growth would be in that direction, he lost no opportunity of inducing manufacturers to bring their plants there. He was very largely instrumental in bringing the Great International Harvester Company to Hamilton, after the establishment of the smelter that marked the beginning of Hamilton's great industrial growth, and he was also active in bringing the Imperial Cotton Company, the Dominion Belting Company, and other large industries that have made Hamilton the manufacturing center of Ontario. With B. A. Kennedy of the International Harvester Company he formed the Aberdeen Brickyards, and he was also connected with the Aberdeen Bus Company, president of the Hamilton Automobile Company, of the Grant Street Brewery Company and the Hamilton Brewery Company, a director of the National Steel Car Company, secretary of the Aberdeen Elevator Company, and solicitor for the Fowler Canada Company and a number of other large corporations. He was untiring in his efforts to promote the growth and progress of Hamilton. In 1896 he was created Queen's Counsel.

Politically, Mr. Scott was a strong Conservative and one of the staunchest supporters of the principles laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Conservative leader. He was thoroughly informed on both Provincial and Dominion politics, and one of the most active workers of his party in Hamilton. In 1878 he organized the Young Men's Conservative Association, and for seven years he served as president of the Hamilton Conservative Association. A man of high ability as an organizer and of forceful, magnetic personality, he was very highly regarded by his fellow-citizens, both in his

profession and out of it. He was known both for his strong convictions and his ability to carry them into practice, and was one of the most brilliant and persuasive speakers in this vicinity. Mr. Scott was extremely fond of outdoor life and sport, and was a director of the Hamilton Jockey Club. He had travelled extensively over the American Continent as well as in Europe and had made a tour around the world with his wife and daughter, making prolonged stays in the Holy Land and other places of interest. In 1916 he and his wife and daughter Margaret visited England, partly on account of Mr. Scott's health and partly to see his son who was leaving England for the front. Mr. Scott died in England, November 17, 1916, at Folkestone. His body was brought back to Hamilton and buried there. His death was a severe loss to the city and he was mourned by a host of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Scott married, June 5, 1884, Fannie B. Cheever, a native of Ottawa, Illinois, and a daughter of Silas Warren and Fannie (Borbidge) Cheever. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and lives with her daughter and son in Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were the parents of four children: 1. Silas Warren Cheever, who is a member of the law firm of Gibson, Levy, Scott & Inch, barristers, Sir John M. Gibson being head of the firm. He married Maria Louise Morris and has one son, Angus Cheever. 2. Margaret, at home. 3. John Douglas, of further mention. 4. Frances Borbidge, who married (first) Archibald Hope Gibson, son of Sir John Gibson, and they had two children, Francis Malloch and John Scott Gibson. Archibald Hope Gibson died in 1920, and Frances Borbidge (Scott) Gibson married (second) Gordon Campbell Ferrie, and they have one child, Frances Joyce.

John Douglas Scott, a son of John Jackson and Fannie B. (Cheever) Scott, was born March 15, 1891, in Hamilton, and was educated in the Highfield School of Hamilton, the University of Toronto, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913, and Osgoode Hall Law School. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1919. In August, 1915, Mr. Scott joined the 83rd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, and went overseas to England with the 12th Reserved Battalion, afterward serving with the 3rd Battalion, a Toronto Regiment. He served in the 3rd Regiment with the rank of lieutenant, was wounded in August, 1918, and returned to Canada in 1919. In 1919-20, Mr. Scott practised his profession of law in Toronto, but in 1920 returned to Hamilton, where he has practised since that date. He is a member of the firm of Burbidge, Evans & Scott, and of the Canadian Bar Association, the Ontario Bar Association, and the Hamilton Law Association. He belongs also to the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, University of Toronto Chapter, and to the Hamilton Club, Hamilton Golf and Country Club, and the Thistle Club of Hamilton. Politically he is a Conservative, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Scott is unmarried.

HON. JOHN HENRY WILSON, M.D., M.R., C.P., S.O., M.P.—Richly endowed as Canada is in natural wealth and multiplex as her industrial enterprises have become, she places before these sources of material prosperity as an earnest of her greatness the list of her sons and daughters whose integrity of character, strength and originality of mind, and devotion to their country have been imperishably woven into the fabric of her national life. Upon such an honour roll are found inscribed the names of Dr. John Henry Wilson and his wife, Amelia (Williams) Wilson. Honoured by high impositions in the political world of the Dominion, Dr. Wilson found in his companion a sympathetic and inspiring confidante, a noble woman whose culture and marked ability won for her a prominent place.

Dr. Wilson was a native of the Province of Ontario, his father, Jeremiah Wilson, having come from Vermont in 1810 to settle near Ottawa, where he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1837, he moved to Middlesex County to become a farmer. He married Miss Bailey, of old Virginia stock, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom three sons became well-known members of the medical profession. John Henry Wilson passed through the graded schools of St. Thomas and at eighteen years of age he graduated from the Toronto Normal School with a Grade A Diploma. For five years he then devoted himself with much success to teaching, but his mind was fixed on a medical career, and in 1857, he began his medical studies at Toronto. After two years there, he continued his course in New York City for a time, and then returned to Toronto, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1859. In the meantime, he had been appointed as a demonstrator of anatomy in the medical school of Victoria College a year before he had completed his own studies, and after he had graduated they made him a professor of anatomy in that college, a chair which he filled for two years, resigning on account of his health. Still a young man, he had been successful both in general teaching and as a professor in his chosen line of work. Now he returned to St. Thomas where he became a general practitioner, soon drawing a large clientele, to whom he greatly endeared himself both because of his professional skill and because of his sterling qualities. Dr. Wilson was always an active and interested participant in public affairs, and in 1871, he first entered politics, elected to the provincial legislature as member for the Riding of East Elgin. He completed two terms in this capacity, and then in 1882, he became candidate for the House of Commons. A large majority of the Liberals gave him their votes and for nine years he represented that party in the Dominion Parliament. He was a close friend and staunch supporter of the great liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he believed in the policy and aims of the cause which he so stoutly championed. In the general elections of 1891 and 1896, he was defeated, but he returned to a place of

greater influence, when, at the suggestion of Sir Wilfrid, the Governor-General of Canada appointed him a member of the Senate of Canada, a seat, which he held until his lamented death in July, 1912. National affairs never swallowed up his interest in the city of his adoption, and he kept close to his people and institutions to the end of his life. The sad news of his demise was given to the public by the editor of the St. Thomas "Daily Times," July 4, 1912, in the following editorial comment:

The death of the Honorable Senator John Henry Wilson removes from our midst a man who has long been a respected and prominent factor in the social, business, and political interests of the city and community. A man of wonderful vitality, unusual ability and strong individuality, the late Senator Wilson was essentially a factor in whatever sphere he moved, whether as teacher, physician, or politician. He was a strong partisan and an unyielding adherent of the principles for which his party stood, yet no one can say he was not thoroughly upright and conscientious in his political faith. He was a good fighter and a reliable friend, with a kindly heart and ready sympathies only half concealed beneath a brusque manner, which deceived no one who knew him well. His career has been long, busy and honourable, and personal friends and partizan foe alike will regret the demise of a man who served his country and his generation honourably and well.

In 1869, Dr. Wilson married Amelia A. Williams, eldest daughter of G. R. Williams, of Toledo, Ohio. Born at Port Stanley, she moved with her family at an early age to Toledo, Ohio, but she was a frequent visitor in St. Thomas all her life, until she returned, the bride of Dr. Wilson, to make it her home. Mrs. Wilson was closely connected with several of the pioneer families of this part of Canada, being a descendant of Colonel John Bostwick, first settler of Port Stanley, and a grand-daughter of Barnabas Lewis, an early pioneer of South Yarmouth. She was a grand-niece of Dr. Egerton Ryerson, pioneer educationalist of Ontario, and also a descendant of Sir Frederick Fenwick Williams, hero of Kars. With the blood of such ancestors in her veins, it is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Wilson was a woman of distinguished ability. High-minded and cultured, with an intelligent mastery of whatever subject engaged her attention, Mrs. Wilson, not less than her husband, was a leader. But to her eminent position she was raised by the will of others, for she herself never sought place or power. Socially, Mrs. Wilson possessed distinction, and will always be remembered by those who came in contact with her gracious personality as the personification of tact, sympathy, and unswerving loyalty. Mrs. Wilson's grasp of political affairs was a widely recognized fact, and men high in the government were often glad to talk over with her a topic under discussion. Among the many warm friends of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson was Sir John Willison, the eminent journalist. When Mrs. Wilson passed from mortal ken, he paid a glowing tribute to her memory:

It was my privilege years ago to see much of Dr. J. H. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. I was often a guest at their home in St. Thomas, and more than once Mrs. Wilson made visits to my wife and myself in Toronto.

If Mrs. Wilson were living, she would probably allow me to say that she and her husband were among my most intimate friends when I served in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, and I am glad to think that notwithstanding more or less of political separation, the friendship with Dr. Wilson was not broken while he lived, and that down to even a few months ago Mrs. Wilson and I exchanged letters.

Mrs. Wilson was a devoted Liberal and on occasion could be a strong partisan. It is a curious fact, however, that one of her staunchest friends was Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a more rigid partisan than she ever was, and that she often visited at his home in Belleville. She was, of course, often the guest of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier at Ottawa. In the long years between 1878 and 1896, no one did more to inspire faith and optimism in the Liberal parliamentary group at Ottawa than Mrs. Wilson. She was always active in promoting the social interests of the Liberal party and continuously active in making the wives of Liberal members at home in Ottawa.

While she was peculiarly the friend of Lady Laurier, she was wholly in the confidence of Sir Wilfrid and again and again he regarded her political advice as most timely and valuable. Mrs. Wilson was as highly regarded by Hon. Edward Blake as by Sir Wilfrid. He, too, did not hesitate to seek her counsel, and even when many of Mr. Blake's supporters in Ottawa regarded him with a sort of awe, she never feared to approach him nor ever hesitated to be frank with him. The truth is that among Liberal women at Ottawa no one was more influential than was Mrs. Wilson, while she was also a favourite at Government House and a happy participator in all the social life at the capital.

Few men in the House of Commons had a better knowledge of current political history or could give sounder advice in a particular political situation. She had a remarkable knowledge of the constituencies of Ontario, and generally could predict with reasonable certainty the result of any particular contest. While her chief interest was perhaps in public affairs, she had, too, a great knowledge of books, was interested in social and literary movements, and was a most entertaining and stimulating companion, even when political questions were eschewed altogether.

As all her friends will testify, she had great personal charm and a keen and penetrating wit. It was seldom that some shrewd saying of hers was not in circulation at Ottawa, most often at the expense of her political opponents but sometimes directed against members of the Liberal party whose political conduct came under her criticism and disapproval.

Mrs. Wilson was identified with a number of organizations in St. Thomas, and from 1902, a year after its organization, until her death, was president of the Women's Historical Society, of which she was undoubtedly the moving spirit. By virtue of this office, she was also first vice-president of the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute until this month, when she was appointed honorary president. Mrs. Wilson wrote a number of valuable papers for the Women's Historical Society and was also a frequent contributor to well-known Canadian periodicals.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson were active and generous supporters of the Anglican Church. They now lie in the old English Church Cemetery, St. Thomas, where an imposing monument marks their resting place. Mrs. Wilson survived her husband until May 9, 1925. She is survived by a brother, George E. Williams, of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, and a sister, Carrie L. Williams, who made her home for many years with Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, to whom she was devotedly attached. She remains in the home, which she has deeded to the

Elgin Historical Society, as a tribute to the memory of the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. John Wilson, who were active members of this Society and deeply interested in its work.

JUDGE WILLIAM ELLIOT—Into the history of the Province of Ontario is indelibly written the life and career of Judge William Elliot. A gentleman of the old school, dignified in his bearing, his manners marked by stately courtesy and fine urbanity he was the last survivor of those "Middlesex Volunteers" who saw service in the uprising in Upper Canada nearly ninety years ago.

He was born on his grandfather's estate, Northumberland, England, in 1817. His mother was one of the Huttons of Marske, in Yorkshire. His father was a descendant of the Elliots of Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, Scotland. He, therefore, came of the sturdy stock rendered famous in the Border Minstrelsy of Sir Walter Scott, for who has not heard of the daring deeds of the Elliots, the Armstrongs, the Maxwells, and the Johnstons, as portrayed by the wizard of the north?

Under Dr. Mortimer, who was for twenty-five years head master of the Newcastle-on-Tyne School, the future Judge Elliot received a sound elementary education. But instead of entering the University, as was his father's wish, he went to sea as a sailor, making two trips to the Baltic. It was not long after this that his father felt the alluring call of the New World, and in 1836, left Newcastle-on-Tyne with his family for the United States. Upon their arrival in this country the family settled in Missouri along the banks of the Mississippi. The year that will long be remembered as that of the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and also as that of the Mackenzie Rebellion was equally significant in the history of the Elliots, for his father, unable to withstand the longing to live once more under the beloved "Union Jack," and disappointed in the new land to which he had come, moved with his family once more, this time choosing the banks of the River Thames, at a point then known as The Forks, a few miles outside of London, Ontario. At the outbreak of the Mackenzie Rebellion, William Elliot, true to his ancestral traditions, shouldered his musket and with some fifty other volunteers from that district saw action in the service of Her Majesty. His father died a short time after their arrival in Canada and upon the shoulders of William Elliot rested the care of the family. But it was not for long that this life could pacify the yearning for bigger things. Finally with a conquering determination to win he decided to start the serious study of law and in 1847, at the age of thirty he took his first look into the intricacies of the profession which he had chosen. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and immediately began to practice. He soon made himself felt as a power among his legal associates and his rise to the top of his profession was assured. In 1869 he was called to

the Bench to succeed the late Honourable James Small. Judge Elliot held this post for thirty-five years. Five years he was superintendent of the public schools in the old London district which comprised the counties of Elgin and Middlesex. He was also a member of various municipal bodies.

Judge William Elliot married Rebecca Robinson, daughter of Dr. Samuel Robinson, clergyman and physician, of Dublin. To this union nine children were born. One son, a promising young barrister, was killed at Duck Lake in the Riel Rebellion in 1885. Another son, Hume B. Elliot, one of the foremost barristers of London, maintained with honour the position his father had held in the legal world of the province.

Judge Elliot retired from the Bench in 1904, and passed away the following year. The high esteem in which he was held was fittingly expressed in an editorial, which appeared at the time of his death, in the "London Free Press."

The passing of Judge William Elliot removes a figure that loomed large in the life of London for many years. Essentially a self-made man he rose by his unaided efforts to a position of deep dignity on the Bench and marked prominence among his fellow citizens. Aside from his recognized ability as a lawyer and jurist, his great outstanding quality was his kindly nature that showed itself in his courtly bearing and ready geniality. He had many warm friends who will feel his death as a personal loss. Consideration for the feelings of others was the guiding rule of his life, and much personified gentleness, that makes life easier, has gone out with the spark of life. Among all classes of citizens he will be missed, but he will be remembered for many a year as a chivalrous gentleman of the old school, whose pupils grow fewer as the days glide into Eternity.

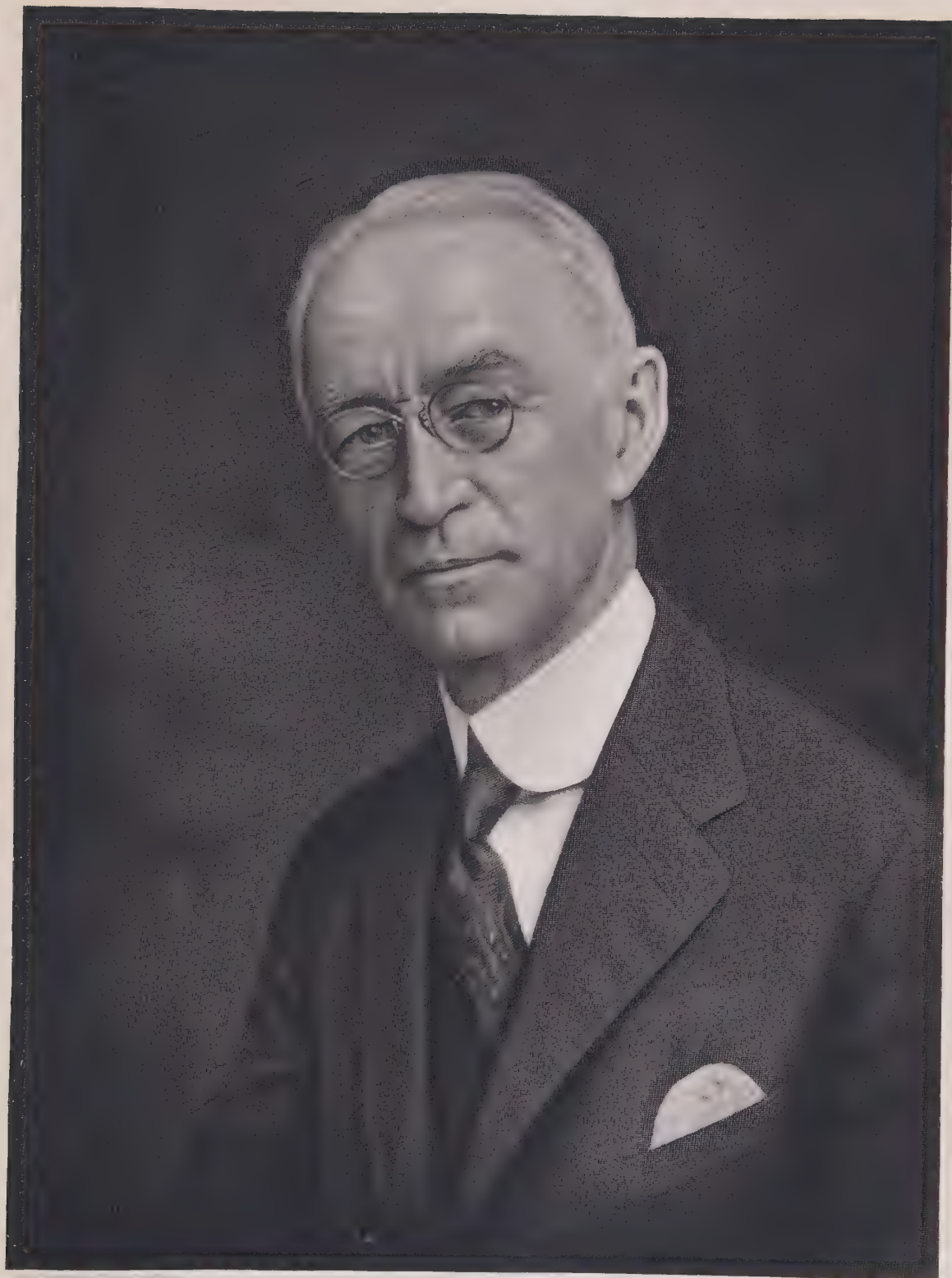
JACOB B. GRIFFITH—Much of the advancement with which the city of Hamilton has been blessed within the past generation, must be credited to T. Bruce Griffith and his brother, Jacob B. Griffith, who introduced electricity as the motive power for the city's traction system, and thereby inaugurated an era of municipal and business prosperity which the community hitherto had not enjoyed to such a high degree.

While Jacob B. Griffith served his day and generation generously and efficiently, he fell a victim to the irony of fate when the city he loved and served so well,—through its governing authorities,—deprived him of the fruits of his genius and labors, so that what rightfully should have been his, had to be sacrificed to major interests which have since developed the system into which the Griffiths put the best of their lives.

Though both these brothers have passed on to another sphere where right and justice are enthroned, their names are written high and indelibly in the imperishable record of Hamilton's progress and achievement.

Born in Longwood, Ontario, December 16th, 1856, Jacob B. Griffith was thirteen years of age when he came to live in Hamilton.

Having finished his education in that city, he entered on his business career by taking a position



J. B. G. Griffith

in the telegraph department of the old Great Western Railway.

He exhibited marked ability for the tasks committed to his care and fully merited the promotion that came to him as ticket agent at the Union Station in Toronto, where he was employed for a number of years, meanwhile developing his liking for transportation matters to a point where in association with his brother, T. Bruce Griffith, he organized the Hamilton Steamboat Company, which at the beginning operated the "Mazeppa" between Hamilton and Burlington Beach and later the "Modjeska" and the "Macassa" between Hamilton and Toronto.

Identification of the Griffiths with the traction interests of Hamilton came in the early eighties when T. B. and J. B. Griffith acquired control of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, which was then a horse-car system, and they made it pay. J. B. was made manager and it was while an incumbent of that office, that in 1892, he and his brother brought about the electrification of the line. The Hamilton Street Railway was the second one in Canada to do away with horse-cars.

Not content with the great impulse the electrification of the system had given to the various activities of the city, the municipal government exacted such heavy concessions in return for its franchise that with the unexpectedly large capital cost of the enterprise it made it impossible for the system to be operated without loss, and the railway was taken over by the Cataract Power Company which was granted a fifteen year extension of the franchise. The electrification of the system was a bold stroke of business: it proved to be of great public benefit but was disastrous to the Griffiths who suffered the entire loss of their investment.

When the Cataract Power Company acquired the control of the Griffith brothers' railway, J. B. Griffith was retained in the capacity of purchasing agent. When the Cataract Company was taken over by the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, he was made purchasing agent of that corporation, which position he most capably filled until one year before his death, when he retired that he might enjoy a well earned rest.

Church and welfare work had a powerful attraction for Mr. Griffith. For many years he was a very active member and trustee of the Centenary Church where his smiling welcome to strangers every Sunday, will not soon be forgotten. He had charge of the poor fund of the Church for some time, looking after members in need, and the Sunday School found him a faithful interested member of its Brotherhood Class. For many years he was a leader in Hamilton Young Men's Christian Association affairs and served that body as a director for several terms. He was deeply interested also in the British and Foreign Bible Society. In his latter years, he had become a devotee of golf and was a member of the Glendale Golf Club. He was also affiliated with the Hamilton Club, the Canadian Club and the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club.

In 1893, Mr. Griffith married Louie M. Wright, daughter of the late Rev. W. P. Wright of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, who survives him. He also leaves a son—J. Bruce Griffith, barrister. After having been laid aside for many months by failing health, Mr. Griffith died at his home in Hamilton, November 18th, 1926, within a few weeks of the age of threescore years and ten.

The following resolutions made by the Dominion Power and Transmission Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada, is as follows:

It was moved by Mr. Cyrus Birge, seconded by Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C., M.G., K.C.,

That the members of this Board desire to place on record an expression of their sincere regret on the death of the late Mr. J. B. Griffith, until recently the purchasing agent of the company.

Mr. Griffith became associated with his brother in the management of the Hamilton Street Railway Company in 1887, and continued in that position until 1900, when the Hamilton Street Railway Company was absorbed by the Hamilton Electric Light and Cataract Power Co., Limited.

He was appointed purchasing agent for that company and its subsidiary companies. He filled that position faithfully with great credit and satisfaction to the Company, the interests of the Company always being first in his business relations, and he was well known for his fair and honorable dealing with the public until he retired on November 30th, 1925.

Mr. Griffith lived most of his life in Hamilton and was well known and esteemed by a large number of friends who admired him for his sterling Christian character and his bright and cheerful personality.

The board further desires to convey the sincere sympathy of the directors individually as well as collectively to his widow and son. Carried unanimously.

W. E. Phin, president.

Geo. W. Fearman, secretary.

Hamilton, 22nd November, 1926.

From the "Hamilton Herald" of Friday, November 19th, 1926:—

The book of the life of Jacob B. Griffith which was closed by death last evening was one whose pages commend themselves to every young man. It is a record worthy of emulation in all respects. Adversity could not discourage him nor wealth corrupt, and in the final analysis he stands out as worthy of that greatest appellation, a Christian gentleman.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.—To say anything about Albert O. Jeffery, a Barrister of London, in the nature of an introduction would be supererogatory so far as the citizens of Western Ontario are concerned; but the Province is big, and the people in sections remote from London are entitled to know in some detail about this quiet, modest, unassuming barrister who is looked upon as a leader, not only in his own profession, but in financial circles as well. His broad scholarship, the soundness of his judgment, his freedom from bias, his sincere interest in the common good, are everywhere recognized, and for years no public undertaking of any moment has been launched in London without seeking his advice and coöperation. Genial, invariably courteous, always approachable, democratic in spirit, the number and strength of his

friendships has been constantly augmenting during a long and successful career; they are legion.

Albert O. Jeffery was born in London, July 5th, 1857, son of Joseph and Augusta A. (Haley) Jeffery. Joseph Jeffery was born in Ipswich, England, September 28th, 1829, and came to Port Stanley with his parents in the early forties of the last century. He learned the cabinet maker's trade and followed it until the early sixties, when he became interested in the oil boom, and engaged in business as a stock broker for some years. When the Molsons opened their first branch bank in London, he was appointed manager. That was about 1871, and he continued in that position until within a few years of his death, when he retired. He was a man of splendid business ability, broad-minded, aggressive and progressive. He was one of the organizers of the London Life Insurance Company, a member of its Board of Directors until his death and its President for many years. He was also one of the organizers and President of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company. He died May 28th, 1894.

On December 27th, 1853, Joseph Jeffery married Augusta A. Haley, born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, August 17th, 1831, and died in February, 1912, daughter of James Haley. He was born in Castine, Maine, in 1782, and came with his father, Thomas Haley, who was a United Empire Loyalist, to St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, in the early 1780's. Of the children born to Joseph and Augusta A. (Haley) Jeffery the following grew to maturity: Albert O., of whom further; Cecilia, married John F. Henninger; Cassie, unmarried; Josephine, married Rev. Dr. S. S. Bates; Charles Llewellyn, Accountant Molson's Bank; Edgar, who is associated with his brother, Albert O., in the practice of law; Ethel Eugenie, married Edward E. Reid, (q.v.). Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery were members of the Baptist Church.

The formal education of Albert O. Jeffery was received in the public schools of London and the Hellmuth College, now the Western Ontario University. He has always been an omnivorous reader, however, and has more than made up what he missed in not attending college for an Arts degree. He has been honoured with the following degrees: LL.B., 1883, Toronto University; B. C. L., 1887, and D. C. L., 1892, all conferred by Trinity University. The University of Western Ontario, in Mr. Jeffery's native city, has also conferred on him the degree of LL.D. After completing his business course, Mr. Jeffery read law in the offices of Harris and Magee, and attended lectures at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1878. Since that time he has practised his profession in London to the present time. Mr. Jeffery was a partner in the firm of Hutchinson and Jeffery in 1879; of Machaelson, Boulton, Dickson and Jeffery in 1881; and of Harris, Magee, Clarke and Jeffery in 1886. He was appointed King's Councillor, in 1896. In 1912 he formed a partnership with Richard A. Bayly and they have practised under the firm name of Jeffery and Bayly. Mr. Jeffery is one of the oldest barristers

now in active practice in London, real estate law forming the larger part of his work.

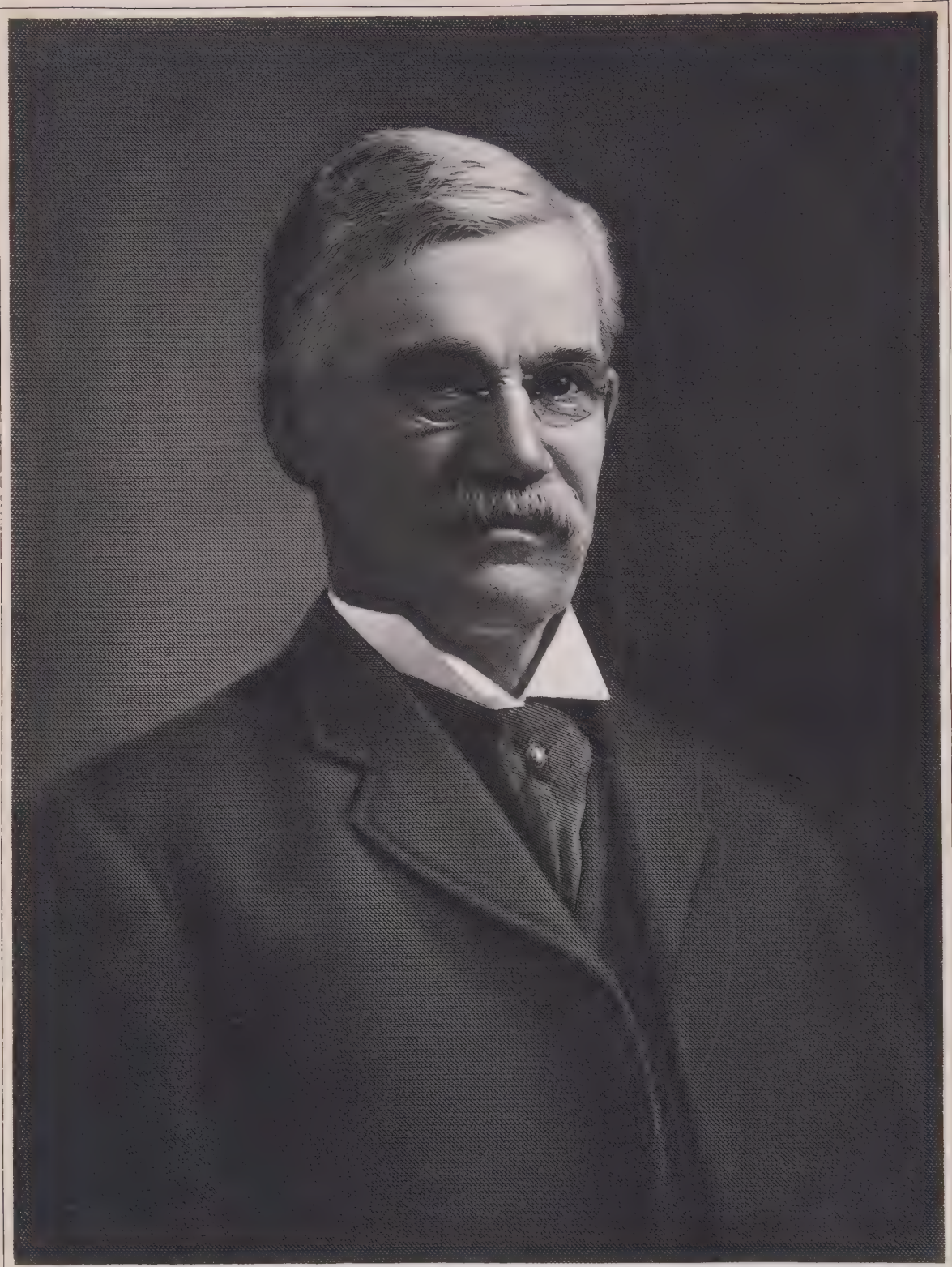
From his early youth Mr. Jeffery has taken an active interest in political affairs. He was only seventeen years old when he became secretary of the Liberal party for Ward Two in London. His first office was as subdivision chairman. He was made Ward chairman in 1887, and continued in that office until 1905. He has never been an aspirant for political preferment, finding his pleasure rather in helping to put into office men who he thought would best serve the public weal. He has been an active participant in some stirring campaigns, and his political reminiscences would make instructive and entertaining reading if written. He served as a member of the school board from 1886 until 1896 and Chairman for two years, and is now (1925) a member of the Library Board, appointed 1897, and Chairman three separate times. He is President of the London Life Insurance Company, and has been a director for over thirty years. He is a past president and still a member of the Board of Trustees of the Middlesex Law Association, and has held other offices.

Mr. Jeffery was a director and president of the London Horticultural Society for several years.

He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Worshipful Master in 1883; he is a member of St. George's Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was High Priest in 1884 and 1885; London Chapter of Rose Croix, and London Lodge of Perfection, of which he is Thrice Puissant Grand Master.

Albert O. Jeffery married Edna Baxter, July 4th, 1883, daughter of Hamilton A. Baxter and Frances (Hancock) Baxter. She was born in what is now part of Montreal. She is identified with the assembly of Christians commonly known as Plymouth Brethren, while Mr. Jeffery is an adherent of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jeffery's principal hobby has been philately. He has made two extensive collections of stamps. When he disposed of his first collection he retained many of the rarer specimens, and his present collection is one of the best in the Province.

FRANCIS WILLIAM HUGHES, M.D.—But two generations ago the now populous and rich Province of Ontario, filled with beautiful homes and teeming with industrial and commercial life, was in the hands of those sturdy pioneers, who with foresight and courage pushed west into the virgin country and by honest toil laid the foundations deep and sure of the great fabric which has risen upon them. Among these empire builders were the two grandfathers of Dr. Hughes. His maternal grandfather, Francis Lewis, came to Middlesex County direct from Ireland in 1818, penetrating the primeval forest to settle on the seventh concession, about seven miles from the present city of London. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Hughes, was also



Chas. S. Sordelle

a native of Ireland, but upon reaching Canada, he first made his home in Montreal for a time, going West in 1827. Driving through with his family in a sleigh, he located in the tenth concession, also in London Township, his deed having been granted to him by the Crown. Dr. Hughes' father was an infant of two years when he was brought to Ontario. He grew to manhood on the farm, and continued to make it his home until at sixty-five, he retired from active life, and moved to London, where he died at the age of eighty-two.

Francis William Hughes was born in London Township, the son of John and Rebecca (Lewis) Hughes. He was educated in the rural school, the London High School, and Toronto Normal School. For six years he used the training received at the latter institution, teaching in the country schools. Then he himself again became a student, matriculating in the medical department of Western University. The degree M. D. was conferred upon him with the class of '94, at which time he also won a silver medal. He located in Thorndale and began to build up a practice which continued to grow through the fourteen years of his residence in that town. Dr. Hughes has never ceased to be a student, though spare hours were few. In 1907, he dropped his work for a time and went over to London, England, for a post-graduate course. On his return to Canada he opened an office in London in 1909, where he has established himself as one of the foremost physicians of the city.

Both in professional associations and in fraternal, and social clubs, Dr. Hughes is widely affiliated. He is a member of the Harvey Medical Club (past president); and past president of the Academy of Medicine, where he is still a member. He is a member and was at one time president of the Bacon Club (Literary), member and Past Master of Tuscan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Highland Golf Club.

In 1894 he married Lillie H. Lohead, daughter of the Reverend John S. Lohead, a Presbyterian minister of Park Hill, Ontario. Mrs. Hughes is a gifted woman, whose ability measures up to the demands of both home and public life. She is ex-president of the local Young Women's Christian Association, and is now serving for a third term as president of the Canadian Club, an organization which is wielding a broad influence for good in the community. She has been instrumental in bringing to London many prominent musicians and splendid speakers, and under her guiding hand the club continues to be a power for education and for the promotion of Canadian sentiment for which it was founded. Although Mrs. Hughes takes an active interest in public welfare work, she has always kept her own home duties as the first claim on her time. Because she herself has succeeded so admirably in the performance of these duties, she has been able to use her own experience for the assistance of other mothers and has wielded a broad influence for good in the community. Dr. and Mrs. Hughes have two sons and a daughter:

John Vernon, attended the Medical College of Western University for four years, taking his degree with the class of 1918, at Toronto University. He is now an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, practising in Passaic, New Jersey. Their second son, Wendell Lohead, who graduated from the Medical College of Western University in 1922, is taking post-graduate work in the Bellevue Medical Hospital School, New York City, specializing in a study of the eye. Their only daughter, Helen Alexander, is a student at Western University, College of Arts. Dr. Hughes and his family are active members of the First Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES EDWARD DOOLITTLE — With a background rich in family ancestry and a record in the Civil War of the United States, of which he was justifiably proud, Charles Edward Doolittle, late president of the Ontario Rolling Mills Company, of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, made a valued contribution to the industrial development of the Dominion in his chosen field. Regardless of the fact that he was a native of the country just over the border, and that he retained to the end the associations of his early life and young manhood, he, nevertheless, was a most enthusiastic Canadian, and, to all intents and purposes, was most loyal to the principles, policies and institutions of Canada.

Mr. Doolittle was descended from a well-known New England family who left Vermont and settled in Ohio. Judge Joel Doolittle, of Middlebury, Vermont, had a son, John Titus Doolittle, born in Vermont, who married Anna Marshall. In 1837, shortly after their marriage, they removed from the "Green Mountain State" to what was known as the "Connecticut Reserve" (Ohio), and settled at Painesville. John Titus Doolittle had attended Middlebury (Vermont) College, and having studied law, he took up the practice of his profession, which he followed at Painesville until his death in August, 1871. His wife survived him many years and died in Painesville, Ohio. Of their family of five sons and two daughters was Charles Edward Doolittle, born in Painesville, April 10th, 1842, and there received his education. When the Civil War between the States broke out, he volunteered at the age of twenty years and enlisted in Company D, 105th Ohio Infantry. He was sent with his command to the Army of the Cumberland, then campaigning in Kentucky. He was in McCook's Corps of Rosecrans' Army during the Kentucky campaign and the advance on Chattanooga. At Chickamauga he was swept with the defeat of the right wing back into Chattanooga, and was in that city during the battle of that name and during Grant's triumphal termination of that campaign. From that time on to the close of the war he was attached to General Thomas' headquarters as a clerk. He was honourably discharged from the service in 1865.

Returning to Ohio, after the war, Mr. Doolittle became connected as travelling salesman with the Cleveland Brown & Company, a large wholesale hardware concern of Cleveland, and in that capac-

ity did a great deal of travelling in Canada, where he made many enduring friendships in the commercial contacts of his line. In 1880, at about the time the protective tariff was inaugurated in Canada, Mr. Doolittle accompanied a party of young men from Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, to Hamilton, Ontario, and leased the old Great Western Rolling Mill, which long had been idle, and they began the manufacture of bar iron and cut nails under the name of the Ontario Rolling Mills Company, comprised wholly of American capital, and of which Mr. Doolittle became a director. Not long after its establishment he became president of the company, which was one of the pioneers of the iron and steel industry of Canada, and continued in that capacity until the concern merged into the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company. It was largely through his remarkable business acumen, broad grasp of affairs and strict attention to details that he helped build up one of the largest industries of its kind in the Dominion. His organization also erected a branch mill at Swansea, near Toronto, and the Hamilton Forge Company's works. He was one of the organizers of the Ontario Tack Company, of which he was president, and which merged into the Canada Screw Company, all of which concerns later merged into the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, which was made a part of the Steel Company of Canada.

Though he had never been made a naturalized citizen of Canada, Mr. Doolittle's sympathies were always with the Liberal Conservative party, founded by Sir John A. Macdonald. As might have been expected of a man of such broad business relations, he was keenly interested in the affairs of the city, province and Dominion, and was a valued member of the Hamilton Board of Trade. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being also a member of the Knights Templar, of that order, Eagle Commandery, No. 29, of Painesville, Ohio. He was reared in the Episcopal faith, and had his religious fellowship with the Church of England.

Charles Edward Doolittle married, in 1872, at Painesville, Ohio, Juliet Elizabeth Wilcox, daughter of Judge Aaron Wilcox, a well-known jurist in Painesville, and a descendant of an old Connecticut family who traced their line to 1200 A.D., when the surname came into use as an inherited family name. John Wilcox, the founder of the Connecticut family, was the direct forebear of Moses and Aaron Wilcox, founders of the family in Ohio, and for whom, twins, the town of Twinsburg, Ohio, was named. To Charles Edward and Juliet Elizabeth (Wilcox) Doolittle were born four children: Juliet Wilcox, Charles M., of Hamilton; Wilcox and Eliza. Mr. Doolittle died at his home on James Street, Hamilton, January 28th, 1923, and but a short time before his death, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. His body was laid to rest in the family plot of the cemetery in his old boyhood home, Painesville, Ohio. Mrs. Doolittle, who is known for her traits of culture and refinement, lives at the family home in Hamilton, and

maintains close touch with the activities of the Anglican Church, of which she has been a devout member many years.

The passing of Mr. Doolittle lost to the business and acquaintance circles of the city of Hamilton and the Province of Ontario a man who had attained a reputation for fairness and broad-mindedness, who was also known for his many acts of kindness and generosity, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

A Hamilton paper had this editorial appreciation of Mr. Doolittle's life and service which sums up in a sympathetic manner many personal tributes that were offered:

The announcement of the death of Mr. Charles Edward Doolittle will be read with deep regret by Hamiltonians. Mr. Doolittle was a pioneer of the Canadian iron and steel industry, and it was through his early activities in this city that the Steel Company of Canada came into being. A man of the strictest business integrity, a generous benefactor, and a loyal, warm-hearted friend, his passing will bring feelings of deep personal sorrow to all who knew him, especially to his associates of the old days.

These sentiments are summed up in the personal tribute of one who has long enjoyed his friendship:

Mr. Doolittle was pre-eminently a kindly and generous man. From the time when he first settled in Canada he became to all intents and purposes a Canadian, and a very enthusiastic Canadian. Owing to his connection with the American Civil War, he had sentimental reasons for being unwilling to give up his old citizenship and so was never naturalized in Canada; but he remained one of the most enthusiastic Canadians, nevertheless. The standing he had in the commercial world amounted almost to affection; his straightforwardness inspired an absolute confidence, in business and out. To be the friend of Mr. Doolittle was to be received with open doors and the warmest hospitality everywhere.

FREDERICK PIMLOTT BETTS, K.C.—It is now more than threescore years since the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Henry Augustus Betts, established this family in Ontario; and now, his son, whose name heads this sketch, adorns his chosen profession as a barrister, well read and skillful, well known throughout more than half of Canada, a cultivated gentleman who has added prestige to an honoured family name.

The history of the Betts family is a very old one, and has been ably written by Miss Katharine Frances Doughty, a relative of the family, in a most interesting volume (published by John Lane & Co.) under the title of "The Betts of Wortham in Suffolk." The book contains endless interesting details of English history, and a veritable record of the old manners and customs of an old English home-loving family for the past seven centuries. Many old family portraits are shown as well as specimens of the penmanship of numerous generations both in childhood and mature years.

The founder of the family was John Bettys, son of John Bettys of Wetherden, who came to Wortham in 1480, his wife being Elizabeth, daughter of John and Alys Wryght.

Miss Doughty's work contains the following re-

sumé of the history of Wortham Manor, the family residence of the Betts family, and of the family:

The sunny home-like rooms, crowded with beautiful antique furniture, worn by faithful service to many generations; low ceilings crossed by massive oak beams; panelled walls hung close with family portraits; ancient prints interspersed and thrown into relief by blue and white delft plates; suits of armour of the Stuart period in hall and passages; and in the drawing-room, upon magnificently carved and inlaid cabinets, and adorning the walls from floor to ceiling, china of many hues and varieties, which later, when it had to be sold, fetched fabulous prices at Christie's. The whole interior of the old house had a sense of fitness, giving the impression of immemorial usage, as if each chair and cabinet, each picture and piece of china, had had its own particular place assigned to it by the wish and custom of many generations of the home-loving Betts.

The library, however, the abiding place of over four thousand volumes, for the greater part venerable tomes, held the most interesting of all the treasures of Wortham; for here a door in the panelling opened into a tiny room, once maybe, a secret chamber, where were hoarded muniments, MSS. and parchments of dates ranging from 1272, the year of the accession of Edward First, to mid-Victorian days.

John Betts, of Harper's Hill House, Birmingham, was the paternal grandfather of Frederick P. Betts. He owned a large gold refinery, said to be the only one in England at that time. The business has been incorporated and is still carried on by one of his grandsons. He became a very wealthy man. He was a very determined Whig, a warm friend of Daniel O'Connell and a man of great influence.

Dr. Henry Augustus Betts, son of John Betts, was born in Birmingham, son of John Betts, and died in Kingston, Ontario, in 1876. He received his education at St. James's Old School, of Rugby, and afterwards became a pupil of the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper. His medical education was finished at Guy's Hospital, London. Dr. Betts was chief house surgeon of the Birmingham Hospital for many years, and afterwards practised his profession at Edgbaston and Stourbridge. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Among his noteworthy patients were the Earl of Littleton, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and the late Right Honourable William E. Gladstone. The latter was a brother-in-law of Lord Littleton and spent much of his time at the residence of that peer near Birmingham. Dr. Betts came to Canada in 1856 and located in Galt, where he practised several years. From there he removed to Montreal. Upon the death of his father he received a legacy which enabled him to lay aside the burdens of an arduous profession, and he removed to Kingston where he spent his remaining years in the enjoyment of those avocations, the pursuit of which require leisure and a cultivated mind. In Kingston he purchased the house built by Maxwell Strange and occupied by Archbishop Lewis. It is now owned by the Dominion Government.

Dr. Betts married Mary Oates, daughter of James Stretch Oates, of Stumperlow Hall, Yorkshire. From this union twelve children were born, of whom ten grew to maturity: 1. Mary. 2. Catherine Lucy. 3. Clara Anne. 4. Augusta, married Joseph B. Wal-

kem, K.C., now (1924) Chancellor of the Diocese of Ontario. 5. Caroline Amy, married Archdeacon Dobbs, of Kingston. 6. Henry Augustus. 7. John Howard. 8. Frederick Pimlott, of whom further. 9. Alfred Hyda. 10. Annabella Maud, the only one of the children born in Canada. All these children except Frederick P. and Annabella Maud are now deceased.

Frederick Pimlott Betts, son of Dr. Henry Augustus and Mary (Oates) Betts, was born in Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, August 31, 1853. He was scarcely more than an infant when his parents came to Canada. He attended Dr. Tassie's famous school, at Galt, until his parents removed to Montreal. He attended the high school there and completed his preparation for the university at Hellmuth College, London. Having completed the course in the arts at the University of Toronto, he graduated therefrom in 1874 with the baccalaureate degree. Mr. Betts then read law under the preceptorship of Richard T. Walkem, K.C., of Kingston, and in the office of Blake, Kerr and Boyd in Toronto. He was called to the bar at Toronto in 1877 and at Saskatchewan in 1913. In 1917 he formed a partnership with Verschoyle Cronyn, under the firm name of Cronyn and Betts, and this continued until the death of Mr. Cronyn. In 1921, Mr. Betts's son, Frederick C., became a partner. Mr. J. D. K. Black became a member of the firm in 1923, at which time the name of the firm was changed to Cronyn and Betts and Black. For years Mr. Betts has had one of the largest law practices in the western provinces. Real estate and corporation cases occupy most of his attention, and in cases carried up on appeal he has won some interesting decisions, notably in trade mark and passing off cases. One decision of particular interest was on the obscure question of ademption by act of parliament. He has written extensively for legal journals published in Canada and England. Mr. Betts is an ex-president of the Middlesex Bar Association. He is a member of the Council of Huron College. He is Chancellor of the Diocese of Huron and a member of the executive committee. From 1871 to 1874 he served in the University Company, Queen's Own Regiment. He is a member of the London Club, the London Hunt and Country Club and the Murray Bay Golf Club. His recreations are golf, fishing, curling and chess. He is president of the London Chess Club, and has had the honour of being twice chosen as a member of Canadian teams to play against the United States' team.

Mr. Betts has a taste for writing, though the exactions of his profession permit him little time in which to indulge in it: he has, however, written occasional articles for magazines devoted to the sports in which he is interested. In politics Mr. Betts is allied with the Liberal party.

In 1883 Frederick P. Betts married Sophy Blake, Cronyn, daughter of Verschoyle and Sophy (Blake) Cronyn. Mr. Cronyn was a King's Counsellor and a leading member of the legal profession of Lon-

don. This union has been blessed by the following children:

1. Hyla Hume. He graduated from the School of Practical Science of the University of Toronto with the degree of Civil Engineer. At vacation intervals during his course he was employed by the Canadian Government on the Alaska survey, and while thus employed he wrote a number of articles on the region for the Toronto "Globe." Afterwards he was for some years in the employ of the Solvay Process people in Syracuse, New York. He then went to Rio de Janeiro, in the employ of the Brazilian Light and Power Company. After five or six years there he entered the employ of an allied Company, the Barcelona Light and Power of Barcelona, Spain, of which he is assistant General Manager at the present time.

At the outbreak of the World War he went to London, England, and enlisted with the Inns of Court men. He was impatient to get to the front, and when he had been at Salisbury Plains for a month or two, he tried to get into the Royal Engineers of England; but he was appointed first lieutenant of the Cheshires, which meant that he would have to remain in England for about six months drilling recruits. However, his appointment as first lieutenant in the Royal Engineers was brought about within a month, and he was sent to Calais. Within a week of his arrival the Major in charge was invalided home, thus throwing immense responsibilities upon the shoulders of Lieutenant Betts. Within a year he was made captain and within two years he was a lieutenant-colonel. He was stationed successively at Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk. Within a few months after his appointment as lieutenant-colonel the British took over the transportation work in Italy and appointed him to take charge of that branch of the work. Then he had his headquarters at Taranto, Italy, and travelled all over that country and was domiciled in Italian palaces many times—a wonderful opportunity to get an inner view of Italian life in high circles. After the war he had an opportunity to settle in Bavaria, but he decided to accept an offer from his former employing Company in Barcelona. He married Madeleine Vandroy, of Paris, and has one child, Peter.

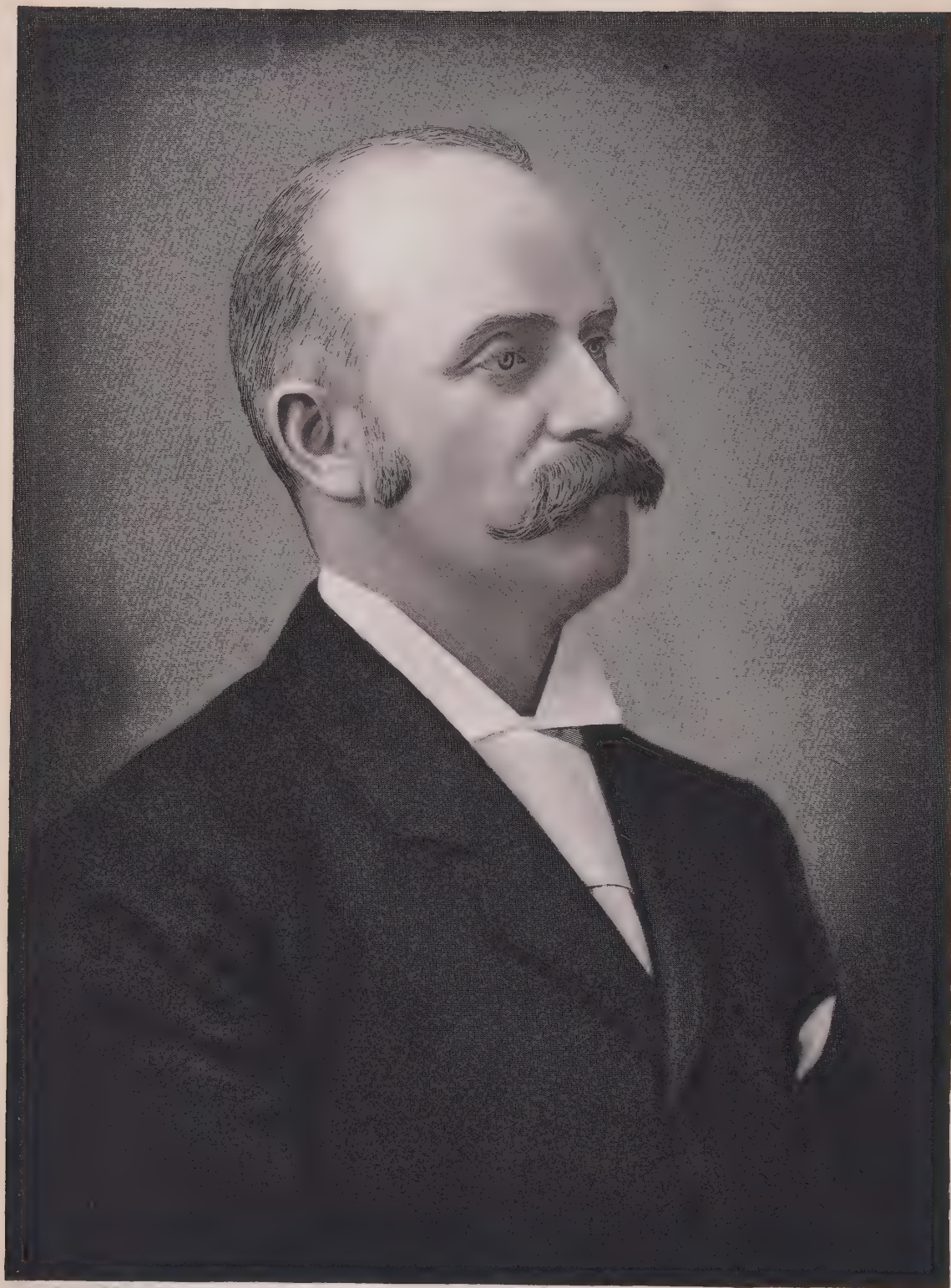
2. Mary Dorothea, married Major E. A. Seely-Smith, who is in command of the Royal Canadian Regiment at London, Ontario. 3. Marjorie Verschoyle, who died in childhood. 4. Kathleen Cronyn, married Leslie D. Lilly, and has one daughter, Daphne. Mr. Lilly was manager of the Bank of Commerce at Niagara Falls and resigned that position to join his father who is in the insurance business at Calgary.

5. Frederick Cronyn. He read law under his father, attended Osgoode Hall in Toronto and was called to the bar in Toronto in 1921, and is a partner in the law firm of which his father is senior member. When he was nineteen he enlisted for service in the War with Germany and was

trained at Kingston. He was one of the many who experienced miraculous escapes from death. On one occasion, while he was talking to two officers and a sergeant a German shell exploded right under them, killing the two officers and throwing him forty-one feet. He suffered only from the shock and was back in the trenches in three or four weeks. Near the end of the war he got a severe wound in the thigh by a piece of shrapnel and was invalided to England where he was when the Armistice was declared.

Mr. Betts and his family are Anglicans, members of the Cronyn Memorial Church, which he has served as warden.

WILLIAM ROBERT SMYTH, K.C., a leading barrister of Toronto, has been identified with Canadian progress for nearly forty years. He was born in Staunton, Virginia, July 6th, 1865, son of Rev. Thomas Henry and Charlotte Ethelind (Hughes) Smyth. His father was born in the parish of Blackwater, County Armagh, Ireland, and educated in Belfast. He completed the classical course in the University, as well as that of theology, and was under Holy Orders when he came to America. Rev. Mr. Smyth served as rector of the Episcopal Church at Staunton, Virginia, for a time and later as rector of the church at New Castle, Pennsylvania, where he died. His son, William Robert Smyth, was reared in the home of his mother's father, Lloyd G. Hughes, of Wheeling, West Virginia. He attended De Veaux College, at Niagara Falls, New York, and received his legal training at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Canada, from which he graduated in 1881. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and began immediately to practice in Strathroy. In 1890 he moved from there to Toronto, where he has since remained. He was created King's Counsel in 1908. Recently he has specialized in corporation work and has been connected with some notable cases. Mr. Smyth has given service to Canada in war and peace. He served as sergeant in the Seventh Fusiliers of the North West Field Force in 1885 during the Riel Rebellion, and during the World War he was chief public representative of the military district of Ontario, 1917-18, by the military service Act No. 2. He has always been active in politics, for the most part as a Liberal, though he has not hesitated to differ with that party when their policies seemed to him opposed to the welfare of the Province and the Dominion. He opposed the Liberal stand on reciprocity and the liquor question. Mr. Smyth has always been noted for having the courage of his convictions. He is a member of the Toronto Board of Trade. His clubs are: the National, the Toronto Golf, the Ontario Jockey, and the Arts and Letters, all of Toronto, and the City Club, of New York City, and British Empire, of London, England. His favorite recreation is golf, to which he has for thirty years been a devotee.



W. W. Alexander

CLARENCE R. MAY—A post of diplomacy and tact in London has been filled for eleven years by Clarence R. May to the satisfaction of the business world about him, and the meticulous firm of R. G. Dun and Company, his employers. Mr. May was born in the township of Whitchurch, county of York, on September 23rd, 1880, the son of Nelson C., and Julia A. (Webster) May. His mother was born in the township of Pickering and his father in Whitchurch. He was for years one of the leading building contractors of York County, living just out of Newmarket until his death. The mother lives in London.

Clarence R. May was educated in the Newmarket High School, and at the Toronto Normal School. He taught in York County, and also at a point near Indian Head, Saskatchewan. In 1907 he associated himself with R. G. Dun and Company in its Toronto office, and in April, 1914, he was sent to London, and put in charge of the office where he has continued ever since. He married Miss Anna E. Hill in April, 1908, daughter of Richard Hill, a widely known farmer of Brampton, and Grace Hill, and they have four children. Douglas Playter, the eldest, is attending the Collegiate Institute; while Margaret Priscilla, Ruth Helen, and Billy Bruce are attending the graded schools. Mr. May is a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 179, Free and Accepted Masons; is secretary of the London Rotary Club; a member of the Canadian Club, the Highland Golf Club, and the Presbyterian Church. He is a Liberal in politics.

ALEXANDER W. ALEXANDER—A philanthropist, beloved of the poor, a Christian gentleman ardently interested in the work of his church, and a business man of great ability and success, the late Alexander W. Alexander, Founder and President of the Guelph Spring & Axle Company, held the high esteem and devotion of his neighbours and fellow citizens. All his life was given to the service and thought of others, and to the welfare of his community and people. His life came to a close unexpectedly after a long, fruitful and constructive career, in which he made no man his enemy, but all men his friends. Beside the memory in the hearts of his family and community, he leaves the substantial memorial of a fine hospital, to the progress and service of which he gave generously of his time, energies and financial assistance.

Born at Thunso, Caithness, Scotland, Mr. Alexander came across the ocean to Canada when in his youth, and shortly after his arrival, became engaged by the Bell Organ & Piano Company to act as their commercial traveller. That was in the year of 1880, and at that time it was the biggest firm of its kind, and was the largest industry in the city. During the year of 1884 to 1885 he was admitted into the firm as a partner, and held a large interest in the industry up to the time it was sold to an English syndicate, a number of years later.

He then purchased the Guelph Axle Works, which he conducted with marked success. He changed the name of the works to that of the Guelph Spring & Axle Company, continuing in the office of president and general manager up to his death. For a period of thirty-five years he was devoted to the interests of the Guelph General Hospital, which stood in sore need of his able administration and attention. Accepting its welfare as a sincere philanthropy, in the service of which he could give the greatest benefit to the many sick poor of his community, as well as bring help and cures to those who suffer, Mr. Alexander joined the Board of Directors in the year of October, 1898, and for the last quarter of a century of his life, held the office of Chairman of the Board. He gave unstintingly of his strength and encouragement in the improvements and progress of the hospital. Its staff, surgeons, physicians, nurses and orderlies were deeply appreciative of his interest in their work, and the patients called him blessed. During his tenure of office as Chairman, many important changes and conditions were effected in this hospital. The buildings were practically reconstructed, the Elliott Home, the Nurses' Home and the Isolating Hospital were erected, and the equipment was thoroughly modernized in every way. As a business man of acumen, he entered into his philanthropy with the knowledge of executive ability, and applied the same methods in making successful the financial problems that confronted the institution. These problems were many and difficult, especially during the trying and grieving years of the World War. Throughout it all, Mr. Alexander held the interest and co-operation of his fellow members of the Board, who assisted him in establishing the hospital upon an excellent plane, and in good condition before he retired from the Chairmanship. Upon his retirement, the Board inscribed upon the minutes, words of appreciation of the services that he had rendered, recording at the same time its sense of pleasure that he was to continue as a member of the board. He was succeeded in the Chairmanship by J. M. Taylor, one of the city's prominent business men. Mr. Alexander was for more than twenty-five years Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Knox Church, and conducted its business affairs, and was most active in all the departments of the church. He was always content to act in each capacity as a private citizen, interested in the public spirited welfare of Guelph, rather than a seeker for public office.

Alexander W. Alexander married, in 1893, Agnes Williamson, a daughter of the late James D. Williamson, who was owner of the beautiful estate named "Idylwild" which is situated on the London Road. The family reside at this home, and have also a beautiful summer home at Muskoka, Ontario, named "Kingsett," where Mr. Alexander and his wife and children spent all their summers. He was a great fisherman and a devotee of angling and hunting. Three children were born to them:

1. James Williamson. 2. Helen. 3. Grace, all of whom reside at home. He is also survived by two sisters and one brother, Mrs. Talbot Lacombe, living in Alberta; Miss Grace Alexander, of Toronto; and J. W. Alexander, president of the Bowmanville Organ Company at Bowmanville, Ontario. To the memory of Alexander W. Alexander, a tablet was unveiled May 12, 1924, at the Guelph General Hospital. He died at "Idylwild" on January 7, 1924, unexpectedly and quietly after a year's illness, which had not appeared to be critical nor dangerous. An impressive service was conducted at his home, and his body was attended to the Guelph Cemetery by selected employees who marched before his hearse.

HENRY JAMES COLE, M.D., now deceased, was one of the very prominent citizens of Brantford Township, Brant County, in the Province of Ontario, a physician and surgeon of note in that community, and a man beloved by those who knew him well and respected by all with whom he came in contact. Born on August 12, 1849, Dr. Cole was a son of Henry Cole, a land owner and farmer of Brantford Township. Henry Cole, the father, died on September 30, 1852, in the thirty-second year of his age. His son was then but three years old, and the mother died on August 7, 1859, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, leaving her son an orphan at but ten years of age. Henry James Cole was reared with loving care by an uncle, and under his competent attention the boy received a very good education and was well started upon his life's career. Immediately after his graduation from medical college he returned to Brantford and there began the practice of his profession.

Dr. Cole was still a very young man at that time, of course, but his ability in the twin sciences of medicine and surgery, and his high and appealing character soon brought him success, so that he remained to continue his humanitarian work in that Township for a period of time somewhat in excess of fifty consecutive years: the oldest practitioner in Brantford, and one of the best known in the entire County. For the largest portion of that well-rounded half century, his office was located on Nelson Street, and his last years were spent in his home at No. 21, on that street. It was there that he died, after a nine months' illness, on September 1, 1921, at the fine old age of seventy-two years and twenty days. The funeral, one of the most beautiful ever seen in Brantford, took place at his home, and at the Mount Hope Cemetery, in Brantford, where he is now interred. His passing was a great shock to his many friends, and a bereavement to the entire community, for Dr. Cole was one of the outstanding citizens of his city; the very essence of kindness, and a thoroughly whole-souled man.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of a life filled with service toward others, Dr. Cole had nevertheless found time in which to take a

keen interest in the welfare and advancement of his community. In his political views he was a staunch supporter of the Conservative Party, and although he was never an officer seeker, he yet contributed much toward the advancement of Brantford. He also took much interest in the social life of this city, for he was affiliated, fraternally, with the Harmony Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Brantford, having held membership in this Order for more than fifty years and thus being, at the time of his death, the oldest Odd Fellow in Brantford. He was also affiliated with the Masonic Order. But he was particularly active in his church and religious life, and a constant attendant of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Henry James Cole had married, (first) Sarah Pool, a daughter of George Pool, a minister of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Sarah (Pool) Cole died, and is now interred at the Mount Hope Cemetery. Two children were born by this marriage: 1. Harry T. Cole, now deceased, who was a merchant at Port Arthur. He is survived by his widow and one child, Jean Cole. 2. George M. Cole, who is now a large cotton dealer of Montreal, and the father of one child, Maitland Cole. Dr. Cole married (second) Caroline Augusta Kennedy, a daughter of the Reverend George and Elizabeth (Northrop) Kennedy: the father being a Methodist divine. Mrs. Caroline Augusta (Kennedy) Cole, who was very highly educated in both the arts and music, and who taught music for some years prior to her marriage to Dr. Cole, now resides in the Cole home at No. 21 Nelson Street, Brantford, in which community she attends the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM GRAY—One of the men whom Londoners remember with pride and affection is William Gray, an outstanding personality in her public life, and at the time of his death, December 12, 1916, a member of the Dominion Parliament. Ontario was his native province, his birth being recorded at Newcastle, Durham County, on August 31, 1865, son of William and Hannah Gray.

Educated in the public schools of Galt and Guelph, Mr. Gray first entered business in partnership with a Mr. Betts, under the firm name of Gray & Betts, at Tillsonburg, and later with S. Frank Glass, at the same place, manufacturing pottery. The firm later moved to Pottersburg, and after a time, Mr. Gray withdrew to enter the employ of Gowan, Kent & Company, wholesale dealers in crockery and glassware, with whom he was associated until 1902 as a travelling salesman. He then joined the house of John L. Cassidy & Company, of Montreal, as a member of the firm, this association lasting during the next two years, when he accepted a proposition of the Lazarus Rosenfeld Company, of Montreal, to become a member of that firm, and to act for the house as Canadian manager, with his headquarters in Toronto. This company had wide connections, with branches in Paris, Austria, England and New York.

During the next eight years he was interested in both the importing and manufacture of crockery, and his connection with this firm closed his active business career. Resigning his position and withdrawing from the firm, he returned to London, where he passed the remaining years of his life, taking care of his private interests, and devoting a large share of his life to public service.

To a marked degree, Mr. Gray possessed a personality which drew others to him and invariably turned acquaintances into warm friends. Genial and cordial in manner, with that kindness of heart which is the expression of a genuine interest in the well-being of those around him, none feared to approach him, and when he passed from their midst, he was as truly mourned by hosts of working men as by those of higher social station. He stood in the political ranks of the Conservative party, and as president he served the Conservative Association for six years and the Conservative Club of London in the same capacity for twelve years. He was the candidate which they chose to run for the Dominion Parliament for the first time in 1912, opposing the Hon. C. S. Hyman, and was defeated by only twenty-three votes. But in 1914 he again came before the public as a candidate to fill the seat of Major Thomas Beattie, and this time he was sent to Ottawa by acclamation. From his entrance to the House until his death, he took a very active part in affairs, and his sterling character won the respect of all his confreres.

Fraternally, Mr. Gray was identified with the Masonic Order, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters, and with the Woodmen of the World. He was a prominent member of the Western Ontario Traveling Men's Association, over which he presided from 1893 to 1900. In these organizations his whole-souled brotherliness made him a general favourite.

In 1889, William Gray married Clara A. Whetter, daughter of the late Squire Francis Whetter, and to this union one son, Francis Wishart Gray, was born. He now resides with his mother in the family home on Regent Street. Squire Francis Whetter, father of Mrs. Gray and also of Mrs. Arthur E. McClary, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1819, son of Richard and Jane (Thomas) Whetter, the former of Cornwall, the latter of Devonshire. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, learning the art of managing a country place, and becoming especially expert in judging livestock. In 1855 he emigrated to Canada and for a time located in London, opening a store. But though his business venture was a success, he again turned to country life, and buying a tract of thirty-three acres near Pottersburg, now a part of London, situated on Dundas Road, he devoted himself to raising thoroughbred cattle, becoming a large exporter to England. He spent the remainder of his life on his farm, passing away on March 10, 1907, at the age of eighty-seven

years. He served his community as a justice of the peace, and was a well-known citizen of those parts. During his latter years he was called by all "Squire Whetter." He was a Conservative in politics, and belonged to the Church of England. In 1855, Squire Whetter married Ellen Hobben Peter, a daughter of Sir Hobben Peter, of England. Before her death, which occurred on March 26, 1895, she bore three daughters: Kate Arthur, widow of Albert Dodd, of St. John, New Brunswick; Ellen J., a widow of Arthur E. McClary (see following biography), of London, and Clara A., widow of William Gray, of London.

Mrs. Gray was very fond of out-of-door life in her early days, and was very much attached to her horses, which were fine animals. Like her husband, Mrs. Gray is well known in London and enjoys the warm friendship of a host of people. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ARTHUR EDWARD McCLARY—A survey of the development of modern civilization would seem to bear out the claim that it dates from the discovery that steam power could be made to do the work of man. Other sources of power have since been discovered and utilized, but only to give added impetus to large scale manufacturing, which had its birth with Watt's steam engine. Thus cities came to be born, to grow and to multiply at an ever accelerating pace as a result of the new departure in centralizing manufacturing industries. The man who founds an industry, therefore, makes a distinct contribution to the advancement of his community, not only in a material way, but he contributes thereby indirectly to cultural advance, which finds its greatest opportunities and encouragement in large centers of population.

The founder of the McClary family in Ontario is numbered in this class of industrial pioneers, for he was a member of the firm which established the McClary Manufacturing Company, one of London's old and widely known industries. John and Sally (Stark) McClary were Pennsylvanians, who moved with their family to a farm in Middlesex County, Ontario. Their son, Oliver McClary, was born in the Pennsylvania home on October 31, 1816, and came in early years with his parents to the Canadian farm, where he grew up, attending the public schools of that locality. His scholarship won him a government certificate, and for a time after the completion of his own education, he taught school. The confinement of the classroom told on his health to such a degree, however, that he was obliged to abandon this profession for a more active life that would keep him more or less in the open, and he accepted a position as traveling salesman, which he held until he formed a partnership with his brother, and under the firm name of J. and O. McClary, the McClary Manufacturing Company began to manufacture tinware. Mr. McClary continued in this industry, making his home in London, until his death.

Oliver McClary married (first), in 1854, Martha Coombs, and to this union four children were born: 1. Eliza, now deceased, wife of John Gauld. 2. Louisa, wife of John M. Moore, a well-known architect of London, and now (1926) mayor of that city. 3. George Oliver, now deceased, during his life secretary-treasurer of the McClary Manufacturing Company. 4. Arthur Edward, of further mention. Some time after the death of his wife in 1871, Oliver McClary married (second), on February 3, 1881, Fanny (Hyde) Murphy, a widow.

Arthur Edward McClary, youngest son of Oliver and Martha (Coombs) McClary, was born in London, and educated in the London schools. On account of his health, he was obliged to find a milder climate, and he went for a time to California. Returning to London, he became a realtor and also erected a number of homes, including his own beautiful residence on Queens Avenue, where he passed the later years of his life and where his wife and married daughter now reside. He was also interested in the McClary Manufacturing Company, and several other business enterprises.

Mr. McClary became a well known and popular citizen of London. A man of sterling honour and attractive personality, energetic and enterprising, he became an influence in civic life, for he took a deep and active interest in the city where he made his home. He was very fond of out-door life, a lover of nature and horses. He owned a fine stable, which housed a number of splendid equine specimens of blooded stock. Of strong domestic tastes, his deepest delight was found in the family circle. His church membership was with St. Paul's Church Cathedral.

On November 27, 1884, Arthur E. McClary married Ellen J. Whetter, daughter of Squire Francis Whetter, a prominent citizen of London. To Mr. and Mrs. McClary two children were born: 1. Louise Eleanor, wife of Clifford L. Gray, who resides with her mother in the McClary home, and who has one daughter, Ellen Elizabeth. 2. Oliver Francis, born on October 22, 1894, educated in the London Public School and at Woodstock College, who was interested in the purchasing department of the McClary Manufacturing Company, until he went overseas as a private, and after his return until his death, which occurred on April 9, 1924. He was buried in the family plot in Woodland Cemetery. He married Opal Erie McCauley, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, who survives him. On February 21, 1920, at his Queens Avenue home, the earthly life of Arthur Edward McClary closed, and he was laid to rest to Woodland Cemetery, sincerely mourned by a host of friends.

FRANK CURTIS LORING—To the engineer belongs some of the glory of creation. He reshapes the earth's surface to the greater comfort and convenience of man. He delves into the heart of the earth and brings out treasures for man's greater enjoyment. He opens up remote countries and

brings them nearer to man by railways and bridges. He makes light, creates water supplies, builds cities. No profession gives rise to more romantic speculation; none has achieved more solid feats. The real engineer must combine imagination and real knowledge, dreams and hard work, just as the leaders of the profession have always done. This is particularly true of Frank Curtis Loring, mining engineer of Toronto, Canada, who has ventured successfully in America, North and South, in Europe, and most of all in Canada. Mr. Loring is especially noted for the boldness of his plans, for his daring in the face of dubious outcomes, and for his correctness of judgment, which is based partly on instinctive feeling but largely on sound technical training, broad experience, and long and accurate observation.

Mr. Loring is descended from fine old New England families, pioneers in the colonies early in the seventeenth century. His father, Charles Loring, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts. Like many Cape Cod men, he longed to visit distant lands, and soon after his marriage he went to Valparaiso, Chile, in the merchandising business as the representative of the Boston firm of Loring & Brothers. After about fifteen years, in 1866, he returned to the United States with his family and settled in Colorado, where he became interested in mining. Mr. Loring died in Longmont, Colorado. An enthusiastic and loyal Republican, he was always active in the campaigns of other men seeking office, but he never tried for an office himself. Charles Loring married Mary Roby, a native of Concord, New Hampshire in the early eighteen-fifties. Among their children was Frank Curtis Loring, subject of this biographical record. He was born in Valparaiso, Chile, November 19, 1859. His training in mining engineering was procured at the University of Colorado, at Boulder, Colorado, where he financed himself until his senior year, when lack of funds forced his withdrawal; had it not been for this, he would have graduated with the class of 1883. Probably no graduate of that class had added more to the prestige of his *alma mater* than this independent, courageous, and determined student. In 1883 he began to earn his living as a mining engineer in Colorado. He then went to the Coeur d'Alene region of Idaho, where he was engaged in professional work from 1886 to 1892, associated with the chief mines of the district, such as the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, the largest silver and lead mine in the world. His specialty was expert advice in mining litigation, although he was also engaged in the operating end of mining. British Columbia terprise with him for a short time. In 1898 Mr. and Spokane, Washington, were two fields of en-Loring left the West and opened a New York City office as consulting mining engineer, remaining there until 1904. By this time he had come to be relied upon his authoritative advice over a wide area and during this period operated in Spain and in Cuba, at the same time maintaining an office in



Frank E. Forming

Chicago until 1903. It was in 1906 that Mr. Loring settled in Ontario and occupied himself with the mines of the northern part of that province in his customary capacity of consulting engineer. Specific mines owe their salutary development to him, for he was the first manager of the Trethewey mine at Cobalt and of the Wettlaufer mine at South Lorraine. He effected the transfer of the Keeley mine, in association with Mr. E. G. Aman, to English owners in 1911, and it is now famous as the largest silver producing mine in the world. He easily ranks among the first of mining engineers in Canada, and due to his initiative and wise management many lucrative mining districts are now operating.

Mr. Loring is a member of the Engineers' Club of Toronto, as well as of the Albany and Arts and Letters clubs of that city. His London club is the British Empire, and he is a member of the English Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, as of the Canadian Exchange of Mining and Metallurgy. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York City.

Mr. Loring married in 1883 at Rico, Colorado, Charlotte Moore, daughter of Shepherd Moore of Port Washington, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Loring are the parents of two children: 1. Ernest Loring, a mining engineer, who married Eva Bacheller of Boston, by whom he has had five children: William, Frank, Margaret, Thomas and John, and who resides at Timmins, Ontario. 2. Frances Loring, a well known sculptor of Toronto.

ROBERT JOHN WEBSTER—Many of the foremost residents of Ontario go back a bare hundred years or less, when their forebears cleared farms out of the virgin forest and laid the foundation of the stability and success which they enjoy. Among them is Robert John Webster, president of the Fireproof Warehouses, Ltd., of London, the city of his birth. Mr. Webster was born on May 6, 1872, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wheaton) Webster. The father was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, born in 1811. His mother was born in London Township, Ontario, in 1836. John Wheaton, his maternal grandfather, came from England to America at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania. Some few years afterwards he crossed the border into Canada, and took a farm in London Township, Middlesex County, in the wilderness. The family cleared the land and tilled it and passed their lives there.

Robert Webster was a child eight months old when his parents left Ireland to find a home in the New World. They went first to the New England States where they remained some eight years, until about 1821, when they came to Canada and found surroundings to their liking in London Township. Robert Webster located on a government grant in the primeval forest and cleared a farm, making a home for his family. There was no settlement where the city of London stands today and only

one family of eight members in this part of the country. Amid such surroundings Robert Webster grew to manhood, the second child in a family of nine, there having been four girls in the family as well as five sons. Their names were Thomas, Robert, of whom further; Isaac, George, John, Esther, the wife of Peter Fisher, of Burlington, Ontario; Mary, who never married; Eliza, the wife of Thomas Jackson of London Township; and Margaret, who married a Mr. Jackson. All of the members of Robert Webster, the grandfather, are now deceased. With his elder brother he worked in the forest clearing a patch of ground where vegetables and the necessities of life could be raised. The first season they cleared something like eight acres. The older brother became a Methodist minister, the Reverend Thomas Webster, while two younger brothers came to the little village of London to take up mercantile pursuits. Their names were Isaac and George, while the fifth brother entered the ministry and was known as the Reverend John Webster of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Robert, however, continued the life of a farmer until he owned two hundred acres in two lots. Lot No. 8 was on the third concession, and another lot No. 8 was on the fourth concession in London Township. He continued there until his death in 1888. His wife died in August, 1924.

Robert John Webster was educated in the public schools of London Township, and in the London Collegiate Institute. He remained on the farm up to his twentieth year, at which time he went to London and organized the lumber firm of Kernohan and Webster. For seven years he was a conspicuous figure in the lumber business of the city. He afterwards engaged in the retail coal business under his own name, and continued to deal in coal for about twenty-three years. In the later years of this period, however, he established the warehouse business, and erected the first building with 12,000 square feet of floor space in the city, in 1911. This venture was so successful that in 1920, Mr. Webster disposed of his retail coal business in order to devote his time wholly to the warehouse, and storage business. It developed rapidly from the time of its inception, and in 1925 comprised two of the most modern buildings of the kind in the province. The structure at No. 717 Richmond Street has a floor space of 42,000 square feet, and the warehouse on Talbot Street at the Canadian National tracks contains 48,000 feet of floor space. The business was incorporated at the time it was founded in 1911.

Mr. Webster married, June 6, 1896, Miss Maggie Hopkins of Burlington, Ontario, daughter of Abner Griffith and Esther Ann (Inglehart) Hopkins, of Lynden, Ontario, both deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Webster have a daughter, Geraldine Edith, a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, class of 1922, with the degree of B. A. She is now a student in the Victoria Hospital Training School

for Nurses. Mr. Webster is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member of London Lodge of Perfection and of the Lodge of Rose Croix, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He belongs to the London Rotary Club, the Thomas Valley Golf Club, and is active on the Public Utilities Board of the city. Indeed, he takes an active part in all civic matters. He is a director of the London Chamber of Commerce, a member of the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and also one of its elders. In politics he is a Liberal. He resides at No. 790 Wellington Street, while his place of business is at Talbot Street and the Canadian National Railroad tracks.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS JOSEPH MURPHY, K.C.—Both in time of peace and war, the career of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Joseph Murphy has been one of conspicuous service to his city and his country. Barrister-at-law by profession, in which capacity he was made King's Counsel, he also won military honour in recognition of his war service. In 1899, Colonel Murphy was appointed an officer of the old Seventh Fusiliers, in which regiment he attained the rank of major. When his country took up arms in 1914, he placed himself at the disposal of the military authorities and was given command of the Western University Training Corps. He took a keen interest in the marksmanship of his men, having himself been crack rifle shot for many years, and a member of the Canadian Bisley Team. Over four hundred and fifty young men passed through the Training Corps which Colonel Murphy commanded. All of these obtained commissions, and some rose to high rank, while others made the supreme sacrifice in action. It was a well-merited honour which closed his war service.

Colonel Murphy was born in the Township of Hibbert, Middlesex County, and passed through public and high school, completing his education at Osgoode Hall. For several years he taught school, before taking up the legal profession. He completed his law studies and took his degree in 1888, and entered the offices of Harris, Magee and Company, being associated later with the firm of Magee, McKillop and Murphy. Upon the elevation of Mr. Magee to the bench of the Supreme Court, the firm became McKillop, Murphy, and Gunn. In 1919, this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Murphy became senior member of the present firm, Murphy, Gunn and Murphy, composed of himself, John M. Gunn, and his two sons, Albert H. and Fergus E. Murphy.

Colonel Murphy's party affiliations are with the Liberals. At various times, he has served as Alderman of the city of London, member of the School Board, chairman of the Town Planning Committee, member of the Mother's Allowance Commission of the Province of Ontario, member of the Board of Governors of Western University since 1908, and for many years a member of the Court of Revision, London. Social duties have also laid claim to a

generous share of the Colonel's time. He is president of the London and Middlesex Historical Society, past president of the Canadian Club, the Baconian Club, and the Irish Benevolent Society.

Thomas Joseph Murphy was married at Strathroy, Ontario, to Mary Ellen Hanley, daughter of John and Mary (Costello) Hanley. To them have been born eight children: Major Albert Hanley, a biography of whom follows; and Fergus E., associated in the law firm with their father; Norena A., M.A., of New York City; Cyril J., a graduate of Toronto University, now in Detroit, Michigan; Leona A., teacher of violin, Toronto; Eugene J., medical student, Western University, London; and Bernadette and Mary attending school in London. Colonel Murphy is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

MAJOR ALBERT HANLEY MURPHY—Not only in the choice of his profession, but in responding to his country's call in her hour of need, Major Albert Hanley Murphy is following in the footsteps of his honoured father, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Murphy, K.C. (see preceding biography). He was born in London, on August 30, 1893, and having finished his preparatory education in his native city, went to the University of Toronto, from which he received his degree of A. B. in 1914. From Osgoode Hall, he took his degree in law in 1919, was called to the bar, and directly thereafter was taken into the firm of Murphy, Gunn, and Murphy, of which his father is senior member.

Major Murphy was among those fortunates who, after a long period of active service overseas, lived to return to their homes. For twenty-three months he was with the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, as acting adjutant, and Company commander. He was later commissioned major, and is now second in command of the Canadian Fusiliers, regiment of the city of London. He is a member of the Senate of the University of Western Ontario, and chairman of the Board of the Separate School. He is also a member of the Court of Revision, of London. His name is found on the membership roll of the United Services Club, of Montreal; of the Kiwanis Club, of which he is also a director; of the London Hunt and Country Club and member of the Knights of Columbus, Navigator of the fourth degree. Politically, he stands with the Liberals.

On May 6, 1924, Albert Hanley Murphy and Marguerite Mills, of New York City, were united in holy matrimony. His bride is the daughter of Louis A. Mills, a broker of New York City, and member of the New York Stock Exchange and Emmie (De Lattis) Mills. Her brother is Louis Mills, a well known attorney of New York. Major Murphy is a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. To Major and Mrs. Murphy has been born a son, Richard Mills, who was born March 25, 1925.

GLADSTONE WHITAKER—The late Gladstone Whitaker, who was the founder and president of the Whitaker Baking Company, Limited, of Brantford, and one of that city's most highly esteemed citizens, was born there on February 1, 1865. Mr. Whitaker was a son of Starkie and Mary (Houlding) Whitaker, and a grandson of William Whitaker, who was a large landholder and farmer of Brantford Township. The family is of English stock, and William Whitaker, the founder of this branch of the family, was born in England, a native of Lancaster. He had married and partially reared his family prior to coming to Canada, but they later all voyaged across the Atlantic together, settling near the city of Brantford, in Brantford Township. There he followed farming for all the rest of his life, and he and his wife both died upon this homestead land, now being interred at the Farrington Church Cemetery. He had joined this church in his native land, and when he came to Brant County he helped to organize a branch of this religious institution there, serving later as a lay official of his branch. Of his children, Starkie Whitaker was the one who carried on this line of the family.

Starkie Whitaker was born in Lancaster, England, and he voyaged to Canada with his parents while he was still but a lad. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and he attended the district schools of Brant County. During his 'teens and early manhood he followed farming, helping his father upon the home land. He later branched out for himself, receiving his first real contact with the world of commerce in Brantford where he became engaged in the baking business. He was not a baker by trade, neither had he any special training in this type of endeavour, yet such was the character of this able man that by perseverance and the strictest honesty of dealing, he soon built up a firm and well established business of his own. In this, indeed, he laid the very sturdy foundation for the present Whitaker Baking Company, Limited, one of the best known concerns of its kind in this part of the Province. He continued in this type of work for a very considerable number of years, building himself a beautiful home from the proceeds of his own personal enterprise and generally establishing himself as one of Brantford's most substantial citizens. And it was at this home that he died, being now interred at the Farrington Church Cemetery. He was a staunch supporter of the Liberal Party, and a particularly ardent admirer of England's "grand old man," William E. Gladstone; and like his father before him, he served actively as a member of the Farrington Church, of Brantford. He had married Mary Houlding who lived in Brantford until the time of her death, now being interred beside her husband at the Farrington Cemetery. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Charles, now deceased. 2. Gladstone, of whom further. 3. Herbert, of Winnipeg. 4. William H. of Brantford.

5. George, now deceased. 6. Thomas, of Brantford. 7. Arthur, now deceased. 8. Mary Elizabeth, who died at the age of seventeen years.

Gladstone Whitaker, the second son and second child of Starkie and Mary (Houlding) Whitaker, received his education in the schools of Brantford, and when he had reached manhood became associated in the baking business with his father, who then conducted his enterprise in a spacious building on Market Street. For some two years after his father's retirement from commercial enterprise of any kind, Gladstone Whitaker carried on the business under his own management alone. But at the end of that time he formed a partnership with one Mr. Gibson, and the business was operated under the style of Gibson & Whitaker and removed to larger and more modern quarters on Chatham Street. Later, Mr. Whitaker took over the entire business once more, and reorganizing it, established the Whitaker Baking Company, Limited, of which he became the president and general manager. Mr. Whitaker had built himself a beautiful and comfortable home at No. 5 Chatham Street, so as to be near his plant; and it was at this home that he died, January 5, 1915, the funeral services being conducted from there to the Farrington Church Cemetery where he was interred. His passing was a great shock to his wide circle of friends, and a bereavement to the entire community, for Mr. Whitaker was a man beloved by those who knew him well, and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Despite the many varied and often exacting duties of the work in which he was engaged, Mr. Whitaker had nevertheless found time in which to take a keen interest in the civic and general affairs of his city. In his political views he was a staunch supporter of the Liberal Party, and as such was noted for the fine manner in which he stood behind any movement designed for the welfare or advancement of his community. In writing of this estimable man at the time of his death, one of the daily papers local to Brantford said, "A member of the Farrington Church, he took an active part in all its branches, being a deacon, a speaker and the superintendent of the Sunday school. Besides his church connections, he was a past president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he was president of the Children's Aid Society at the time of his demise. Charitably disposed, generosity was an ingrained trait of his character, and the many little kindnesses bestowed by him, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, are innumerable. It was his special mission at the festive seasons to personally attend to many necessitous children and destitute families. His thoughtful and charming manner to all established for Mr. Whitaker a large and sincere number of friends, who (have) deeply deplored his loss as they recollect his magnanimous life."

Gladstone Whitaker had married, at Mt. Pleasant, in Brant County, Esther Grantham, a daugh-

ter of Alfred and Theresa (Farrell) Grantham, a family of English and Irish descent, long established in Mt. Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker became the parents of three children: 1. Muriel Whitaker, who married W. R. McDonald, a well-known lawyer of Brantford, and by whom she became the mother of Esther and Molly McDonald. 2. Frank Whitaker, who is now the commercial supervisor for the Bell Telephone Company at Quebec City, Province of Quebec. 3. George Whitaker, who is still residing at home, a student in Brantford. Mrs. Whitaker now maintains her residence at the old home at No. 5 Chatham Street, Brantford, in which community she attends the Farrington Church.

GEORGE RUTHERFORD—Though he was a prince among the merchants of Hamilton, it was not because of his business acumen that George Rutherford was universally known, honoured and beloved by his fellow citizens. His success as the head of a most useful and important business was long ago acknowledged, and almost forgotten in the midst of his many other activities which were inspired by a truly philanthropic spirit, a "love of man" that in its far reaches passed beyond the barriers of class and creed that limit smaller souls. Having amassed wealth as the result of his own labours, he did not wrap his treasure in a napkin and hide it away, but with a generosity so unassuming that his right hand knew not what his left hand did, he used it to strengthen his church, build up the Young Men's Christian Association, and aid numberless other causes which contributed to the general welfare of the community and the building up of the Kingdom of God on earth.

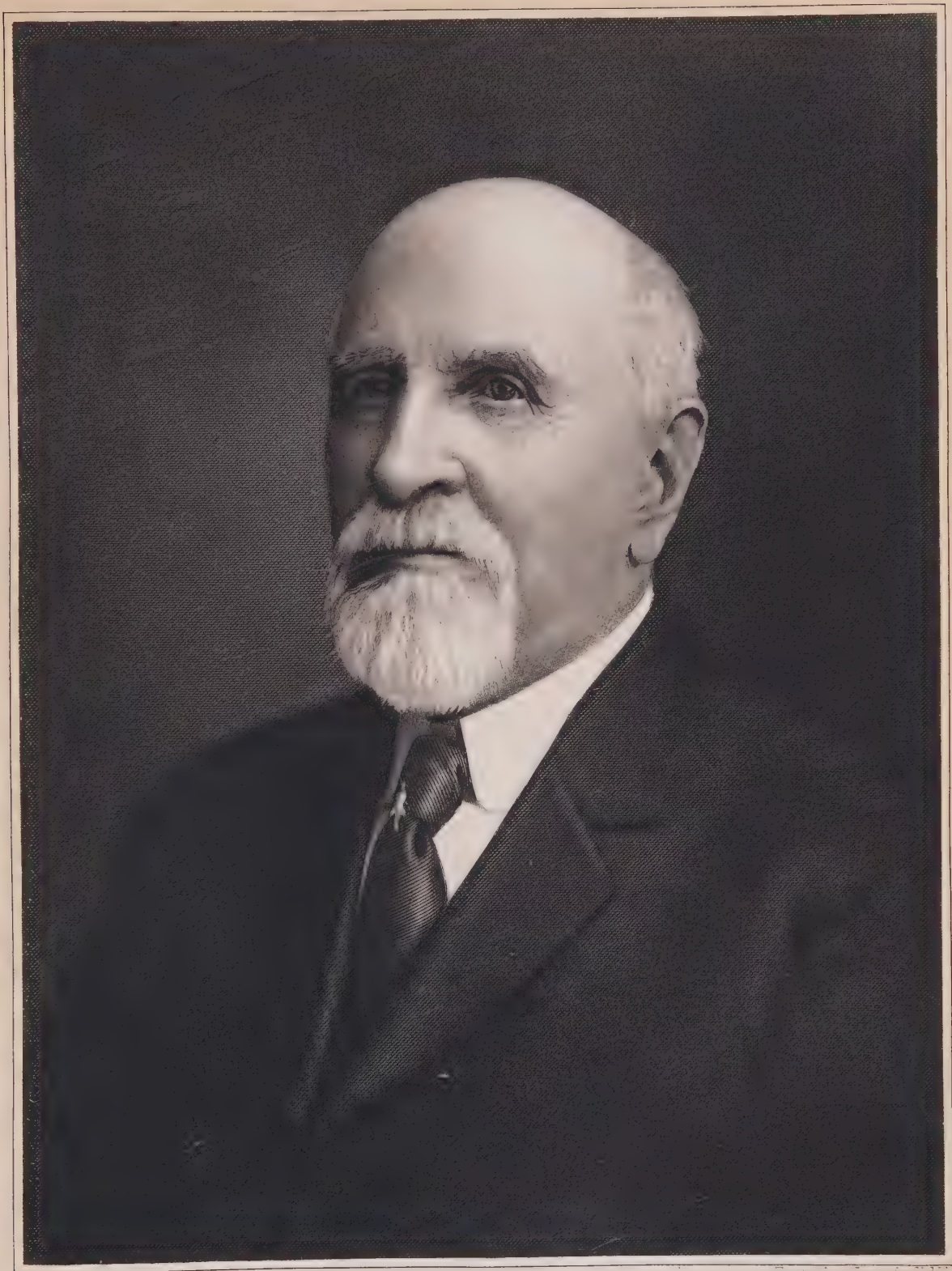
George Rutherford was born in Ottawa on October 22, 1837, son of Lumsden and Katherine (Stevenson) Rutherford, natives of Scotland. In his youth he accompanied his parents to their native land, and enrolled as a student at St. Andrews-on-the-Sea. Here he not only received his education, but in the sturdy, upright moral atmosphere of that institution, he laid the sure foundations upon which were built the strong life which was to bless the entire community in which he lived. In 1854, he returned to Canada and at seventeen years of age began his career in the drug business as invoice clerk with J. Winer and Company. When he became of age, he was taken into the firm as a partner, becoming its president upon the retirement of Mr. Winer. From that time until he himself retired from active business life in 1906, Mr. Rutherford remained at the head of the company though it passed through some changes in its personnel and organization. When the limited liability companies, which had been incorporated under Mr. Rutherford's supervision, were taken over by the National Drug Company, he withdrew from office but retained his stock until his death. As the years passed, Mr. Rutherford almost inevitably became actively interested in other busi-

ness enterprises, and his co-operation was sought by the city's financial institutions. He had large holdings in the Diamond Glass Company. He was vice-president of the Hamilton Provident Loan Company from 1909 to 1913, and from that date until his death he served as president. He was also a director of the Bank of Hamilton.

Politically, Mr. Rutherford was a Liberal Conservative, but he held no narrow views and in this sphere he showed the same broad charity to those of other opinion. Whether in business, politics, or religion, he was a man of sharp perception, and far-seeing vision. For over a half century, he was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. He was one of the four men who organized the society and raised funds for the construction of a place of worship. For many years he was an elder of the church. While this was the denomination of his choice, Mr. Rutherford ardently furthered the idea of church unity, and though he did not live to see the triumph of this movement, he died in the faith that it would one day become a blessed reality. Mr. Rutherford never lost touch with young life. He made the Christian training of boys and young men a constant study. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Central Presbyterian Church, and he was a mainstay of the Hamilton Young Men's Christian Association. In his home, where his love of nature and of books found expression, he lived in an atmosphere of love and devotion.

George Rutherford married (first) Deborah Harris, who died on May 3, 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford three children were born: William Emmett, who died in early manhood; Harriet Grace, wife of Ferdinand Hamilton, and mother of two children, Katherine Emily and George Wilford; Mary Stuart, who resides at home. Mr. Rutherford married (second) Harriet C. Harvey, daughter of Captain James and Maria Celesta (Case) Harvey, old pioneer families of Hamilton. On December 12, 1916, George Rutherford passed suddenly from a life of active service to his everlasting reward, leaving this world a better and happier place because between the two Eternities, he had dwelt among men and blessed them by his life.

HIBBERT WINSLOW HILL, M.D., D.P.H.—It is said that in China the physician is compensated for his services only so long as his patients remain well; but it has taken the Occident centuries to awaken to the prime importance of what is now called preventive medicine. As urban populations developed and mankind's ideas began to have as their bases the observation and correlation of facts instead of speculation, boards of health came into being as departments of city governments necessary to cope with the problems of public health growing out of and incident to congested population. For decades the work performed by these boards was of a most elementary and superficial



George Rutherford

character, owing to lack of scientific knowledge of the community's needs as related to health. Modern research, broad in scope and scientific in method, has already built up a body of knowledge which is doing much to promote the healthfulness of city life wherever applied. Members of the medical profession everywhere are fitting themselves by special training for this newest branch of medical practice. Ontario may well take pride in its many native sons and daughters who have won foremost rank in the arts and professions. Among these is Dr. Hibbert W. Hill, who is undoubtedly entitled to be called the leader in the Public Health movement in Canada, and is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on the subject on the American Continent. Dr. Hill was the first physician in Canada to specialize as a bacteriologist and was the first epidemiologist in the Dominion. He was the first professor of Public Health in the University of Toronto, and was appointed as the first director of the Institute of Public Health of the University of Western Ontario.

Tradition says that the Hill family were originally French Huguenots of the name of La Montagne, who went to England in the time of Cromwell and settled in Yorkshire. Later they emigrated to Ireland and established a settlement near Cork that has since been known as Glass House. Members of the family finally got into the British Army. Dr. Hill's father's great-uncle was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. Dr. Hill's grandfather, Major Nicholas Hill, was in the Royal Engineers. One time he was fencing at a military school, so the story goes, when the King, who happened to be looking on, noticed him and appointed him on the Royal Staff. He served as a lieutenant on the disastrous Walcheren expedition. From that he returned as senior lieutenant. Not long after that his captain was murdered by a private and young Hill was promoted to junior captain. Later that rank was retired, but by that time, though still a young man, he had been in the service so long, that he was retired with the rank of major. While still in the army he had come to Canada and had received a grant of land near Truro, Nova Scotia. Later he went to what is now Ottawa and built the Sappers' Bridge. When that was completed he returned to Nova Scotia and became connected with the Halifax Banking and Trading Company at Halifax.

Major Nicholas Hill married a Binney, who was related to Bishop Binney, one time Metropolitan of Canada. She was also related to a United Empire Loyalist branch of the Winslow family that came from Boston to Canada. Major Hill died in Halifax.

Their son, Rev. James Johnstone Hill, was born in Halifax, September 2, 1832, one of a family of seven children. He was educated at King's College, read law under a preceptor and was called to the bar in Halifax where he practised for a short time. Not taking kindly to the law, he returned to King's

College for a course in theology, from which he graduated as prize man in Hebrew. He was duly ordained as a clergyman of the Anglican Church. His first parish was in Brooklyn, Hants County, Nova Scotia. Later he was rector at Trinity Church, St. John, New Brunswick. From there he went to the British West Indies where he remained three or four years as rector of parishes on the islands of Antigua and Dominica. Returning to Halifax, he was rector of the Round Church for about a year, when he accepted an invitation to become principal of the Ladies' Hellmuth College, London, Ontario. After a year in educational work he was sent to Woodstock, which was considered one of the finest parishes of that day in Ontario. About 1887 or 1888 he went to Toronto as assistant minister at St. Philip's.

Rev. James J. Hill was a man of splendid scholarship, naturally a student, broad and keen in his observation, kindly and sympathetic in disposition, and an earnest worker in his Master's vineyard. He lectured on many topics, his lecture on Lord Palmerston attracting wide and favourable notice. He also wrote a number of pamphlets which were published.

Rev. James J. Hill married Emily Cochrane Fox, daughter of James Fox, both members of his first parish in Brooklyn. Mrs. Hill died in 1893 and was survived by her husband until 1896. From this union nine children were born, of whom six grew to maturity: 1. Dr. Hibbert Winslow, of whom further. 2. George N. T., now manager of the Royal Bank at Abbotsford, British Columbia. 3. James F. H., of Victoria. 4. Mary, unmarried, a graduate nurse of Toronto. 5. Arthur B. B., who is in the municipal district office of North Vancouver, British Columbia. 6. Grace, unmarried, who makes her home with Dr. Hill.

Dr. Hibbert Winslow Hill was born on September 16, 1871. Until he was twelve years of age his instruction was received from private tutors and governesses. He then went to the public schools and from there to the Collegiate Institute at Woodstock. In 1893 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Toronto with the degree of M. B., and three years later received the post graduate degree of M.D. and a gold medal, his thesis being on the applications of bacteriology in public health. In his senior year in the medical school he won the George Brown Scholarship, and spent a year in the post graduate study of bacteriology in his *alma mater*, and during that year he had charge of the clinical laboratory at the Toronto General Hospital. In 1894 and 1895 he was instructor of the first class of medical students to be taught bacteriology in the University of Toronto. He then went to Johns Hopkins University for post graduate work in that subject under Professor William H. Welch. Early in 1896 Dr. Hill went into the experimental laboratories relating to water filtration in Louisville, Kentucky. From there he went to Brooklyn, New York, as biologist, and later as Chief of the Bureau of the Brooklyn Board of Health Water-

shed Laboratory. Then came the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York City, and Dr. Hill returned to Johns Hopkins University for further post graduate work. While there he was recommended for the post of Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Boston Board of Health and remained there until 1905. During this time Dr. Hill was an instructor in bacteriology in Harvard Medical School. He then accepted an invitation to become assistant professor of Bacteriology in the Medical School of the State University at St. Paul, Minnesota, and at the same time served as assistant director of the laboratory of the State Board of Health there. In 1908 he became Epidemiologist of the Minnesota State Board of Health, the first man on this continent to hold that title. The Doctor and a stenographer at that time constituted the entire staff. In 1911, Dr. Hill became the first instructor in Public Health in the University of Toronto, which introduced that branch into its curriculum that year.

When the University of Western Ontario organized the Institute of Public Health in 1912, Dr. Hill was invited to become Director. He was already known in London in connection with this work, for in the summer season of 1895 he had returned from Johns Hopkins University to conduct a summer course in bacteriology for the professors of the Medical School of the University. The Institute of Public Health was the first institution of the kind organized in Canada, and its Faculty of Public Health was the first of its kind organized anywhere. They began by training undergraduate nurses as public health nurses, and in 1920 the Institute organized for post-graduate work for graduate nurses entitling them to a certificate of Public Health Nurse. The Institute also gives to graduate physicians a public health course leading to a D. P. H. degree which qualifies them as health officers. This course with an additional research year is equivalent to the Doctor of Public Health course given in the United States, a degree now offered by the University of Western Ontario—the first of this kind offered by any university in the British Empire.

The work of organizing the Institute fell upon Dr. Hill. The building had been erected in 1908, but had never been used. The Institute now has fifty-seven people on its staff, of whom twenty devote their entire time to the work. In 1914, Dr. Hill was called back to Minnesota to take charge of the Minnesota Public Health Association, which had declined to a point perilously near extinction. Having revived the moribund organization, and the year's leave of absence granted by the University having expired, Dr. Hill returned to the Institute of Public Health. To his other duties were added those of health officer of the city of London, and sanitary officer of the first Military District, with the rank of captain on the headquarters staff. At one time Dr. Hill carried eleven different titles. In June, 1918, he returned to the Minnesota Public Health Association and remained there until 1920.

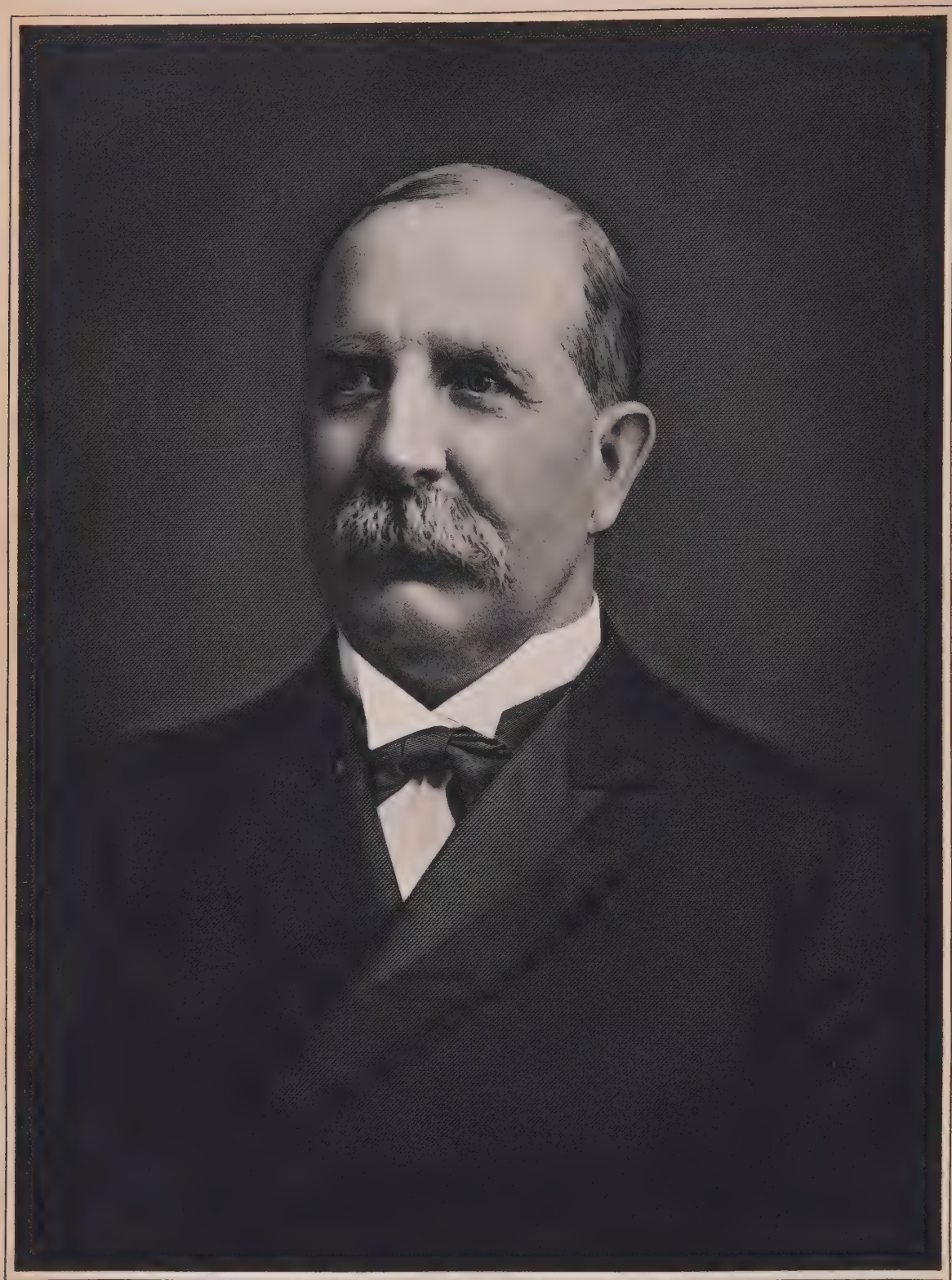
He returned to the Institute of Public Health in that year and has continued as its executive head to the present time (1925).

Dr. Hill's experience covers every phase of Public Health work, practical and theoretical. Until 1905 his work was principally in the laboratory in connection with bacteriology. Then he engaged in field work, becoming a recognized epidemiologist in 1908, as already noted. Besides his work as an instructor in the Institute, he is also director of the branch laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health. This is now the largest branch laboratory and does one-third as much work as the Central Laboratory, serving one hundred and sixty municipalities and making about 16,000 laboratory examinations annually. Besides this work, the branch distributes the biological products of the Provincial Board of Health.

Dr. Hill has written extensively on subjects connected with his specialty, among the most notable titles of published work may be mentioned: "The New Public Health"; "Sanitation for Public Health Nurses"; and "The New Hygiene". Dr. Hill was a charter member of the American Society of Bacteriologists; a charter member of the American Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; was a Fellow of the Minnesota Medical Society, and a member of the American Public Health Association, Canadian Public Health Association, the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, the Laennec Society of Toronto, the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, and the Ontario and Canadian Medical associations. He is a licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada. He is serving his second four-year term as a member of this council, representing the University of Western Ontario. The Doctor's clubs are the Harvey and Baconian of London, serving as president of the former in 1924-25, and of the latter in 1925-26. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209A Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of London. His recreations are: Rifle shooting, motoring.

Dr. Hill was granted leave from the faculty of Public Health of the University of Western Ontario, in June, 1925, to become professor of Public Health and Nursing, and Professor of Bacteriology in the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of British Columbia, and Director of the laboratories of the Vancouver General Hospital including the Provincial Laboratories of British Columbia.

November 9, 1899, Dr. Hibbert Winslow Hill married Cora Margaret Goldstone, who was born in Shoal Lake, Manitoba, daughter of Edmund Goldstone, a native of Cobourg, Ontario. Mrs. Hill died in November, 1918, leaving five children: 1. Hibbert Mosse, a lieutenant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. 2. Lillian G., who graduated from the University of Western Ontario in the class of 1924 with the degree of B.A. 3. James E., who is pursuing a course in agriculture in the University of Minnesota. 4. Samuel,



G. E. Mills.

a member of the class of 1928 in the University of Minnesota. 5. Sybil, who is taking a course in the Ontario College of Art, Toronto.

SAMUEL ROGERS—A conspicuous share in the industrial and financial development of Toronto, Canada, belongs to the family of Rogers, resident in Ontario since 1800. Samuel Rogers, present representative of the line, is a prominent barrister of the city. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Rogers, born in North York, Ontario, who in 1876 engaged in promoting the oil industry in Toronto and was thus a pioneer in an industry since most profitable to the district. The son of Samuel Rogers, father of the subject of this biographical record, was Joseph P. Rogers, who was born on a farm near Newmarket, York County, October 17, 1856, where he spent his early days. He attended Newmarket High School and Earlham College, Indiana. His education completed, he settled in Toronto with his family when they moved there in 1876. His first employment was with the coal company just organized in Toronto by his father and uncle, Elias Rogers, and he joined his father in the oil business two years later when Samuel Rogers organized the firm of Samuel Rogers & Company, later known as the Queen City Oil Company. Joseph P. Rogers was taken into partnership in 1885, and in 1896 the business was merged with that of other oil interests and became the Queen City Oil Company, Limited. Samuel Rogers was president and Joseph P. Rogers one of the directors and manager of the lubricating sales department. On the death of the former in 1903, the latter, with his brother, became largely responsible for the conduct of the business. In 1912 a re-organization occurred which transferred the Ontario business to the Imperial Oil Company, Limited. Mr. Rogers remained in the same managerial position, with oversight of the Toronto works, which brought him into intimate and happy association with the employees. Although he retired from active business in 1914, Mr. Rogers remained on the Board of Directors until his death on April 28, 1922. Mr. Rogers was active throughout his life in church and social interests. He married, in 1887, Jessie Carlyle, daughter of the late David Carlyle of Toronto, and they were the parents of four children: Samuel Rogers, subject of this record; David P. Rogers, an engineer, and two daughters, Marjory and Jessie.

Samuel Rogers, son of Joseph P. and Jessie (Carlyle) Rogers was born in Toronto, Canada, in October, 1889, and obtained his preparatory schooling in the Toronto Model School. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Toronto in 1911, continuing his educational course at the Osgoode Hall Law School, graduating in 1914. He was admitted to the bar in that same year and has since been successfully engaged in general practice. He serves an important clientele, whom he has represented in significant litigation.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Ontario Club; Royal Canadian Yacht Club; and is affiliated with the Society of Friends.

Samuel Rogers married in Toronto, June 20, 1918, Gertrude Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright of Toronto, and they are the parents of two children: Joseph Ross and Allan David.

GEORGE E. MILLS—The architecture of a city is the outer and visible evidence of the loyalty and civic ambition of its citizen builders, and Hamilton, Ontario, owes its most beautiful structures to George E. Mills, prominent contractor and builder, and patriotic citizen. He was born in England, at Iron Acton, near Bristol, June 25, 1849, son of Robert and Sarah Mills. From his father, a stone mason, George E. Mills learned the rudiments of construction work and became a skilled mason. Before he attained his majority, he left England and migrated alone to the New World to seek his fortune. Settling first in Hamilton, Ontario, he plied his trade of stone mason and supported himself in a land of strangers until tempted to Chicago by the tremendous rebuilding that went on after the Great Fire. As conditions there proved chaotic, he returned to Hamilton, where he remained for the rest of his life. Success came to Mr. Mills through the application of knowledge of his trade and local conditions and through untiring effort. For some years he was employed as a journeyman until Isaiah Beer appreciated his unusual qualities and made him foreman in some of his important construction work. He remained with Mr. Beer until that gentleman retired from business, and he then engaged in business independently as a builder and contractor. His work came to be widely recognized as among the best to be had. Whenever private enterprises, civic groups, or religious bodies wanted a well-constructed, imposing edifice, in which the best of materials and workmanship were used, they came to Mr. Mills as a leader in his trade. Many outstanding structures stand as monuments to his ideals and achievements: The Wood Vengeance Warehouse; the Right House, Central Presbyterian Church; the Sawyer-Massey plant; the Bell Telephone Company building; the Hamilton Public Library; and the Grand Trunk Railroad shops at London, Ontario.

Interested in real estate, also, Mr. Mills built the Herkimer and Duke of York Apartments, among the finest in Hamilton, which he himself owned. He also manufactured brick on a large scale. He was president of the Gore Realty Company, and was instrumental in opening Connaught Park and Brandon Hill on the mountain top. Broad-gauged, endowed with vision balanced with good judgment, he displayed a deep interest in the progress of Hamilton and gave generously to public and private needs. He was an active member of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce and a Conservative in politics, but too thoughtful not to vote independently when the general welfare seemed to demand it. He was a member of the Centenary Methodist Church,

and served as trustee of the Calvary Methodist Church.

George E. Mills married (first) Johanna Jones, who died, leaving two daughters, Sarah and Mary. He married (second) Catharine Hardy, who died and left one daughter, Georgianna Catharine. He married (third) in Hamilton, Eurette B. Bennett, who survives him, residing in the Duke of York Apartments, and taking an active interest in the welfare of others, particularly in the Methodist Church, of which she is a member.

Death came to George E. Mills on November 13, 1923, at the age of seventy-four, at his home in Hamilton, No. 614 King Street, East, and he was interred in Hamilton Cemetery. A self-made man, of unusually vigorous intellect and broad interests, he was a great reader and became an unusually well-educated man. He loved his home and children, and made his home life the centre of a cordial hospitality, which brought happiness to many. His generosity and kindness were bounded by no creeds and no social classes, but were extended to all in need of help. His civic devotion took the concrete and tangible form of beautiful buildings, and his knowledge of real estate effected an expansion to the city which proved a definite public benefit.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE DOUGLAS FEARMAN—Entering upon a business career in his native city, Hamilton, immediately after leaving high school, Lieutenant-Colonel Fearman acquired a very thorough training and experience in the accounting departments of several of this city's important business concerns, and for more than three decades has been connected with public utility corporations of Hamilton. For many years he has been secretary and chief accountant of the Dominion Power & Transmission Company, Limited, and of its numerous subsidiary companies. In this influential and responsible position he has contributed his full share to the success and prosperity of these various enterprises and to the welfare and progress of the large territory to which they supply light and power. Connected with the Royal Hamilton Infantry Regiment since his youth, and having risen to high rank in this organization, he saw extensive overseas service during the World War, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is also prominently active in the civic, social, fraternal and religious life of Hamilton, and is one of the most popular and most widely known business men of the city of his birth.

George Douglas Fearman was born in Hamilton, Wentworth County, August 21, 1867, a son of the late William and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Fearman, both natives of England, but for many years residents of Ontario, where the former was engaged for many years and with great success in the packing business. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Hamilton, and after leaving school went to work with the Sanford Clothing Company, first as an office boy and

later as an invoice clerk. His next employment was with Lucas, Park & Company, with which concern he remained for five years in various clerical capacities. In 1892 he became connected with the accounting department of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, and eight years later, in 1900, he was made chief accountant of the Hamilton Electric Light & Cataract Power Company. When this corporation was absorbed in 1907, by the Dominion Power & Transmission Company, Limited, Lieutenant-Colonel Fearman continued under the new management and eventually was made secretary and chief accountant of this company, as well as of all the other companies which are controlled by it. At the age of twenty, in 1887, he joined the Royal Hamilton Infantry Regiment as a private and during his many years of service with this military organization he rose to become its commander. Lieutenant-Colonel Fearman, in November, 1915, organized the 120th Infantry Battalion, C.E.F., which he commanded until 1917, when he was invalided from active service and returned to Hamilton and to civilian life. He is a member of the Lodge of Strict Observance, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Murton Lodge of Perfection; Sons of England; St. George's Society, of which he is a Past President; the Canadian Club, of which he is one of the five original charter members; the Hamilton Club; the Scottish Rite Club; and the Hamilton Golf and Country Club. In politics he is a supporter of the Conservative party, while his religious affiliations are with the Anglican Church.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fearman married Charlotte Niblett, a daughter of the late William C. and Harriet Niblett. Mrs. Fearman died in 1922, and is buried in Hamilton Cemetery. Besides her husband she was survived by two children: 1. Eleanor E., born February 1, 1908. 2. Sidney G. born January 24, 1911. The family residence is located at No. 365 Hess Street South, Hamilton, while Lieutenant-Colonel Fearman's offices are in the Terminal Building, King Street East, Hamilton.

WILLIAM JOHN WRAY—Recognized as one of the successful merchants of the city, William John Wray, wholesale and retail jeweler, of London, holds a prominent place in the business world. Unflagging industry, plain honesty and tact, coupled with keen business acumen are the principal factors that have carried him forward. He has demonstrated that the Golden Rule can be applied in business without disaster, and the confidence he has established in the minds of those who have dealt with him is one of the biggest assets of his business.

This branch of the Wray family is entitled to be numbered among the pioneers of Western Ontario. Benjamin Wray, the grandfather of William J. Wray, came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Belgrave, Mona Township, when that region

was practically an unpeopled wilderness. He cleared a farm, brought its acres to a high state of fertility and cultivated them as long as he lived.

His son, Sylvanus Wray, was born on the homestead in 1856. He was educated in the district schools and after reaching man's estate he went to Drysdale, eight miles east of Bayfield and bought a hundred-acre farm. He carried that on for many years, but later in life he rented the farm and became a resident of London. He opened a grocery store at 87 Wharncliffe Road, South London. After a time he removed from there to John Street, and later to the corner of Dundas and Ontario Streets. He sold that business, finally, to his son, Benjamin Jacob (now deceased), but later took it back, finally, however, selling the business and location. After this transaction he spent most of the time with the son in the jewelry business, where he remained until his death in 1916. He was a member of the Chosen Friends. Sylvanus Wray married Hannah Marriah Horner. She was born in Markham, daughter of Jacob Horner. They had seven children: William John, of whom further; Benjamin Jacob, Alice, Angus Sylvanus, Lucinda, George Garfield and Ernest Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. Wray were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He was very active in church work, and it was there that he found his greatest pleasure outside his home. In his younger days he served as Sunday school superintendent and was also choir leader.

William John Wray, son of Sylvanus and Hannah M. (Horner) Wray, was born on the home farm in Mona Township, January 10, 1875. He attended the public schools there until he was fourteen. The family then removed to London and he went to work in his father's grocery store. After about a year he went to work for George Roundtree, who was also in the grocery business, but quit him after about two years on account of failing health. A short period on a farm, however, served to recuperate his health and he returned to his father's employ, taking charge of the Dundas Street store for about a year. Always ambitious and aggressive, he felt that the time had come to go into business for himself. Accordingly he opened a grocery store at the corner of Hamilton Road and Rectory Street, which he carried on for about five years. During this time he had been working out in his mind an idea for a cash register, and he sold the store and devoted a year to the development of this invention. As he progressed, however, he gradually came to realize that to manufacture and market his invention would require an amount of capital that he could not hope to command, so he abandoned the invention and went on the road for the London Brush Company for about a year. The desire to have a business of his own still strong upon him, Mr. Wray then formed a partnership with Lorenzo Banghart under the name Western Jewelry and Novelty Company of London and Winnipeg. They did a wholesale business and began with a small office in Mr. Banghart's residence. That was in 1905. The business

grew rapidly and customers even came to London to hunt them up. It was not long before it became necessary to open a store and in it they put a stock of merchandise valued at \$2,000. They found that there were many people who wanted to shop in a quiet place, so they soon began doing business at retail as well as wholesale, and the business increased until it became necessary for the partners to quit the road and give their entire attention to the store. After a time Mr. Banghart withdrew from the business, which was continued by Mr. Wray in the same location at 171 King Street for another three years. He then removed from there to 380 Richmond Street, where he remained four years. During this period a manufacturing department was added to the business, rings being the principal product, although a large amount of jewelry was made to order. The number of employees increased until Mr. Wray was employing about fifteen people, watchmakers, ring-makers, repairers, etc. A change in the ownership of the building made it necessary to give up those quarters and the business was moved to its present location at 234 Dundas Street. There an optical department was added to the business. Since then the business has been departmentalized, former employees having taken over on a rental basis all the departments but the merchandising of jewelry at wholesale and retail. This latter is still owned and managed by the Wray Brothers Company. In 1920 the business was incorporated as Wray's Jewelry Limited, with William J. Wray, president, Angus S. Wray, vice-president, Jessie Forsythe, secretary-treasurer and E. A. Wray, Mabel Ashman, directors. The retail business has grown to large proportions, and talking machines have become one of the important lines handled. The company is engaged in the manufacture of these machines under the name of the London Phonograph Company, and they have adopted the name of Wrayola for their product.

William J. Wray is a member of the Orange Lodge, of which he is Past Master. He married, January 10, 1896, Anabelle McAlpine, a native of Kincardine, daughter of James McAlpine, and Jane Ann (Innes) McAlpine. The day after the wedding Mrs. Wray took her place at the counter to be right hand partner in business as well as a life partner. She held this place in the jewelry business until the company was incorporated. Mr. Wray attributes his success entirely to God given help, and a life partner who was a real partner in business as well as a wife. They have an adopted daughter, Lillian Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Wray are members of the Robinson Memorial Methodist Church. He is teacher of the adult Bible-class in the Sunday School, a member of the official board and Society representative. He is also licensed as a local preacher.

JOHN DOLWAY WILSON, M.D., C.M.—Western Ontario has had many native sons in whom and in whose achievements she could take

justifiable pride. The late Dr. John D. Wilson was one of that number, recognized as a leader among contemporary physicians, a friend of humanity, and an able and faithful public official and the universal expressions of sorrow when he died attested the high esteem and affection in which he was held by his fellow citizens. The following facts and comments have been taken largely from articles written by his contemporaries and published during his lifetime and at his passing.

Dr. John D. Wilson was born in Morpeth, June 5, 1858, and died in London, May 16, 1910. His parents were William and Matilda (Dolway) Wilson, both of whom came from Dublin, Ireland, to Canada in 1838. They settled in Morpeth where William Wilson became a prosperous grain merchant. Dr. Wilson's early education was received in the public schools of his native town, and he prepared for college at the famous private school conducted by Professor James Thompson. Doctor Wilson pursued the study of medicine at Trinity College, Toronto, from which he graduated in 1882 with the degrees M.D., C.M., and at once began the practice of his profession in London. For some years he practised in partnership with the late Dr. John M. Fraser, until 1888. In that year he went to California for his health. A year in that wonderful climate served to restore his health and he returned to London. He took a particular interest in tuberculosis and went to Germany to study the Koch Treatment, and on his return opened a private hospital for such patients. The following quotation from a resolution passed by the Committee on Tuberculosis of London, Ontario, will show how much he did for his adopted city in this connection:

We all feel that it was the heart-felt interest of Dr. Wilson in the tuberculosis cause which awakened the universal sympathy for the noble work now existing in our midst. It was through the influence of the late member of our committee that the Blair Fund was left for the tuberculosis cause. It was through the energy and ever-ready interest of Dr. Wilson that Mayor Stevely and the city council of 1908 were asked to allow a vote of the people for the granting of \$5,000 for the tuberculosis cause, which was carried by the people—again the influence of departed member of this committee.

The example of such noble and unselfish work must always remain a living memory with each one of us, spur us on to true and earnest ends, realizing the great privilege we have had in working with one so sincere in all his efforts.

The eloquent plea for the indigent consumptive made by Dr. Wilson at the Irish Benevolent annual meeting, his last utterance in public, should be quoted here: "I do not care how this work is done. I do not care who does it, or who gets the credit. I am only concerned that it be done. These poor suffering people should be cared for. I have no interest to serve. I am not seeking glory or gain, but I do want to see these poor people cared for, and their last days made peaceful and happy."

Another writer said:

Perhaps he will best be known for his labors on behalf of tuberculosis patients in this city. He agitated early and late for a proper place to treat them. In season and out of season he talked of his

pet theme, and it was largely due to his enthusiasm and his energy that to-day the care of consumptives has taken so great a place in the charities of London. In every municipal campaign where this question was an issue, he gave his best efforts to seeing it carried to a successful end, and to him is largely due the credit.

But his interest in community affairs was broad enough to include every phase of its life, political, social and spiritual. He was referred to as a "model citizen." During his life in the city of London, covering over three decades, no task was too hard, no sacrifice too great for him when he believed he was doing his duty. Every endeavour to make the city better, to improve the relations between its citizens, to give good government, to care for the sick—all these had his earnest sympathy and best efforts. He took a deep and abiding interest in the cause of education, believing that in the schools to a large extent is laid the foundations of the future citizenship of the country. From 1894 to 1898 he served as a member of the Board of Education, and showed himself worthy of the confidence of the citizens in this respect. He was a good friend of the University of Western Ontario, and was a foremost mover in the act making the institution undenominational. He was a member of the Board of Governors at the time the change was effected.

In 1897 the Conservatives made him their candidate for mayor. At that time there was a good deal of political and partizan dissension, and while the returns showed that Dr. Wilson was an immensely popular candidate, he was not without vigorous opposition in his campaign from professional politicians who favoured retaining the spoils system in the administration of the city's affairs. Especially was the Doctor misrepresented with reference to his attitude on the question of remodelling the old hospital or building a new one on another site. At this point it might be well to quote from his obituary in this connection:

It was Dr. Wilson who gave impetus to the movement for improved hospital conditions in this city. What he did in this regard has placed the citizens under an everlasting compliment to his memory. The rejuvenated and enlarged hospital was very largely the work of this comparatively frail, but enormously energetic medical man. It was during his term as mayor that the whole hospital scheme was put to the electors and the contracts were awarded for the building of the hospital proper of to-day.

There is no doubt that Dr. Wilson's utter frankness and evident sincerity were most important factors in winning his election. The people were satisfied that he had no selfish ambitions to serve and that he was not obligated to interests seeking special privileges. It was expected of him that he would bring harmony into the administration of the city's affairs and to a large extent eliminate political considerations as factors in solving municipal problems. On the very eve of his election occurred one of the most terrible accidents that ever befell the city. The following account is taken from the columns of the "Free Press":

There was great rejoicing in the city when Dr. Wilson was elected to the mayoralty in 1898. Politics were then in possession of the city's municipal affairs, and the Doctor, always an ardent Conservative, had been persuaded to accept a nomination. He did this, it is believed, largely because he saw an opportunity in the office of bringing about the hospital reforms he saw to be necessary. His election was accomplished by a majority of several hundreds. He spoke from the windows of the "Free Press" office, and later was induced to go to the city hall, where hundreds more of his followers were eagerly awaiting a speech from him. He made his way through the standing mass of men to the platform, and was in the act of speaking when suddenly there was a crashing noise. Without other warning three hundred men were precipitated through the broken flooring of the hall into the city engineer's office below. A large iron safe, a huge radiator, and other things fell upon them. Dr. Wilson stood in the centre of the platform from which he had been speaking. He was thrown into the very midst of the awful mass of humanity. When he had been extricated, he set to work at once to relieve those about him, but was soon compelled to give up. He had himself been dangerously injured. Two or three ribs were broken or displaced, and he had sustained other injuries which confined him to bed for some weeks. During this time he seemed to grieve only over those who had suffered worse than himself. Twenty-three men lost their lives and an hundred others sustained broken limbs and other hurt. It was an unhappy inaugural, a fearful turning of jubilation into grief and mourning.

Dr. Wilson gave himself unsparingly to the duties of his office, and how well he succeeded in fulfilling the expectations of the electors may be inferred from the fact that he was elected for a second term. As an executive he endeavoured to hold the balance evenly and to do justly by all citizens alike, regardless of race or creed; he aimed to avoid zealous partizanship and was not swayed by the promptings of malice nor any selfish or unworthy motive. A further evidence of the confidence and esteem in which Dr. Wilson was held by his fellow-citizens was the offer of the nomination for the House of Commons, which he declined.

Dr. Wilson was one of the most active organizers of the Canadian Club in London, and served as its president from 1907 to 1908. He also had been honoured with the presidency of the Irish Benevolent Society, an organization which he aided in every way that he could, for he was in hearty accord with the efforts to allay religious animosities and promote harmony and good will among the citizens of London. He was a member of The Tuscan Lodge No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which had charge of his funeral. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, Canadian Order of Foresters, Woodmen of the World, and Ancient Order of United Workmen, all of whom were represented at his funeral. His death was due to septicemia, contracted while operating on a patient.

Dr. Wilson was a graceful yet forceful extemporaneous speaker. He had a pleasing presence and personality and a genial manner that drew people to him. He was called "A friend of the poor." One who knew him well said:

The late Doctor was a friend of the poor. In an especial sense was this true. He was not a nominal friend, merely, but an active friend—one who worked and planned and fought for the poor. He had few equals in this city. Perhaps he had not any. What he was able to accomplish in their behalf will never be told in full. Much that he did, he did quietly, unobtrusively, without letting his left hand know about it. Some of the things that he did, however, of necessity came to light. He made Victoria Hospital a poor man's hospital. He caused to be erected in their behalf several of the finest hospital wards on the continent. He insisted that the poor man should have his own doctor without charge.

And another wrote:

On more than one occasion he had given poor people, not only medicine, but food and clothing, and oftentimes furnished a nurse for them. His charities were not high-sounding, nor advertised, but they have left a golden trail from one end of the city to the other.

As a physician he won in a peculiar degree the affection and respect of his patients. As a public man he was honest, far-seeing and courageous. As a friend, he was sincere, unaffected and lovable. During the Doctor's last illness, which was prolonged for six weeks, the city council ordered that the block on which his home was located be closed, so that no noise might disturb him. The city council and all the organizations and institutions with which he was connected passed resolutions embodying eulogistic comments on his work and character, the import of which is conveyed in this sketch.

On September 1, 1887, Dr. John Dolway Wilson married Flora Cameron, daughter of Hon. M. C. Cameron, one time Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, and Jessie H. (McLean) Cameron. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson were blessed with the following children:

1. John Cameron, M.D., (q.v.).
2. Flora Adine, widow of Dr. Archibald Becher, who enlisted for the war with Germany, and died at Quebec while on his way overseas.
3. Ivan Dolway, M.D., on the Staff of the Byron Sanatorium.
4. Mona Dolway, married George St. John, who is manager of the Bank of Toronto in Montreal.
5. Augusta Hawkesworth, at home, and her twin sister.
6. Anna Barbara, a graduate nurse of Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where she now resides.

Dr. Wilson was a member of St. Paul's Anglican Church, of which Mrs. Wilson and the family are also members. Dr. Wilson's funeral service was conducted by the late Canon Dann, assisted by the late Dean Davis. The attendance of societies, lodges and prominent persons testified eloquently to the desire of the whole city to do honour to one of its first citizens.

MAJOR JOHN CAMERON WILSON, M.D.—

Physician and surgeon of London, son of one of London's eminent physicians and public officials, Dr. John Cameron Wilson's career is paralleling in many respects that of his illustrious father. Adopting the same profession of medicine, he has while yet a young man made an enviable reputation as

a physician and surgeon. Like his father, he has also filled with credit to himself and the family name a number of municipal offices, including that of Mayor of London, which office was held by the elder Dr. Wilson in 1898.

Dr. John Cameron (J. Cameron) Wilson was born in London, March 16, 1890, son of Dr. John Dolway Wilson, whose biography precedes, and Flora (Cameron) Wilson. After completing the work in the public schools of his native city, Dr. Wilson prepared for his medical course at the Trinity College School at Port Hope. He then entered the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of M.D. Subsequently he went to London, England, and did post-graduate work in medicine at the University College there. In 1912 he returned to the city of his birth and resumed the private practice of his profession. On August 5, 1914, the day following Britain's declaration of war against Germany, Dr. Wilson enlisted as a member of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and was one of the first contingent of officers to leave London for overseas duty. He sailed on September 14th with the First Division Canadian Army Medical Corps. Upon reaching England he served for a time on the staff of the Director of Medical Services in England with the rank of Lieutenant. He proceeded to France in November of that year with the first detachment of Canadians who crossed the Channel. The First Division, however, did not land in France until the following February (1915). In the meantime, Lieutenant Dr. Wilson was attached to the Imperial Army Medical Corps in British hospitals at Wimмерleux. In March, 1915, he was transferred back to the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was attached to No. Two Canadian General Hospital at LeTreport. During the seven engagements of Festubert and Givenchy, he with his detachment was brought up into the firing zone where emergency and first aid was given to the wounded before sending them back to the field dressing stations and clearing hospitals. Major Dr. Wilson remained with the First Division (his original unit) until his return to Canada. He was sent back in charge of a party of wounded Canadians and the Canadian Army Military Corps. They landed in St. John, New Brunswick, March 23, 1918. The Doctor was promoted to rank of Major in 1916.

In London, England, while on a leave-of-absence, Dr. Wilson married, on March 4, 1916, Bertha Cromwell, who was born in Lennoxville, Quebec, daughter of Robert T. Cromwell and Mary Anderson (Seale) Cromwell. She was a nurse, graduate of Jeffery Hale Hospital, who served with the same unit overseas with which Dr. Wilson was connected. They had met before leaving Canada, but fate threw them together again, the result being a very pretty romance. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson have one son, John Cameron, Jr. After his return to London, Major Dr. Wilson was

appointed medical officer commanding the military hospitals of Military District No. 1 Western Ontario. He served in that capacity until January 1, 1919, when he received his honourable discharge, and resumed private practice.

With the example of his father and maternal grandfather taking an active and prominent part in public affairs, it is not to be wondered at that early in life Dr. Wilson was impressed with the importance of the citizen's civic responsibility in a Democracy, and accordingly began to take more than a passive interest in the concerns of the municipality. He has always been a Conservative, and is now (1924) President of the Conservative Association in London. In December, 1921, he was elected Mayor of the city by a large majority, and gave to the city an able business administration. Prior to his election as Chief Magistrate he had served as a member of the city council and as Coroner of the City and Middlesex County. He is on the surgical staff of Victoria Hospital, and also on the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children. He is Assistant Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario and the Ontario and Canadian Medical associations. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His fraternal affiliations include membership in The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. George's Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Independent Order of Foresters, the London Club and the London Hunt and Country Club.

TALMON HENRY RIEDER—One of the youngest citizens of Canada to become president of six of the largest industries in the Dominion, before reaching the age of forty years, is the success accorded to the late Talmon Henry Rieder, president of the Ames, Holden, McCready, Limited, and former president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited. In his untimely and early death the career of an outstanding executive came to a close far in advance of the completion of his span of life. Since the year 1918 he had steadily held the high positions to which he had been called with the same quality of service and characteristics which had helped him to attain the respect and the brilliant success he received. He was eminently a leader, and through his ability and personality had the following of both younger and older men, who were associated with him, confident of his superior judgment and direction.

Born in New Hamburg, Ontario, August 10, 1878, he was the son of Peter and Emilene (Merner) Rieder. He received his education in the public school there, and attended the high school of Kitchener. He began his business career as a stenographer and meter reader in the office of the Berlin Gas Company, located in Berlin, now



W. H. Kieck

known as Kitchener. He had previously assisted his father in his general store during the years 1892 to 1897, and had learned shorthand to enable him to get his start into the larger world of commerce and industry. He remained at his duties in the stenographical department for the year of 1898, dividing his time as a reader until 1900, when he confined his activities to the position of gas and electric meter reader and collector for the company. He later spent some time in the office of the Louis Breithaupt Estate, where he became familiar with the duties of accounting and general office work.

In May, 1899, when the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Company, Limited, was organized, Mr. Rieder was appointed to the office of bookkeeper, and purchased a small interest in the company. From 1900 to 1903 he was bookkeeper and director of the company. During the next three years, from 1903 to 1906, Mr. Rieder adopted a new move and organized a company, which became known as the Merchants' Rubber Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ontario.

As Managing Director, he built this organization and industry so well that in the early part of 1907 it was merged, with several other rubber footwear companies, into the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited. The management of all these rubber factories was placed in his charge, and he was soon admitted to the directorate of the company, shortly thereafter becoming general manager and vice-president of the two Kitchener Companies.

In 1908 he was elected to the office of vice-president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, directing all the operations of the company, as well as the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company, Limited. The affairs entrusted to his charge were carried forward with such executive ability and clear-headedness that his company elected him to the presidency, and under his management its sales progress increased almost immediately from the sum total of six million dollars to more than four times that amount.

He had accepted the office of president and general manager in 1917, but in 1919 he severed his connection with the rubber and felt companies to become the president and general manager of Ames, Holden, McCready, Limited, and its subsidiary companies. It was with great regret that his associates of the Consolidated Companies received the news of his resignation. They had been extremely proud to have him as their chief; his consideration for the welfare of his workers had been unflagging and had been of constructive benefit to every man, woman, boy and girl who were numbered among the employees. In 1918 he had inaugurated a benefit system by which the personal efforts of each worker were recognized, which was appreciated and approved by all. When he left the presidency of the company it was operating nine factories and maintaining over twenty branches throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion Rubber System, as the companies after-

wards became known, of which he was the chief executive, was the largest rubber manufacturing organization in the British Empire.

Upon his taking up the duties of his new office with Ames, Holden, McCready, Limited, Mr. Rieder planned and carried through the construction of three additional factories. The company continued to grow large and more powerful in the trades to which it catered, mainly accomplished by the ability of its leader, Talmon Henry Rieder, although, according to his own testimony, it was also through the loyal and spontaneous support and the intelligent application of the employees and associates who accepted and followed his leadership.

Mr. Rieder was affiliated with the Masonic Order in Kitchener, being a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arch Masons. He was a Protestant in his religious faith, and was a member of the Engineers' Club of Montreal. Motoring and farming he considered two of the finest recreations for a business man.

Talmon Henry Rieder married at Kitchener, January 10, 1906, Martha Melvina Anthes, daughter of the late John S. Anthes. Two sons and two daughters were born to them. Mr. Rieder died after a very short but serious illness, April 15, 1922, at Easter Time, at the age of forty-three. His life had been exceptionally active and full, devoted to his home and his business. Mrs. Rieder survives him, with their four children: 1. Margaret Catherine. 2. Edward Anthes. 3. Helen Elizabeth. 4. Henry Paul. All are now students at school, the eldest at the Toronto University.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY FRANCIS LEONARD—The late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Leonard was one of the outstanding citizens of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, both in his military life and in his service to the people of his native city. He was a man who was deeply respected and greatly honoured by all with whom he came in contact. Born June 15, 1856, in Brantford, Colonel Leonard was a son of Francis Henry and Elizabeth (Catton) Leonard, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in New England. Francis Henry Leonard, the father, who was a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and who died in Brantford, was a well-known citizen of that community.

His son, Henry F. Leonard, received his education in the schools of Brantford. While still a lad, he gave up his studies to enter the commercial world, and his first employment was in the office of A. Watts & Company, one of the pioneer wholesale grocery firms of Brantford. Some time later he resigned from this position to become bookkeeper for the Brantford branch of the London Bank. Later, he became bookkeeper in the office of J. S. Hamilton & Company, of Brantford. He continued with this firm until the year 1894, as upon the death of Mr. James Woodyatt, the City Clerk for Brantford, in that year, Colonel Leonard was appointed to that office. This position he filled

with credit to himself and satisfaction to the City of Brantford until the time of his death, May 24, 1925, a period of time somewhat in excess of thirty years. Colonel Leonard's association with the City of Brantford covered the period of its greatest growth and he will long be remembered for his connection with this progress. To quote from an editorial of a Brantford newspaper, written just after his death, "As a young man he witnessed (the City's) incorporation from a town into a city, in 1877, and still later was present at the notable ceremony of the opening of the Lorne Bridge by the Marquis of Lorne, in 1879. Thus the late Mr. Leonard saw the city develop from a town of small dimensions into a flourishing industrial city of some thirty thousand inhabitants. In his long experience, he was identified more or less closely with all the leading activities of the city. As Clerk of the City for three decades, he was most faithful and efficient in keeping the public records, and the city is greatly indebted to him in this regard. He was capable, painstaking, accurate and trustworthy in the discharge of his official duties, and he leaves behind him an honourable record of public service."

He was equally active in military affairs, for as a young man he joined the Dufferin Rifles. He later became captain, and still later, major of the regiment, and then the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for long service. For a time he was in command of a battalion, and then major in the Dragoons. Colonel Leonard was also affiliated, fraternally, with the Brant Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Brantford, and the Scottish Rite bodies in Hamilton, attaining the thirty-second degree.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Francis Leonard married, in Brantford, Mrs. Mary Maude (Griffin) Harris, a daughter of Dr. Egerton and Edith G. (Smith) Griffin, both of whom were descendants of old historic families of Ontario; and the widow of the late Dr. W. T. Harris, who was a prominent physician of Brantford. Mrs. Leonard is a charter member of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, The Brant Chapter and of the 10th Dragoons Chapter; and of Canadian Women's Club. She is a member of the Brantford Women's Music Club.

Colonel Leonard was interred under the Masonic auspices, from Grace Church (Anglican). The funeral was attended by the mayor, and the various city officials with whom he had worked during his long term of service, and also by members of the Dufferin Rifles and Dragoons. He was interred at the Mount Hope Cemetery at Brantford. Colonel Leonard is survived by his wife who resides at their home on Chestnut Avenue, Brantford, Ontario.

NEWTON DENNICK GALBREATH—A native and lifelong resident of Hamilton, Wentworth County, Ontario, the late Mr. Galbreath was considered for many years one of this city's most prominent and useful citizens. To many he was

known mainly as the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate. To still wider circles he was particularly wellknown as a most enthusiastic lover and patron of art and as the possessor of an unusually fine and extensive collection of Canadian and British paintings. But it was chiefly his unselfish devotion to the public good which gained him the admiration and regard of his fellow-citizens, who knew how unsparingly he had devoted himself to the improvement and welfare of his native city. Any movement, promising as its result a more beautiful, prosperous and progressive Hamilton, could always count on his full and liberal support.

On both his parents' sides, Mr. Galbreath came of fine, old United Empire Loyalist stock. On his father's side he was a member of an ancient Scotch family, the first American representative of which was John Galbraith, his great-grandfather, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, whence he came to New Jersey with his wife and son, the latter also named John Galbreath. There he engaged in the bleaching business, which he had learned in his native Scotland and in which he continued with considerable success for a number of years. Having been recalled to Scotland by the illness of his father, he left his family in New Jersey, but was destined never to see them again, as the ship on which he returned from Scotland was lost at sea with its entire crew and all passengers. His son came to Canada and located at Stony Creek, Ontario, where he became a farmer and landowner, and where, in 1817, he built the Canada House, a well-known hotel of that period, much frequented by government officials and prominent political leaders.

David Bloomfield Galbreath, father of Newton D. Galbreath, and son of John Galbreath, the younger, was born at Stony Creek, February 18, 1819, and came to Hamilton after he had reached manhood. In 1841 he opened a general store, becoming one of the prominent merchants of the city. He was also the pioneer peach tree grower in his section and started the first peach tree nursery. When he came to Hamilton, it was only a small place, and throughout his long and active life he took the deepest interest in its growth and development. He was a member of the City Council and one of the original Board of Water Works commissioners. His home on Main Street, East, one of the earliest brick buildings erected in Hamilton, is still occupied by his daughter, Clara E. Galbreath. In politics, he was a supporter of the Liberal party, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the most widely known and most highly respected citizens of Hamilton, and died at his home there on April 10, 1914, at the age of ninety-six years. He had married, in 1846, Mary Ann Gage Birely, a daughter of L. D. and Elizabeth (Gage) Birely, and a granddaughter of James and Mary (Davis) Gage, of Stony Creek. Mrs.

Galbreath was a member of one of Hamilton's historic families, on whose homestead the battle of Stony Creek was fought. She was born in 1826 and died on December 13, 1917, being laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery, where her husband also is buried. She was educated in the Cobourg Ladies' College, which was the first educational institution for women in Canada. Mrs. Galbreath was a lady of rare charm and culture and was especially interested in art and flowers. Her home in Hamilton, which she occupied for seventy-one years, had one of the finest flower gardens and what was believed to be the first rose garden in Hamilton. She was not only a great lover and patron of art, but was herself an artist of considerable merit, many paintings from her brush adorning the walls of her own home and of that of her son, the subject of this article. It was at her home that the first art class ever to be taught in Hamilton had its beginning. She was a faithful and, at her death, the oldest member of Central Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Galbreath, who lived in happy wedlock for a period of sixty-eight years, were the parents of three children. The eldest was Newton Dennick, of whom further. The second was Annette Tisbie, who married Seneca Jones and lived in Hamilton until her death in 1880. She was the mother of two children, the elder being Ella Marion, who became the wife of Rev. John Lovell Murray, D.D., a minister of the Presbyterian Church—later of the United Church of Canada—and the mother of two children, Norman Lovell and Bruce Hamilton. The younger was Norman Seneca Jones, of Hamilton, who followed in his father's footsteps and made a large and honoured place for himself in the insurance world. He married Florence Wilson Richert, of Buffalo, and has one daughter, Virginia Margaret.

The youngest of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. David B. Galbreath was Clara Elizabeth. After being graduated from the Wesleyan Ladies' College in Hamilton, she studied art, first under her mother, then at Mr. Martin's Art School in Hamilton, and later at Buffalo, New York, Detroit and Berlin. She had inherited her mother's love of art and talent for painting, to which she devoted many years with great distinction. When on account of illness, while still comparatively young, she was obliged to lay down her brush, she had become widely known in Canada, particularly for her original garden scenes and her treatment of flowers. For many summers groups of artists, some of them distinguished, used to join her to paint in her mother's quaint old-fashioned garden. Like her mother, she has always been devoted to the culture of flowers, and in general is a great lover of nature. She is a member of the United Church of Canada, and since her parents' death has continued to occupy their old home at the corner of Ferguson Avenue and Main Street, Hamilton.

Newton Dennick Galbreath was born in Hamilton in 1849, the eldest child of David B. and Mary Ann Gage (Birely) Galbreath. He was educated in Hamilton and after leaving school entered business. For many years he conducted a wholesale and retail grocery concern on King Street, East. Subsequently, Mr. Galbreath became interested in real estate and having sufficient vision to foresee Hamilton's future expansion he acquired a large amount of property which afterwards became very valuable, and to the development and care of which he devoted his entire time after he had retired from business. He bought one of the finest homes on Main Street, East, which was known as "Elmbreath," and which contains what is, perhaps, the largest and most valuable private collection of paintings in this city. As has already been said, he possessed, like his mother and sister, a deep love and appreciation of art, and he surrounded himself in his attractive home not only with examples of the most celebrated artists of England, Italy, Holland, the United States and Canada, but also with many beautiful and valuable sculptures and other objects of art. Amongst the famous painters whose work is to be found in his home are such well-known names as Henner, Steelink, Pothast, Tissot, Moreland, Dupré, Axenfeld, Goodwin, Claude Marks, Verner, Alfred Williams, Engle, J. Akkerinza, Baird, de Belle, and many others. The Canadian pictures constitute possibly the finest collection of works by Canadian artists in any private home today. Canvases and miniatures by Paul Peel, O'Brien, Coburn, Watson, Atkinson, Britton, Way, Wilkinson, Ramer, Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Hammond, Bell-Smith, Fripp, St. Thomas-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Florence Carlyle, Clara E. Galbreath, and many others, adorn the walls.

Mr. Galbreath throughout his entire life worked enthusiastically for the beautification of his native city. As an active member of the old Hamilton Improvement Society, of which he was the first secretary, he did a great deal of missionary work in this direction. One monument to his interest in the city is the extension of Gore Park, on King Street, the creation of which was due entirely to his suggestion and encouragement. Land for a park was secured on the mountain, largely as a result of his urging. For a long time he also attempted to persuade his fellow-citizens and the city officials to establish an art gallery in Hamilton. But more important than any concrete achievement was his continuous influence upon the life of the city in promoting civic beauty. His soul revolted against the unsightly and the unwholesome and he acted as a constant stimulus among his fellow-citizens towards what was clean and lovely. He started competitions for the best kept lawns and gardens and the most beautiful window-boxes. He led in movements for planting trees, vines and flowers in the grounds of the public schools. The good appearance of many a home was enhanced by

the seeding of lawns, the removal of fences and the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, because of the influence of this apostle of beauty. It was said of him that during a long period he cultivated a love for flowers among his fellow-citizens, so that they learned how to name them and how to care for them. All this must have reacted strongly upon the soul of Hamilton of which he always dreamed as a City Beautiful.

Mr. Galbreath was a member of the Masonic Order, but devoted little time to this and similar activities. The fact is that although he made many friends by his geniality and kindly disposition, he found his principal enjoyment in his devotion to his wife and home, in his love of art and nature and in his work for the public welfare. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Liberal party, while his religious affiliations were with Central Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Galbreath married Margaret Amos, a daughter of James and Sarah (Bloor) Amos, a granddaughter of Joseph Bloor, of Toronto, and a member of an old Scotch family. Mrs. Galbreath fully shared her husband's love of art and nature and, until the United Church of Canada was formed, was a faithful member of Central Presbyterian Church. She is a lady of great charm, refinement and culture, and has continued since her husband's death to make her home at "Elmbreath," Hamilton.

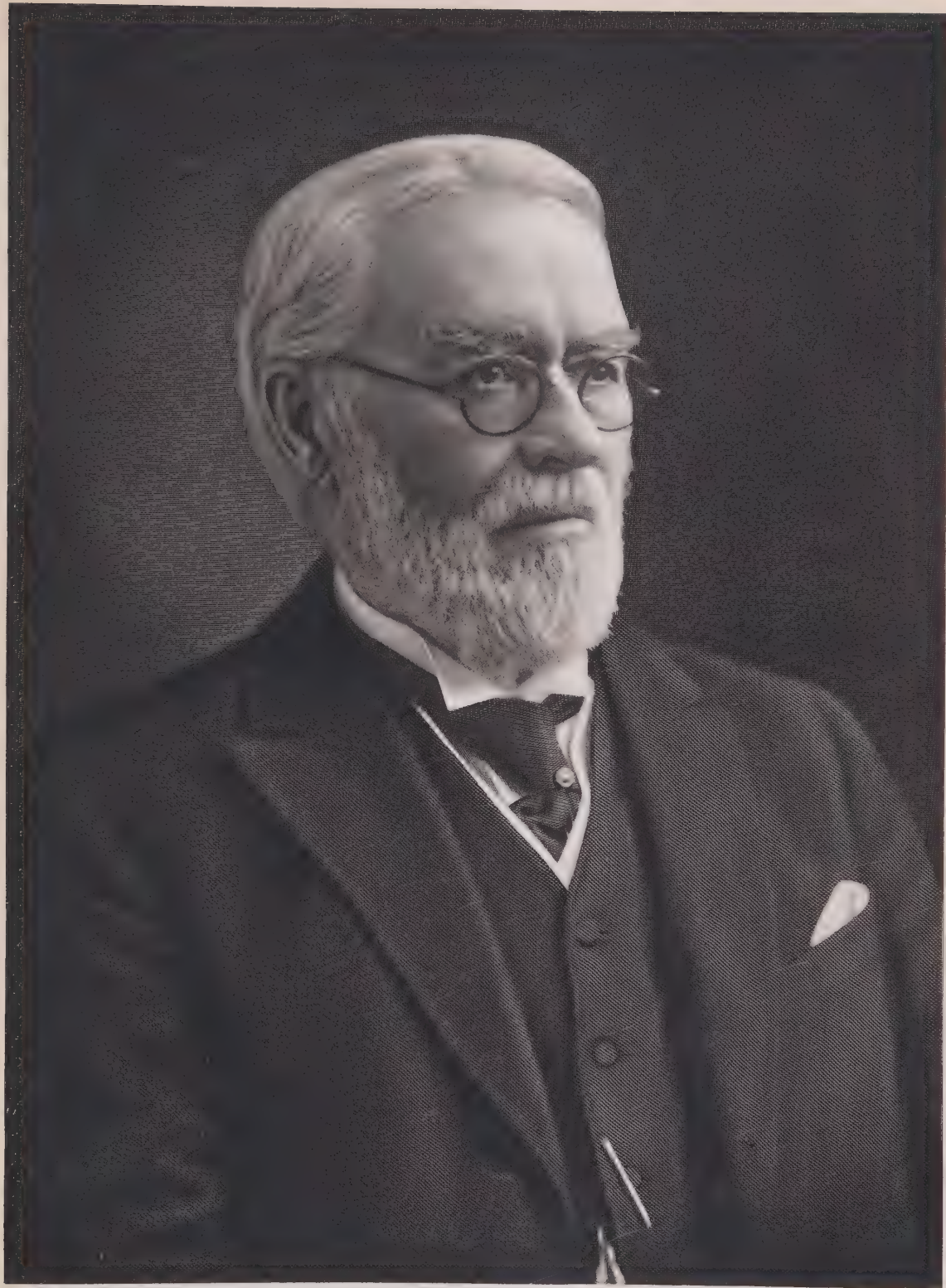
Mr. Galbreath died suddenly, after an unsuccessful operation, at the Hamilton General Hospital, February 17, 1925, and was buried at Hamilton Cemetery. With his passing one of Hamilton's most devoted sons was lost to the city. His ideal home life, his many fine qualities, his unselfish work for the welfare of the city, its institutions and its people, his kindness and his sincere love of everything that was good and beautiful stamped him as a gentleman in the truest sense of the word.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., K.C.—Wherever Sir John Morison Gibson entered the ranks, there he became a leader—a student, soldier, lawyer, public servant, Mason, industrialist. Laying the foundations of his career in an education unusually broad in its range and stern in mental discipline, he followed this up by an equally thorough professional preparation, adding to his legal studies in the law offices of Sir George Burton and the law course at the University, a training for many years under the greatest of law makers that Canada has ever produced, Sir Oliver Mowat. Happy was he in finding wisdom, for length of days was in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honour.

From Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, William Gibson, a skilled stone mason, emigrated to Canada. In 1827 he married Mary Sinclair, also a native of his own country, and to them was born in the township of Toronto, County of Peel, on January 1, 1842, a son, the youngest of a family

of five sons and two daughters, to whom they gave the name John Morison, who is therefore a "Peel Old Boy." When this son was six or seven years of age (his father having died) his mother and brothers and sisters moved to the county of Haldimand, and there he began his education in a Log School House of the primitive settlement where they located in the early "fifties." He afterwards continued his studies at the Central School in Hamilton during the years when the late Dr. Sangster was Superintendent and Head Master. Working under great disadvantages, John Morison Gibson made his way up until he became head boy of the public schools of Hamilton, and this position he maintained until he passed the matriculation examination of the University of Toronto in 1859. When the water works system of the city of Hamilton was opened in 1858, he and the second boy, George Craigie, were selected to perform this ceremony by turning on the water in Gore Park. In 1863 he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University. All through his college course he had taken scholarships and at graduation was the highest honour graduate, winning the Prince of Wales prize, then given for general proficiency including honours at graduation, the Silver Medals in Classics and Modern Languages, and the prize in Oriental Languages, Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac. In preparing for the bar, he carried simultaneously the law course at the University and studied with the late Sir George Burton, a barrister of Hamilton, who later became Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeals. Receiving the degree Bachelor of Laws in 1869, he also carried off the gold medal. Unlike the majority of alumni, Mr. Gibson did not forget the institutions of learning whose benefits he had received after he had gone from their halls to active life. For many years he served as a member of the Board of Education in Hamilton, and for two years was its chairman. During this time the Collegiate Institute took its place among the leading secondary educational centers of the country. He was elected at the first election of graduates to the Senate of the University of Toronto in 1873, and was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1883. He has since founded a scholarship there for matriculation candidates, based on general proficiency.

During the Trent affair, while a University student, Major-General John Morison Gibson made his first contact with the military life, a record which he has maintained unbroken to this day. He was one of the first to join the University Rifles, signing the roll of that company in 1860. He has been in the Militia ever since, and is now senior officer in the Canadian Forces. Since 1863, he has been enrolled in the 13th, serving in all the ranks from private up to the position of commanding officer, which he held for nine years. He is now Honourary Colonel of that Corps. Later he commanded the 15th Brigade, having headquarters at Hamilton, and at the beginning of the Great



Handwritten signature in ink, likely reading "W. B. E. W."

War received the rank of Brigadier-General, advancing during the war to the rank of Major-General. As a marksman, General Gibson holds a fine record, winning many prizes, among them the much coveted Prince of Wales prize in 1879. He was a member of the Canadian Wimbledon teams in 1874, 1875, and 1879. He appeared in many other contests of marksmanship, notably in several of the early international long range contests with the British, Australian, and American teams. He commanded the team which defeated the British in competition for the Kolapore Cup in 1881; and again in 1907 he was commander of the Canadian rifle team at Bisley. For three years he was president of the Ontario Rifle Association, was president of the Canadian Military Rifle League, and from 1893 for about fourteen years was president of the Dominion Rifle Association. In addition to his superiority as a shot, General Gibson was recognized by his fellow-officers as a master of field manoeuvres. He has also been president of the Canadian Military Institute. In that organization which is closely allied to military life as well as philanthropic, Sir John Gibson has been prominently identified with its organization. He was its first president, serving the Canadian Red Cross Society from the date of its founding through the South African War and for fourteen years afterward. Throughout the recent war, he was one of the most active members of its Executive Board.

Sir John Gibson has also rendered conspicuous service to the industrial life of Ontario. He was one of the pioneers, together with the late John Patterson and the late John Moodie, who introduced hydro-electric power and its long distance transmission into this country, utilizing the surplus water from the Welland Canal and transmitting power to Hamilton and intervening neighbourhood, to their very great advantage, of industrial plants and electric railways. For many years, he was president of the Cataract Power Company. He is also a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Canada Life Assurance Company, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the Toronto Conservatory of Music, the Homewood Retreat at Guelph, the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, and the Canadian Westinghouse Company.

For two years the Hamilton St. Andrew's Society had him as their president. From early manhood, Sir John Gibson has maintained a deep and active interest in Masonic affairs, and has been prominent among Freemasons. He was Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada during the years 1892 and 1893, and is now the representative in Canada of the Grand Lodge of England. For nine years he was Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons in Canada.

But the major share of Sir John Gibson's time and talents have been devoted to his profession and to the duties of the many offices which he has

held in the Dominion government. The following facts and observations on this phase of his life were obtained from James Innes MacIntosh, who was for several years his private secretary when a Minister of the Crown:

"He has always taken a prominent part in politics. As a young man he was secretary of the Hamilton Reform Association, which position he held for many years. He was first returned to the Legislature in 1879, representing Hamilton for a period of nineteen years, and afterwards East Wellington for seven years. He entered the Government as Provincial Secretary in 1889, became Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1896, and Attorney-General in 1899. He was an honorary A.D.C. to Their Excellencies, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Minto, when Governors-General, and in 1897 was selected by the Militia Department to proceed to England in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee; was present by invitation at the coronations in Westminster Abbey of the late King Edward VII and of the present King George V. He has always taken a leading part at the Bar, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1890, is a Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and as a young man was examiner in the Faculty of Law at Toronto University. In 1903 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from that institution, and subsequently also from McMaster University. In 1908 he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, being the last to occupy the old Government House on King Street West, Toronto, continuing for over six years. During his term, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. . . . While a private member of the Legislative Assembly, he was selected as Chairman of the Private Bills Committee, which for fifteen years he presided over with eminent ability, fairness and impartiality. During the short period when the license branch was under his control, some of the most advanced measures of temperance legislation were introduced by him, including the local option law, the validity of which was stoutly contested, but in the end affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"Though not himself a practical sportsman, almost immediately after entering the legislature he led a movement for better protection of game birds and fur-bearing animals, first securing the abolition of spring shooting and other improvements in the law, and afterwards the appointment of a Royal Commission followed by a thorough revision of the game laws and the establishment of a departmental branch, with a chief game warden and other provincial wardens entrusted with the enforcement of the laws relating to game protection.

"While Provincial Secretary he was always an industrious legislator. The laws relating to Joint

Stock Companies were thoroughly revised, modernized and simplified by him. The old laws relating to building societies and loan companies were completely overhauled, and became the present Loan Corporations Act. It was at this time also that he undertook to stem the tide or flood of benefit societies, many of them of the fake order, which threatened to inundate this Province—a subject of legislation requiring at the time very cautious and skilful handling, but which, with the able assistance of Mr. J. H. Hunter, M.A., was ultimately put on a very satisfactory footing.

“One of the most important laws of comparatively recent years owes to him its existence, and has generally been referred to as the ‘Gibson Act’—the Act relating to neglected and dependent children—and the establishment of the Children’s Branch, with Mr. Kelso as its chief officer. This law has been most beneficial in its operation, and has been followed more or less closely in most of the other Provinces. During his comparatively short incumbency as Commissioner of Crown Lands he introduced and carried through the House the important legislation prohibiting the exportation of saw logs—a measure affecting very large interests but meeting the entire approval of the public. He also dealt with important changes in the mining laws during a period of great mining excitement in the Province. It is probably not generally known that while Commissioner of Crown Lands, he introduced a short but very important measure preventing any absolute alienation by the Crown of Provincial water powers, and providing for leasing same for short renewable terms of years subject to conditions in the public interest. It is somewhat singular that a public man who has often been unfairly criticized as a champion of monopolies should never have been credited with this act directly aimed against and prohibitive of monopoly. In the matter of forest preservation or reforestation, Mr. Gibson aimed at carrying out a program which probably time would justify as the most effective and productive policy possible. He aimed at the selection and setting apart every year a portion of the Crown domain unfit for agricultural purposes as a timber growing reserve. Many such sections in Northern Ontario, which have been cut over or burnt over, and now more or less covered over by new growth, could be set apart and treated as territory to be guarded as timber growing areas. In the eastern part of the Province certain old limits were repurchased from the license holders and so set apart, and again another area in Western Ontario. The plan of year after year reserving areas in this way would in a generation or so result in well defined sections of the Province producing a new crop of timber which would not fail to become an extremely valuable asset to posterity. It was in Sir John Gibson’s time that the first steps were taken for the establishment of the Temagami Reserve very effectively carried out by Mr. Davis, his successor.

“As Attorney-General he had, of course, the responsibility of legislation generally. The assessment laws had been the subject of investigation and report at the hands of two Royal Commissioners, and amid the distressing conflict of opinion on the various questions which arise whenever this subject is touched, the difficulty of framing a generally acceptable measure seemed insuperable. Whatever may be thought of the present Act, Sir John Gibson’s tact as a legislator was mainly instrumental in having it passed through the House, and probably as time has passed and the public has become more and more familiar with its provisions, it may be considered to give general satisfaction. The collection and revision of Imperial Statutes in force in this Province in the shape of a brief third volume of the Revised Statutes carried out with the aid of a committee of the judges has been a boon to law students, and a great convenience to the legal profession.”

Despite the fact that through long years of service in some of the most important offices of the Dominion, Sir John Gibson has been constantly before the public, he is personally of a retiring nature, shrinking from anything that savors of publicity. In the performance of every duty that fell to him he was faithful to the smallest detail, while the long list of things accomplished writes him down as a man of untiring industry. Dignified and affable in manner, clear and precise in presenting a subject, deliberate but sure in his movements, with a kindly but keen eye, he at once gives the impression of a man of unlimited determination, with the inclination and the power to lead.

Sir John Gibson married (first), in 1869, Emily Annie Birrell, daughter of the late Rolph Birrell, of London, she died in 1874; he married (second), in 1876, Caroline Hope, daughter of the late Senator Adam Hope, she died in 1877; he married (third), May 18, 1881, Elizabeth Malloch, daughter of the late Judge Malloch, of Brockville. He had six children: John Gordon, who died shortly after taking his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Toronto; Eugenia Elizabeth Emily; Margaret Mary Stewart, wife of Robert S. Waldie, of Toronto; Archibald Hope, barrister, deceased; Major Colin W. G., a biography of whom follows; and Francis Malloch, who went to the front as an officer of the 48th Highlanders at the commencement of the war and was killed in action near Armentieres. Looking up Ravenscliffe Avenue through an arch of stately elm trees, one sees the beautiful family residence of Sir John Gibson, “Ravenscliffe,” delightfully situated on the lower slope of the mountain.

MAJOR COLIN WILLIAM GEORGE GIBSON—
Twice wounded in battle and decorated for bravery by two of the Allied governments, Major Colin William George Gibson resigned his commission at the close of the World War and again turned to the profession for which he had prepared himself

when hostilities broke out and he joined the army. His military record is one of honour. He joined the British Army in September, 1914, and served with the Royal Fusiliers until he was wounded at Ypres, in 1915, and was invalided home. He had finished his law course before going to war, and during his stay in Canada on sick leave he was called to the bar of Ontario, but in May, 1915, he was again overseas and in the thick of the fray. At Arras he was wounded a second time, in 1917. His services to the Allied cause were recognized by the British and Belgian governments in the award of the Military Cross, the Croix de Guerre, and the Order of Leopold. In 1919, Mr. Gibson resigned his commission, holding at the time the rank of captain. He is now a major in the Royal Hamilton Regiment.

Colin William George Gibson was born in Hamilton, on February 16, 1891, son of Sir John Gibson (see preceding biography). His education was obtained at the Highfield School, Hamilton, and the Royal Military College; he later qualified as an Ontario land surveyor in 1912. The next years he spent in the study of law at Osgoode Hall, but his professional career was interrupted by the years he gave to the service of his country. Since he withdrew from military life in 1919, Mr. Gibson has practised law as a member of the firm of Gibson, Levy, Scott & Inch, of which his father, Sir John Gibson, is senior member.

Major Gibson is a member of the Hamilton Law, the Ontario Bar, and the Canadian Bar associations. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club and the Toronto University clubs. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, affiliated with the Strict Observance Lodge. In 1914 he was adjutant of the Canadian Bisley Team, and shooting member of the team in 1925.

On August 21, 1916, Major Colin William George Gibson was united in marriage to Florence Kerr, daughter of Senator J. K. Kerr of Toronto, the wedding taking place in England. To Major and Mrs. Gibson three sons have been born: Desmond H., Colin D., and James Kerr. The family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church of Hamilton.

CHARLES GOODENOUGH BOOKER—One of the most popular men in Hamilton, and "a man of genial nature and of characteristics which would make any community proud to own him as a citizen," Charles Goodenough Booker was one of the best known men in the Province of Ontario. So greatly was he loved by all with whom he came in contact that, to quote from the press of Hamilton, April 3, 1926: "Snow-covered flags hung at half-mast (to-day) from municipal, Board of Education and Hydro Commission buildings as a silent tribute to the memory of perhaps the most picturesque personality who ever presided over this city as chief magistrate."

"Mr. Booker gave fourteen years of his life to

public service; ten years as a member of the Board of Education, and four years as a mayor. The four-year term in the mayoralty office was a record for the city of Hamilton." From the Hamilton "Herald": "There were sterling and lovable qualities in this man who, after serving many years as a member of the Board of Education, finally as chairman of that body, was elected mayor of the city and continued to serve in that office for four full years. . . . His popularity is not hard to explain. Mr. Booker was big-hearted and sympathetic, cheery in disposition and friendly in manner, always glad to do a kindly act especially in behalf of anyone in need, straightforward and honourable, and thoroughly sincere. People not only liked him—they trusted him."

Charles Goodenough Booker was born April 24, 1859, the son of William Davis and Sarah (Goodenough) Booker. He came of an old and well-known English family, his grandfather being the Rev. Alfred Booker, the prominent Baptist divine who for a number of years was pastor of the first Baptist Church in Hamilton.

Charles Goodenough Booker attended the public and high schools of the community in which he was born, Hamilton, Ontario. He later attended the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated with a high mark. And yet, while this man was still in his "teens," he studied and learned the tailor's trade in the famous tailoring house of "Furnival," the location of which was on King William Street, near James. When this ancient concern went out of business, Mr. Booker became its successor, and for upwards of forty years he conducted an increasingly successful business. He finally moved his shop from the above address to a point near Johns Street, although still on King William Street, and there he continued until the very last, for there was no phase of the business with which he was not well acquainted.

Mr. Booker began his public career as a school trustee for Ward No. 1, in 1906, and he represented that ward until 1916, when he resigned to enter a three-cornered fight for the mayor's chair, which is still remembered as one of the warmest political battles of the past few decades. The late mayor worked through the various committee stages of the Board of Education and had the honour of being chosen chairman of the board in the year 1915. His career as a school trustee was hardly as colorful as his term in the mayor's chair, but officials of the board recall his initiative. As chairman of the internal management committee it was said that he put through more motions than any other individual who occupied that office. In 1917, Mr. Booker stepped into the mayoralty contest between W. H. Cooper and T. Morris. His candidacy was not taken seriously at first, but he developed strength as the contest drew to a close, and in the end he won over Mr. Morris by a good majority. The two year term, which it has been customary of late years to grant a mayor,

was extended to Mr. Booker, but in 1919, Alderman T. M. Wright (then controller, and considered one of the strongest candidates the Conservative party could produce) opposed Mr. Booker for re-election. Voters returned Mr. Booker with a majority of 1,506 votes. Excerpts from the press concerning Mr. Booker's political life follow:

"Labor was making a strong bid for council control in the third year of Mr. Booker's regime, and in 1920 he contested the office against Harry Halford, prominent Labor leader, and now a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board. In this year Mr. Booker scored his most decisive victory...rolling up a majority of over three thousand votes. Apart from establishing the record of occupying the mayor's chair longer than any predecessor, Mr. Booker might aptly be described as Hamilton's 'war mayor.' In his years of office he had to deal with the many problems of the great struggle which were directly affecting the city. In the city hall...officials recall, aside from war questions, two of the most outstanding matters of his regime were the coördination of the works department under the city engineer, and the installation of steam auxiliary pumps at the waterworks pumping station. Mayor Booker was confronted in his tenure of office with a plan to divide the business and engineering branches of the works department, which, in effect, really meant the appointment of a business manager of the works department. He vigorously opposed this and was successful in having the department placed under direct control of the city engineer.

"Mr. Booker's main popularity was, perhaps, built upon his friendship for soldiers and returned men, who were beginning to drift back to Hamilton during his term, facing the problems of re-establishing after suffering injuries. Many of these cases preceded demobilization in 1919. Soldiers, and in fact, people of all classes, said of Mr. Booker that his office was always open to them for the signing of papers. In his capacity as mayor and justice of the peace he never turned a case down and never took a cent of remuneration. The public realized, too, that there were motives other than seeking popularity behind Mr. Booker's actions. It was his sad lot at a Board of Control meeting during the Great War, to have the message conveyed to him that his only son had died in action.

"Another factor that entered largely into Mr. Booker's political success was the reputation he enjoyed for honesty. His intimate friends styled him 'Honest Charlie,' and this, coupled with his originality on the platform and in public places, seemed to win him popularity that carried him to success in election campaigns. Another outstanding and original venture of Mr. Booker's was his welcome to bon entente delegates from Quebec in their native language. Hundreds were amazed when his worship walked out on the City Hall steps and addressed the delegates in French."

Mr. Booker was a life-long member of the James Street Baptist Church; he served on the board of trustees; and was active in all work connected with the church. He made his first contact with the world of fraternal organizations in July, 1892, when he became a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of the Sons of England, and other fraternal societies. He took a particularly keen interest in the work of various organizations which were formed primarily for young people.

Charles Goodenough Booker married, February 15, 1888, in Hamilton, Alferetta Jackson, the daughter of James Jackson, of Hamilton. Mrs. Booker now resides at the Melrose Avenue home. She is a member of the James Street Baptist Church. Mr. Booker died April 3, 1926, in Hamilton.

Mr. Booker was the father of three children: 1. Muriel G. Booker, a trained nurse, who now resides in Detroit, Michigan. 2. Alma Booker, a teacher, who resides at home. 3. Charles Stuart Booker, born in Hamilton in 1895, and received his education in that city. At the beginning of the World War, young Mr. Booker was a clerk in the Imperial Bank of Hamilton, but in 1917 he resigned his position to enlist as a cadet in the Royal Flying Corps. He became a member of the Toronto Unit, where he received part of his training. He received his pilot's brevet and his commission in the South, from where, in the spring of 1918, he was gazetted and went overseas. After a short training in England he was assigned to duty and attached to the 35th Squadron, then on active service in France. He had been there on active duty for six months when, on October 3, 1918, he was mortally wounded in an aerial combat over the German lines, succeeding in landing his plane behind his own lines. He was taken to hospital, where he died.

Lieutenant Booker was a young man of high intelligence; he was extremely popular with all who knew him; a son devoted to his mother, and he died a fine soldier and a Christian. He was a member of the James Street Baptist Church.

CHARLES WILLIAM MARLATT, M.D.—Back in the days when cruel and bloody persecution made it unsafe for a Huguenot to remain in his own land, the ancestors of Reuben Marlatt fled from France to Belgium, and he later made his way to the New World across the sea, where religious liberty was the foundation upon which the new country was being built. He settled in New Jersey, near New York City. The name was carried to the Province of Ontario by a descendant of Reuben Marlatt, George Marlatt, a United Empire Loyalist. He settled at Thorold, County of Welland, near the Welland Canal, where he died, leaving a family. His son John grew to manhood on his father's farm, then one day he migrated to County Elgin, obtained two hundred acres of land



Geo. C. Huston

in his own name from Colonel Talbot in the Township of Yarmouth, in the midst of a wilderness. With plenty of work to test his strength and many discouragements to test his mettle, he cleared the land, built a log house, and forged ahead until he had become one of the best known and most prosperous farmers in all that section. John Marlatt was a brave man and true, who lived an upright Christian life, a strong Conservative in politics. The strong character that he had developed through the years of struggle with the untamed wilderness, made him a courageous and determined leader of men, when as a captain of the militia, he fought in the Rebellion of 1837-8, taking part in the battles of Lundy Lane and Stony Creek. John Marlatt married Sarah Mann, an aunt of Jehiel Mann, well known citizen of Elgin County. Of their eleven children, John Marlatt, Jr., was the fourth. Born in the old log cabin which his father had hewed and built with his own hands, he grew up in this pioneer atmosphere, a rugged, upstanding lad. When he became of age, he followed his father's example, and took for himself an unbroken hundred acres of wilderness, where he felled the trees, cleared the land, and built his own log home. He, too, prospered, was a captain of the militia, and a strong Conservative. His wife was Patience Jane Courser, a native of New Brunswick, daughter of Benjamin Courser, an United Empire Loyalist and pioneer settler of Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. John Marlatt lived to celebrate their golden wedding, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. Mr. Marlatt died at the age of seventy-seven years. Of their five sons, Charles William was the oldest.

He was born on September 24, 1845, in the log cabin, and received a good fundamental education at the district school. He fitted himself in time to be a teacher, and for four years was a school master in Yarmouth Township. From early boyhood, he had had a strong desire to study medicine, and this desire strengthened with the development of his mind. He entered Victoria Medical College and then Trinity Medical College, at Toronto, where he received his degree, Doctor of Medicine, in 1872. He next went to London, England, where for a year he studied in St. Thomas' Hospital, receiving at the end of a year's work the degree, M.R.C.S. In 1873, he returned to Canada and looked about for a field in which to labour. He spent a few years in each of several towns—St. Thomas, Alliston, and Aylmer. The last named city proved to be his choice, and here during twenty-five and a half years he built up a large and successful practice. His interest in his city was not bounded by his profession. He was a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, supporting the Conservative party, and served his fellow citizens in various offices. He was medical officer of Aylmer and the township for many years, and was a trustee of the Collegiate School. In 1886, he was nominated by his party for the Riding of

East Elgin as a candidate for the Provincial Legislature, but his Liberal opponent won the election. Two years later, he was again nominated for the same seat, but again lost to the Liberals.

In 1908, Dr. Marlatt retired from active practice, and moved to St. Thomas, where he spends a part of the year, summering at Port Stanley and wintering in California. Dr. Marlatt has not lost his interest in public affairs of the Dominion, and keeps himself current with local matters of general interest. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Masons, and the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elgin Historical Society, and the Sons of England. He has been for a number of years an executive member of the St. Thomas and Elgin Children's Aid Societies, and the Elgin Humane Society. Since 1907 he has served as a director of The Southern Loan and Savings Company of St. Thomas.

Dr. Charles W. Marlatt married Jane Leonard, of the township of Yarmouth, daughter of Lyman and Atlanta (Collver) Leonard. The Leonard family is one of New York's old historic families, while both the Leonards and the Collvers are pioneer settlers of Elgin County. To Dr. and Mrs. Marlatt three children were born, two sons dying in infancy. Their daughter, Edna, resides at home. Dr. Marlatt and his family attend the Union Church.

SIR GEORGE CHRISTIE GIBBONS, K.C.—Men of character and ability are to be found in every generation and among all civilized people. The majority of them, however, are limited in their outlook and interests. To be a civic leader of worth, broad-mindedness is a requisite. To become a national force of importance an even larger calibre of mind and heart is demanded, and in the present development of human society the big men are those of international mentality and sympathies. The social and political problems of this century require for their peaceful and happy solution an intelligent, sincere, generous statesmanship that is capable of dealing with adjacent countries in a neighbourly spirit, and that thinks of the world as a unit. Canada remembers Sir George Gibbons as one of her sons whose efforts as her representative on the International Waterways' Commission, proved him to be a truly great man, and to his memory the sister nations of the North American Continent pay an affectionate and enduring tribute of gratitude and praise. Both Canadians and Americans thrill with pride over the fact that the long frontier which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific is devoid of the slightest effort of fortification. As chairman of the Canadian section of this Waterways' Commission, he had a very large part in bringing about the amicable settlement of the vital points at issue and the signing of the treaty which was ratified by the

British government and by the United States Senate without difficulty.

George Christie Gibbons was born in St. Catharines, on July 2, 1848, son of William and Ann (Sutton) Gibbons. In his veins flowed the blood of Irish and English ancestors. His education, begun in the local public school, was continued at the private school of the Rev. T. D. O. Phillips, after which he entered Upper Canada College at Toronto. Choosing the legal profession for his life work, he began to study with the late Warren Rock, Q. C., and later with the late Richard Miller, Q. C. Shortly after attaining his majority, he was called to the Ontario bar, and began the practice of his profession in London. He at once identified himself with the business and social life of the city, as well as with professional circles, and as leading member of the firm of Gibbons, McNab and Mulkern, he soon made his influence felt. After some years his son, George Sutton Gibbons, was called to the bar and was admitted to the firm as junior member, the firm being changed to Gibbons, Harper and Gibbons. Mr. Gibbons was honoured by appointment as Queen's Counsel in 1891, and in 1911 knighthood was conferred upon him by His Majesty, King George V. The outstanding qualifications which Sir George possessed carried him readily to a place among Canada's foremost legal minds, while his tireless energy and single-minded determination to accomplish what he began, wrote a list of accomplishments that seem impossible as the work of one man, even though his activities covered a half century. He was essentially a man of action, not of idle words, and he was recognized as one of the financial and commercial lawyers of the Dominion, a man who was consulted in connection with large insurance and corporation suits by litigants in many parts of Canada. He never sought political preferment, but he was devoted to public affairs, and when asked to assume responsibilities, he never shirked what he considered to be his duty. His great and lasting service to his country was his work on the International Waterways' Commission. The work before that body was of a delicate nature, fraught with possibilities for lasting good or harm to the nations concerned. The questions to be considered were the proposed diversion southward of the Minnesota Power and Canal Company of certain waters in the State of Minnesota, the diversion of certain waters of the St. Marys River near Sault Ste. Marie for power purposes, the uses of the waters of Niagara River for power purposes, the suppression of illegal fishing in the Great Lakes, the transmission of electrical energy and the protection of the shores due to the deepening of channels. Mr. Gibbons was appointed as chairman of the Canadian section of the Commission in 1905, to succeed Mr. Justice Mabee, upon his elevation to the high court. Sessions were held in Washington, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo. Mr. Gibbons considered

the successful termination of these negotiations between the two nations as of the greatest moment. The work of that body was a turning point in the relations of the United States and Canada. The questions at issue were solved justly, but what he considered of far more importance in the far reach of its influence was that a precedent had been laid down, permanent machinery was created and rules of procedure for dealing with matters of similar international concern were written that formed a substantial and permanent contribution to Anglo-American friendship and the cause of peace. Knighthood was the British government's seal of approval upon the work which he had so successfully and skilfully completed.

In 1865, Mr. Gibbons passed the Royal Military School, and was a volunteer in the militia during the Fenian Raid. He became interested in many business and financial concerns of London, and was officially connected with several of them. He was president of the London and Western Trust Company, and a director of the London Life Insurance Company and of the City Gas Company. In 1897 he was elected president of the Middlesex County Bar Association, and was the first president of the Canadian Club, taking an active part in its organization. He was a Liberal in his political beliefs and a warm friend of that veteran Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. During his long term of service as president of the London Reform Association, Sir George manifested his strong friendship for this eminent Liberal, and his attitude remained unchanged to the end, in spite of political upheavals. He supported Sir Wilfrid against the Union Government with all the influence of his command, and his son and partner became Sir Wilfrid's candidate against the Unionist candidate, who was also a Liberal, Mr. Hume Cronyn, M. P.

Sir George was very fond of out-door life. He owned some fine horses, and was fond of riding and golf. He was a Master of the London Hunt Club, and was later its president. He was a member of the York, the Toronto, and the London clubs, the Rideau Club of Ottawa, and the St. James Club of Montreal. In religion he was a Methodist, and a member of the First Methodist Church, of London.

During the War he was a warm supporter of the London branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and for several years served as the chairman of the Men's Advisory Committee, which was instrumental in raising large sums for the Red Cross and the Patriotic Fund.

On February 13, 1875, Sir George Gibbons married Elizabeth Campbell Craig, daughter of Hugh Craig, of Montreal. Lady Gibbons was a woman of wide interests, and concerned in matters that affected the public life of the city. She was the first president of the Women's Canadian Club, and was a member of various charitable organizations. To Sir George and Lady Gibbons five chil-

dren were born: 1. Lorna Craig, wife of Ronald Harris of London. 2. Helen Beresford. 3. George Sutton, his father's law partner. 4. Alan. 5. Marjorie Campbell, wife of John L. Counsell, of Hamilton.

Lady Gibbons passed away on September 25, 1914, and was buried in Woodland Cemetery, beside her son, Alan Gibbons, who died on October 6, 1901, at Toronto.

When the sad news of the death of Sir George Gibbons reached the citizens of London, expressions of sorrow were heard on every hand, and many were the published appreciations of the man and of his work. A leading paper, commenting editorially, said:

A man who caught the imagination of the public and unconsciously clad himself with the habiliments of the drama of life was Sir George Christie Gibbons, K.C., who died just after reaching the allotted span of years, following upon a serious operation in a Montreal hospital. He was loved by Londoners because of the strong personal attraction of his nature, his eternal activity, and the readiness with which he threw himself into any good cause. Certain years in his life were marked for rare opportunity and he never lost the opportunity to give himself strenuously to the task in hand, more for the desire to achieve than to win the prizes of life. He gave little thought to external things, but cut to the root of his case, no matter whether that case was a matter of great moment before the privy council, or some ordinary personal contact of the hour.

A man endowed with such restless energy and such incisive power to analyze as George Christie Gibbons, came into the arena of life with much of the equipment that hews out success. But the ability to apply this energy and to bring it to bear upon the thing that counted was found in the creative instinct, the initiative that makes the dreamer an active force rather than an abstract quantity. Sir George found twenty-four hours a day all too brief a time for the transaction of that portion of the world's business which had been assigned to his care.

When he set in motion his dynamic driving force upon a proposition, he was possessed of a single-minded determination to reach his goal. London was many times fortunate that his power was directed towards matters having to do with the public benefit, and by the same token Canada was fortunate because his rare faculties were given opportunity to bear upon vital matters of national importance.

His death comes all too soon in a career that seemed to possess all manner of possibilities that were never tapped for the public good. London could have called his talents to her problems on many an occasion, but he was no man to thrust himself into public office. He was no man for soft words, but the typical man of action. By no means should this suggest that he had no ability to unbend; he was constant in his good-fellowship and in acts of kindness. He was magnanimous in a fine, large way, and a thorough believer in the most democratic methods of government. Yet he would not sue for the favor of the crowd in any small way. He saw the big principles of public questions, saw the things that would make Canada a better place for all the people, and when he had given these convictions vigorous expression, he preferred to trust to human intelligence rather than to play the sycophant with the people.

And while because of his youthful vigor of mind and body, it seems that he has passed away while still a young man; yet he has lived a full life, more than half a century of striving and achievement, serving and studying to help on the world, giving himself

heart and soul to his principles, and winning golden opinion wherever his help was enlisted, a man among men, companionable and impulsive, in the best sense, ready always to devote himself and his resources to the cause of right. He leaves a worthy record, a proud standard for others to follow, a name that stands for good works and high aspirations.

London will keep green his memory. Few, if any, of our departed men have ever left in the public mind so vital a realization of loss.

His elder son, George Sutton Gibbons, was born in 1881, and was educated in the public school and Collegiate Institute, of London, and the Royal Military College at Kingston, before entering Osgoode Hall in 1901. He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1904 and then entered his father's law firm. After the latter's death, which occurred on August 8, 1918, he became head of the firm, where he remained until his early death on October 25, 1919, at the age of thirty-eight years. He was a director of Western University, and belonged to the London Club, the Toronto Golf Club, Toronto University Club, and the Ontario Club. Like his honoured father, he was an active force in the Liberal ranks, and was a candidate for the Dominion Parliament in 1917.

George Sutton Gibbons married Mary Osler, daughter of Sir Edmund Osler, of Toronto, and they were the parents of three children: Alan, Anne, and Elizabeth Mary.

JOSEPH LISTER—Hamilton was a town of but two thousand inhabitants when, in 1834, Dr. Joseph Lister arrived with his family to make his home there, little thinking that his son and namesake, then eight years old, would become one of the city's leading merchants and most honoured citizens. Dr. Lister was a practising physician at Colne, Lancashire, England, where he married Thomasine Cockshutt, cousin of Ignatius Cockshutt, of Brantford, father of the present (1926) Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Honourable Colonel Henry Cockshutt. Dr. Lister, upon the solicitation of a friend, became his partner in his business, the manufacture of woollens. Dr. Lister put his name upon his partner's notes, and later, when the firm failed, he was held responsible for the debts. Disheartened by this unfortunate venture into the business world, he embarked in 1832 with his wife and two little sons and came to Canada in a sailing vessel. They made their way to Toronto on the old Durham boats, towed up the St. Lawrence River by horses. The family located for two years at Newmarket, then moved to Hamilton, where the doctor bought a house on Hughson Street, between King William and Rebecca streets, and established himself as a physician. Dr. and Mrs. Lister passed the remainder of their lives in Hamilton, and were buried in the Hamilton Cemetery, where their son William, who died in early manhood, was afterward laid beside them.

Joseph Lister, the elder son of Dr. Joseph and Thomasine (Cockshutt) Lister, was born in Colne,

Lancashire, on May 26, 1823. After the family had settled in Hamilton, he attended the public school there, conducted by Dr. Rea, assisted by Dr. Tassie. After finishing his education, he began his business career with T. H. McKenzie, remaining with him for several years. He began to write his history as a merchant with the opening of a dry goods store at James and King William streets. From the very outset, Mr. Lister demonstrated in all his dealings that high sense of honour and integrity which was the rock bed foundation upon which his life was builded. Fortune smiled upon him, and in 1852 he erected the Lister Block on James Street. The step was considered a bold one by the public, for at that time the location was not a central one, but Mr. Lister's prophetic business instinct told him that this plot of ground, then owned by his mother, was in line with the city's future development, and events proved his wisdom. For sixty-five years the fine stone structure stood as a substantial addition to the business section of the city and a testimony to Mr. Lister's sagacity. In 1923 it was destroyed by fire, but the family raised upon its ashes another Lister Building, one of the finest of its kind in Ontario, which is destined to carry the traditions of the family down through the coming generations. When Dr. Lister died, he had not yet succeeded in settling with all those in England who held the notes which he had endorsed for his one-time partner. This weighed heavily upon his mind, until his son, learning of it, promised to liquidate every claim against his father's name. At much personal sacrifice, Mr. Lister made good this pledge at the first possible moment, to the great surprise of the creditors, who had almost forgotten the matter during the intervening years.

Mr. Lister was one of those all too rare men who placed his civic duties on a par with his business and family responsibilities, and the strength of his personality and mentality were thrown into his public services in every task that he undertook. Back in the fifties, when on account of a poor railroad policy the city was threatened with bankruptcy, he was one of the group of men who came to the rescue with all the resources at his command. He was a member of the first Board of Water Commissioners, associated with the late Adam Brown and Dr. Galbreath. So exhaustive and able was their study of the problem of a water supply for the city, that when the works were completed, they were pronounced the finest in Canada. Mr. Lister was next induced to enter the City Council, and sat as a member of that body through the most critical financial years of its history. In 1851, Mr. Lister was one of those chosen to represent Canada at the great Jubilee held in Boston to celebrate the opening of railway communication between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Lord Elgin was the guest of the city of Boston, and President Fillmore honoured the gatherings by his presence.

Joseph Lister also interested himself actively in educational affairs of Hamilton. For more than twenty years he served on the board of trustees of the Board of Education, and had no small part in bringing the public school system of Hamilton up to its high standing. The Central School was erected during the early years of his connection with the Board of Education. He also gave of his time and money to further religious education, and was deeply interested in denominational institutions. Mr. Lister's fine, strong character was the outgrowth of a sincere religious faith, and side by side with the rugged virtues were found the Christian elements of gentleness, tolerance and love. His home life was ideal, and there his great nature found its fullest expression. He loved nature in all its beautiful manifestations, flowers, and birds, and trees, and he loved humanity. He took great pride in his flowers and in his arbor grapes, to the cultivation of which he gave much attention. During his entire life he was connected with the Methodist Church. As a boy he attended the only church of that denomination in the city, a big frame building located upon the site of the First Methodist Church. In 1841, the British Wesleyans built the Brick Church, now Wesley Church. He was for twenty-five years recording steward and for long years a trustee of Centenary Church. As a delegate, he sat in the first General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, presided over by Dr. Ryerson. In politics, Mr. Lister was a broad-minded Liberal.

Joseph Lister married Emily C. Magill, of Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Mathew Magill, an ordained minister of the Church of England. She was born in County Connaught, Ireland, on December 15, 1827, and came with her parents to Canada in 1835. Mrs. Lister was a remarkable woman, entering into her husband's benefactions with whole-hearted interest and in an unostentatious way constantly helping the unfortunate, who found in her a friend. She was also a member of the Centenary Church and took her part in its various activities. She never lost her interest in life, though she lived to round out ninety-one years of life. She kept in touch by correspondence with friends of her youth, and retained her pleasure in books. To Mr. and Mrs. Lister thirteen children were born: 1. Alice, widow of the late S. F. Lazier, a lawyer of Hamilton. 2. Anna G., wife of the Rev. W. L. Rutledge. 3. Elizabeth, wife of George V. Pond, of Montreal. 4. Emily Catherine, who resides in the family home. 5. Lucy, widow of Professor W. C. Morton, of Hamilton. 6. Joseph Edmund, of Hamilton. 7. Frances, widow of Robert Fearman, of Hamilton. 8. Mary, wife of P. H. Punshon, of Oshawa, Ontario. 9. Louise, wife of Dr. T. E. Keiser, of Oshawa, member of the Dominion Parliament. 10. Harry, a resident of California. 11. William, who died in young manhood. 12. Thomas E., who died in infancy. 13. Eleanora, who died in childhood.



Robt Hobson

On the morning of September 22, 1892, Joseph Lister died as he had lived, full of faith and hope, and was laid to rest in the Hamilton Cemetery, where twenty-six years later the faithful and devoted companion of his life was laid beside him. Of them both it may be said in all truth that they fought a good fight and kept the faith, entering into the joy of their Lord.

ROBERT HOBSON—More than a great captain of industry, of high rank on the whole American Continent, Robert Hobson was an industrial pioneer and builder, who nursed in its infancy the steel industry of Canada, and who directed the expansion when the industry was full grown. He was president of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, and executive in an imposing list of industrial and financial concerns. With his father, Joseph Hobson, he was responsible for a large mileage in the railroads which have so greatly increased the economic possibilities of that country.

The father of Joseph Hobson, Joseph Hobson, was a native of Derbyshire, England, who migrated to Canada in 1833, locating in Block Township, Guelph, Ontario, where he resided for some time before returning for a few years to England to live. He moved back to Ontario, however, acquired land in Parsley, Block Township, Guelph, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a substantial man, of strong character, a member of the Presbyterian church. His wife was Margaret (Ingles) Hobson, of Scotland, and they were the parents of two sons: Joseph, of further mention; and John.

Joseph Hobson, son of Joseph Hobson, was born in Parsley, Block Township, Guelph, Ontario, March 4, 1834, was with his parents in England until 1839, and returned to Guelph, where he was educated. He fitted himself to be a surveyor and civil engineer. His first work on leaving school was that of assistant engineer on the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad west of Toronto. Afterward he served in the same capacity on various lines in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Michigan, and from June, 1869, to April, 1870, was employed on the construction of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway. The next three years found him resident engineer of the International Bridge at Buffalo. In 1873 he was made assistant to several famous engineers for the Great Western Railroad—Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, Sir A. T. Galb, L. H. Hollon, and Sir David MacPherson. Two years later promotion to the position of chief engineer of the same road came to him, and twenty years later, 1896, came his advancement to the supreme position of chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway system throughout Canada, in which capacity he remained until his retirement in 1911. Those years were marked by his leading part in the construction of the St. Clair Tunnel between Sarnia and Port Huron, com-

pleted within two years at a cost of \$2,700,000. He reconstructed the Jubilee Bridge at Montreal, and, engaged in railroad construction for half a century, was considered pre-eminent in that line. From 1875 until his death, December 17, 1911, he made his home in Hamilton, and was interred in the Hamilton Cemetery. He was a member of the Canadian and American Societies of Civil Engineers and of the Institute of Civil Engineers of England. His political sympathies were with the Reform Party in Ontario, and his religious affiliation with the Presbyterian church. A lover of history and a wide reader on a great variety of subjects, he possessed the largest private library in Hamilton. He loved his home and his adopted city and always acted with great public spirit.

Joseph Hobson married Elizabeth Laidlaw, of Guelph, who died at her home in Hamilton, in March, 1912. Of their nine children, four died young, and five reached maturity: Elizabeth, who resides at home; Robert, of further mention; Margaret, who married J. Harley Brown; Agnes, who resides at home; Joseph I., who is treasurer of the Canadian Steamship Lines, Montreal; married to Margaret M. Maitland, and residing in Montreal.

Robert Hobson, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Laidlaw) Hobson, was born in Kitchener, Ontario, when it bore the name of Berlin, on August 13, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and learned engineering from his father, with whom he worked in railroad construction for twenty years. This was for the Great Western and the Grand Trunk railways. His association with the steel industry began in 1896, when failure was threatening the first attempt to manufacture pig iron in Hamilton, or in Canada for that matter, which had been started the previous year. Mr. Hobson was prevailed on to become secretary-treasurer of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company because his ability, energy, and forceful personality were already recognized. In the beginning ignorant of steel-making, Mr. Hobson rapidly mastered the facts of the industry. The company he managed grew and prospered, and in 1899 was merged with the Ontario Rolling Mills under the name of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of which Mr. Hobson was general manager and president. Its future thus assured, the company by merger in 1910 acquired other interests, including the Canada Screw Company, the Montreal Rolling Mills, the Canada Bolt and Nut Company, and the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company. At Irondale a giant plant was erected, with an open hearth department, coke oven plant, and a rolling mill, and Mr. Hobson, manager and vice-president for a time, became president in 1916. The new title was the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000, and five thousand workers, the plant sends its product all over the world. This company was one of the

two Hamilton plants to send exhibits to the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 and thus open up further avenues of business. Mr. Hobson was a dynamo to the organization, speeding up production, and a super-salesman in disposing of the product in a world-market. Among his many other financial affiliations were the following offices: vice-presidency of the Landed Banking and Loan Company of Montreal; directorship in the Bank of Hamilton and its successor, The Canadian Bank of Commerce; directorship in the Tuckett Tobacco Company and the Dominion Power and Transmission Company; the Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston, and the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York. He was also a director of the Canadian National railways and several other companies.

In every phase of civic life Mr. Hobson stood ready as leader to urge forward toward greater progress and more constructive programs. He was past president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, member of the honorary advisory council for Scientific and Industrial Research, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, England. He was a Conservative in politics, and a loyal member of the Central Presbyterian church. Clubs: the Hamilton, the Tamahaac, the Hamilton Golf and Country, the Hamilton Jockey, the Caledon Mountain Trout, the St. James and the Mount Royal, at Montreal, the Rideau and Country clubs, Ottawa, the Toronto, and the Constitution Club of London, England.

Perhaps his most earnest effort was devoted to war work, for he strove ceaselessly to help the men who were fighting for their country in the World War and those whom they had left behind as dependents. He was instrumental in having the then Federal Government establish munition factories in Canada, and he was a member of the Munitions Resources Commission. He was a director of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, chairman of the finance committee of the local branch from its inception, and he worked on it actively until 1919, and on local relief work until July 1, 1923. He put all his personal salesmanship into selling this patriotic and humanitarian idea, originated the "workers' luncheons" as an appeal for the support of the artisans of Hamilton, and he auctioned valuables. Four campaigns were enacted, and over two million dollars collected. Mr. Hobson's own words convey something of his spirit:

"I am satisfied," he said, "that every man who has contributed has done so with the feeling of gratitude that he was able to assist in taking care of the wives and children of the men who have gone to the front. In no case, I am sure, did they feel it a tax, but a privilege."

As in his other activities, his own generous spirit imbued his co-workers and compelled success.

Robert Hobson married, in October, 1891, Mary A. Wood, daughter of the late Hon. A. T. Wood, Senator of the Dominion Government. One child was born of the union, Dorothy, who died after an automobile accident in 1910. Mrs. Hobson survives her husband and resides at No. 56 Charlton Avenue, West.

Death came suddenly to Robert Hobson, February 25, 1926, at the age of sixty-five. His success, not only from a personal, but from a civic point of view is ascribed to certain outstanding characteristics:

Faith in himself and confidence in his country were the guiding principles of his life, and he had the rare gift of inspiring confidence in others. He was fair and just in all his dealings as a business man, and approached very near to the ideal as an employer. The faith which his customers had in his probity and which his employees had in his justice were factors which had much to do with the success which he enjoyed as an industrialist. He has left behind him an industry of which the country may well be proud, and an example from which new generations of Canadians cannot fail to profit.

He had a handsome presence, tall and dignified. His financial acumen was unusual, his executive ability of equal magnitude. His mind was honest and straightforward, but geniality softened his pronouncements so as to win the liking even of his opponents. He possessed judgment and humour, was popular in public meetings and in social gatherings, where his kindness and affability warmed all hearts. In the Masonic orders he held high rank, a possessor of the thirty-third degree. Hosts from all walks of life and all manner of organizations did honour to him as he lay in state and accompanied the remains to their resting place in Hamilton Cemetery. Controller Cal Davis, a boyhood friend, said of him:

Mr. Hobson made his progress in life by a very correct and keen view of the future. He saw possibilities, and was quick to grasp them. He acted decisively in everything. After sizing up a situation carefully, he moved promptly and with great energy. These qualities assured his success in life, and Hamilton, as a whole, has shared in that success.

S. C. Mewburn, K.C., M.P., said:

In the death of Robert Hobson Canada has lost one of her most noble sons. He was one of the giants of the industrial world and had an important part in placing Canada and her products before the world. He was a man of fine qualities, and those who could call him friend were fortunate beyond measure. That he was so honoured and respected, even beloved, by those who worked with him—and those include the great masses of workmen at the Steel Company—speaks more eloquently of the man than any word of mine could.

Finally, from C. W. Bell, K.C., M.P., came a summing-up of the man's innate worth:

He was one of those who believed that quality, be it in man or in the products of man's hand or brain, was the thing that counted. In his own life he displayed the qualities which he so valued in others, he was an example we younger men could look to with faith. He never forgot a kindness and he never failed to embrace an opportunity to do a kindness. The Conservative party owes much to his wise counsel, for he was a

man of vision, and because he was a man of vision and a worker, Canada and Hamilton, the world, are better because he lived.

WILLIAM WELD—So closely has the life of William Weld and that of his family been interwoven with the development of farming in Canada that any biography of the Weld family must closely approximate a history of Canadian agriculture.

It was a stirring and critical time in Canada when Macdonald, Brown, Cartier, Tilley, Tupper and Howe were negotiating the confederation of the two Canadas and the Maritime Provinces. "There were giants in those days," and one of them, a Delaware township farmer, William Weld by name, commenced the publication of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," gave Canada a real farm paper, and provided stalwart, virile leadership in things agricultural. In those growing years of this young Dominion, William Weld shone forth as an agricultural light and exerted an influence in rural life comparable to that of Macdonald, Cartier and Howe in the realm of politics and statescraft.

William Weld was the son of Rev. Joseph Weld, an Anglican clergyman then billeted in Berwick, St. John's, Wiltshire, England. He received his early education mostly in the private schools of Berwick, but at the age of nineteen he determined to try his fortunes in the Colonies and embarked for Canada. He made his way as far West as Oxford County in Ontario, at that time a sparsely settled country. From Woodstock as a central base he explored the country roundabout, and finally located on a hundred-acre farm which he cleared in the vicinity of Delaware. He took title to this land December 31, 1844, and with hard work, perseverance, and the use of advanced methods of farming he soon became an acknowledged success as a farmer, a wise counsellor, and a thoroughly practical philanthropist.

Early in his career as a pioneer farmer, William Weld realized that a practical agricultural Journal was very much needed, but it was not until 1866, after twenty-one years of practical farming, that he ventured into the journalistic field with a small farm paper mailed to subscribers monthly. For several years he divided his time between editing "The Farmer's Advocate" and farming, but the publication eventually required his full attention, so he left his two oldest sons to take care of the farm and moved to London, Ontario. The progress of the paper was at first slow, and many were the difficulties in his early days of journalism. But he was confident of his cause, untiring in his efforts and fearless in advocating the interests of the farmer. The little seedling he planted finally took root and grew. Long before his death, January 3, 1891, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" had become the leading exponent of good agriculture in Canada, and the vigorous editorial policy of the paper made it a dangerous enemy of any interests or

individuals who sought to wrong agriculture or enrich themselves at the expense of the farmer.

While William Weld's greatest contribution to the Dominion, in a public way, was the founding of a farm paper, he is still remembered by many for the progressive work he did in breeding improved live stock and distributing it over the country. On his farm at Delaware he had some splendid Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Clydesdale horses, Leicester sheep and Berkshire swine. He also owned "Anglo Saxon," a coach horse which was one of the greatest showring winners of that day. This stallion was sent all over Ontario for the convenience of farmers until he was finally sold to an admirer in Nova Scotia.

William Weld also established the "Canadian Agricultural Emporium," from which he sent to farmers all over Canada many new and improved varieties of grain, among which were the most productive and best kinds known to Canadian agriculture at the time.

In his conduct of the paper William Weld gave unstinted support to every worth-while organization of farmers, but steadfastly refused to accept office or public place, in order that he might be free to give that guidance and constructive criticism that could only emanate from an independent and unbiased mind. Time has justified such action, for, in advance of their downfall he frankly and openly warned the Dominion Grange, which he had been largely instrumental in organizing, against the excesses which he saw were sweeping them on to the precipice over which they eventually fell.

During its numerous years of existence William Weld was active in the affairs of the Dominion Grange, and of other societies and institutions akin to his great interest in agriculture. He and his wife were members of the Anglican Church and regular attendants at St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

William Weld married Agnes Johnstone, daughter of Henry Johnstone. She was born in Scotland but came to Canada with her parents when she was a very small child. Eleven children were born of this union: 1. William Stephen, deceased. 2. Joseph, deceased. 3. Eleanor, married Henry A. Mathewson. 4. Henry, deceased. 5. John, a biography of whom follows. 6. Mary, unmarried, residence at Vancouver. 7. Edmund, see a following biography. 8. Dr. Octavius of Vancouver, now deceased. 9. Thomas Saxon, now deceased. 10. Charles. 11. Corbin.

William Weld's tragic death on January 3, 1891, removed from the stage of Canada's internal activities its leading figure in the realm of agriculture. Physically strong and with great vigor of intellect, he never hesitated to sally forth to battle with the foes of progress in the development of the Dominion's agricultural resources, and he won his battles because he was right. William Weld was, first of all a thinker;

he analyzed his situations carefully. He gave birth to a forceful, outspoken, practical type of agricultural journalism that has not been duplicated, and in the early files of "The Farmer's Advocate" can be found advice and recommendations far in advance of his time, but which science and practice have since established as sound doctrine. He was a man of the hour, and a leader in knowledge and vision. The character of William Weld was tersely and accurately portrayed in the following tribute penned by James W. Robertson, former Dairy Commissioner of Canada:

Fearless and uncompromising in his hostility and opposition to everything which he thought menaced the welfare of the people, he was also the stout and steadfast friend, who was aye glad to discharge its beautiful offices with an earnest soul. To discriminate between the public and private sides of his character would be like trying to divorce the brightness and warmth of flame from each other. His life gave light, and help, and power to many others.

Apropos of the early ancestral history of the Weld family the "Genealogist," new series, of 1913, 29-54, has this to say under caption: "Grants and Certificates of Arms":

John Weld, of Easton, in Cheshire, gent. John Weld, of Eaton, son of John, son of Edward, son of John Weld, who married a daughter of Bruyn, 4 Henry VIII, which John was a son of William Weld of Rishton, son of William Weld, Alderman and Sheriff of London, 28, Edward III. Exemplified 20 April 6, Edward VI, to Henry Manning, by Sir G. Dethick, Garter.

Arms—Azure a fess nebulee between three crescents ermine. *Crest*—A wyvern sable, guttée d'or, wings of the last and gorged with a collar, with line and ring, all of the same.

Another entry in the same volume of Stowe (pp. 1 and 24) varies slightly from the above. It makes it a conf. by Sir. G. Dethick, Garter, 23 Jan. 2, Eliz., and adds a bord. Arg. to the arms, while the descent gives one more John before Edward, with whom it stops thus, John Weld of the City of London, haberdasher, son of John Weld of Eaton in Cheshire, gent., son of John Weld of Eaton, gent., son of Edward Weld of Eaton, descended of worshipful parentage whose ancestors bore arms. Stowe MS. 703; Harl. MS. 1,441.

Sir Humphrey Weld, Lord Mayor of London (England). Conf. by W. Camden, Clar., 1606. 1 and 4, Az., a fess nebulee between three crescents Erm. (Weld). 2, Az. three lions ramp. Or, on a chief Arg. a mullet for diff. (Grant alias Buttell). 3. Arg. three chev. Sa., on each a bezant, over all a martlet for diff. Crest—A wyvern Sa. guttée d'Or, collar, line, ring, and charged with a martlet, all Or. Harl. MSS. 1, 441 and 6,059; Stowe MSS. 706 and 707. (Note—Comparison of arms of Weld in various places in Great Britain argues for a common origin of the various families of that name. E. Weld).

Wiltshire, in England, which was at one time the home of the family which emigrated to Can-

ada, immediately adjoins County Dorset. In Hutchins' "History and Antiquities of County Dorset," published 1861 (Vol. 1, pp. 373-3) is found a chart showing the "Pedigree of Weld of Lullworth Castle." The name Joseph occurs here and there in the chart, and it is believed that the Rev. Joseph, whose son emigrated to Canada, was a descendant of the family. One Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lullworth Castle, was born January 27, 1777, and was alive in 1862. His wife was Charlotte, daughter of Lord Stourton, their marriage taking place November 23, 1802.

In Hutchins' "History and Antiquities of Dorset" (1861) 1-373, it is related: Thomas Weld (brother of the Joseph who married Charlotte Stourton) was born January 2, 1773, and married 1790, Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifford, bart. After the death of his wife he entered Holy Orders, and in August, 1826, was consecrated bishop of Kingston in Canada, and was created Cardinal by Pius VIII 1829, and died at Rome, April 10, 1837. Dr. Weld was the first Englishman who had a seat in the Conclave since the pontificate of Clement IX. Note—A fine full page engraving, 8 x 14 inches, of Lullworth Castle, the seat of Thomas Weld, Esq., is found opposite page 374 of book referred to above. Also, next following, a larger double page view of the castle itself, without so much of surrounding landscape. This engraving is about 11 x 16 inches.

From the New England Register 22-381, it is learned the name "Joseph Weld" is a memorable and honoured one from early days in the United States, as in later years in Canada. Joseph Weld was born in England about 1600, emigrated to New England in 1633 and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He was a captain in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in return for his valuable services the Colony granted him an estate in Roxbury. He was an intimate friend of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, and was a brother of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first pastor of the First Church in Roxbury. He died October 7, 1646.

On pages 7-33 of the New England Register, it is also learned that in his will dated at Ipswich, he left: "To the Colidg In Cambridge Tenn. pounds to be payd In fivue yeeres, viz., 40 s p Annum, to the helpe & fertherance of such In larning as are not able to subsist of themselves."

From a genealogical chart compiled by Rev. Joseph Weld while in residence at Tenterden it would appear the Weld line began with Alfric, Duke of Mercia, who died A.D. 983, and is traced through his son, Alfric, who succeeded to the title. His son, Edricke, who succeeded his father as Duke, married Edwina Eddyth, daughter of Ethelred, King of England. He was slain by Canute.

Their son, Edricke, called Sylvaticus, or Guilda, or Wild, resisted the Conqueror in Wales and Shropshire, but was defeated and deprived of all property. He was the Lord Forrester, and from

his office the family patronymic, Weld, Wild, or Wold, meaning forrest, is derived.

William Weld, Wild, or Wold, Sheriff of London in 1354, was of the fourth generation in descent from the last named Edricke. His son, William, was at Agincourt, and his son, William Weld, was Abbott of St. Augustines, Canterbury, 1389-1405. His grandson, five generations in descent from the Sheriff, was John Weld, grocer of Eaton. He had a son, Richard Weld, of Rush-ton, (1667). His son, Sir John Weld, of Willye, was Sheriff of Shropshire. His grandson was William Weld of Breadlane, Flintshire, who died in 1711. From him the line traces through Samuel Weld, 1744. His son, Joseph Weld, 1765, (presumably indicating birth date), and his son, William Weld, of Kensington, 1837, (presumably indicating birth date), and his son, Rev. Joseph Weld, born 1-20-1796, died 5-16-1877, married Elizabeth Eleanor Waks, born 12-6-1793, died 6-17-1888; and his son, William Weld, born 12-10-1824, at Berwick, St. John's, Wiltshire.

The foregoing data as given in chart compiled by Rev. Joseph Weld corresponds with local biographical records so far as it relates to the birth of William Weld. The latter received his early education mostly in the private schools of Berwick, but at the age of nineteen he determined to try his fortunes in the Colonies and embarked for Canada.

JOHN WELD—The name of Weld is inseparably associated with Canadian agriculture and printing. William Weld was one of Canada's most aggressive farmers, and when he founded "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine", in 1866, he laid the foundation for a printing and publishing enterprise that John Weld, his son, has developed to large proportions.

The continued interest in farming is manifested by the splendid herds and flocks found at "Weld-wood," "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, four miles from London, while the printing and publishing business has been expanded until it includes not only the original publication, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," but successful printing houses in both Toronto and Winnipeg.

John Weld was the fifth child of William Weld and Agnes (Johnstone) Weld, (see preceding biography), and therefore adds another link to the long chain of worthy ancestry which furnished a most interesting background for the remarkable personality indicated, in the history of the father. In the latter's home circle there were two daughters and nine sons, one of whom, John, was to take up his father's mantle with his passing on January 3, 1891.

John Weld was born on September 7, 1854, on his father's farm near the Village of Delaware, Middlesex County, Ontario. After receiving his early education in the London schools, he learned the printing trade in a local shop and completed his apprenticeship through a post-graduate engage-

ment with a large New York publishing house. John Weld then returned to Canada just when the "call of the West" was attracting the venturesome youth of Eastern Canada to the unbroken expanses and budding towns of the prairies. He too, went West; staked a claim in Saskatchewan, and proved up on a half section in 1885. The growth of "The Farmer's Advocate" then necessitated his return to London where he served the paper as business manager until his father's death, when he became general manager. When the William Weld Company, Ltd., was organized and incorporated in July, 1891, he acquired a controlling interest.

The next step toward expansion of the business was the launching of "The Farmer's Advocate" of Winnipeg in 1890. This was first edited in the West and printed in London, but on July 31, 1905, a second company was organized and incorporated as The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, with John Weld as president. A building was erected on Princess Street in that year, but it proved inadequate to meet the ever growing requirements of the Western business, so it was sold in 1911 and a five-story concrete fire-proof building was constructed at the corner of Langside and Notre Dame. In 1924, the two papers were combined into one big national farm weekly, and the Western business continues as one of the leading printing houses of the West.

The Bryant Press, in Toronto, was acquired in 1903 and since that time Mr. Weld, as president, has developed it into a successful printing house. In 1925 a most up-to-date home was provided for this business in a modern six-story building on Adelaide Street, erected by the William Weld Company, Limited. This new building is seventy-four feet by one hundred and forty-five feet, and nothing is omitted that would contribute to successful printing or to comfort and convenience as an office building.

The London Printing and Lithographing Company, Limited, of London, Ontario, has likewise received much of Mr. Weld's attention, for as president of the company he has been intimately associated with the fortunes of this successful printing house.

Mr. Weld has held various offices in the Press Association of Canada, and served as president of the Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals' Association, as well as president of the Agricultural Press section of the same organization. He was the only representative of the agricultural press to visit Great Britain and the war zone in 1918, when a party of Canadian publishers and editors were the guests of the Imperial Government.

While Mr. Weld has always been deeply engrossed with the ever expanding enterprises under his guidance, he has never severed himself from the farm. For many years an interest was maintained in the old Weld Homestead, but later a property of 215 acres, four miles from London,

was acquired, and as "Weldwood" was improved and operated as an up-to-date live stock farm. Here the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate" have kept closely in touch with conditions and have tried out many new varieties and methods before recommending them for adoption. At "Weldwood" Mr. Weld has spent many enjoyable hours in the fields, working out constructive lines of breeding for the herds of Dual-Purpose Shorthorns and Yorkshire swine, and observing the progress of growing crops.

With all his varied occupations and interests, John Weld has given the first and closest attention to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine". The parent enterprise has remained the dominant one and has continued to be the leading farm journal in the Dominion. It has never wandered into the devious by-ways of politics, or become associated with cliques, parties, or factions. It has first and always been a farm paper, and as such has won the respect and esteem not only of the farm people, but of all those interested in the development of industry and national growth.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been blessed with a continuity in ownership, management and purpose. John Weld is still at the helm, and associated with him in the business are his two sons, Ernest and Douglas, prepared to carry into the uncharted future the publication that was born with Confederation and has grown to large proportions like the great agricultural industry which it has championed, counselled and promoted for sixty years.

Mr. Weld is a member of the Anglican Church and a life member of the Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the London Club, the London Hunt Club, the Highland Golf Club, and the Caledonian Mountain Trout Club.

In 1889, John Weld married Florence A. Simpson, of Cataraqui, Ontario, and has two sons, Ernest and Douglas Weld.

EDMUND WELD, by inheritance from his father, William Weld, a keen student of nature who judges people, animals and plant life by their inherent characteristics that radiate outwardly from within, and by profession a barrister who studies the heart effect of outside influences, was born in London, Ontario, May 20, 1859, the seventh child of William and Agnes (Johnstone) Weld. He acquired practically all of his schooling in London, first in the public schools and high school and then at the Collegiate Institute. After graduation from the latter he was articled to Justice James Magee as a law student, and attended lectures at Osgoode Hall in Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1884, and engaged in general legal practice in London until 1907. In that year he was appointed clerk of the Crown for the county of Middlesex, and deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court. Previous to his service as court clerk he

was a city alderman and also served on the public library board.

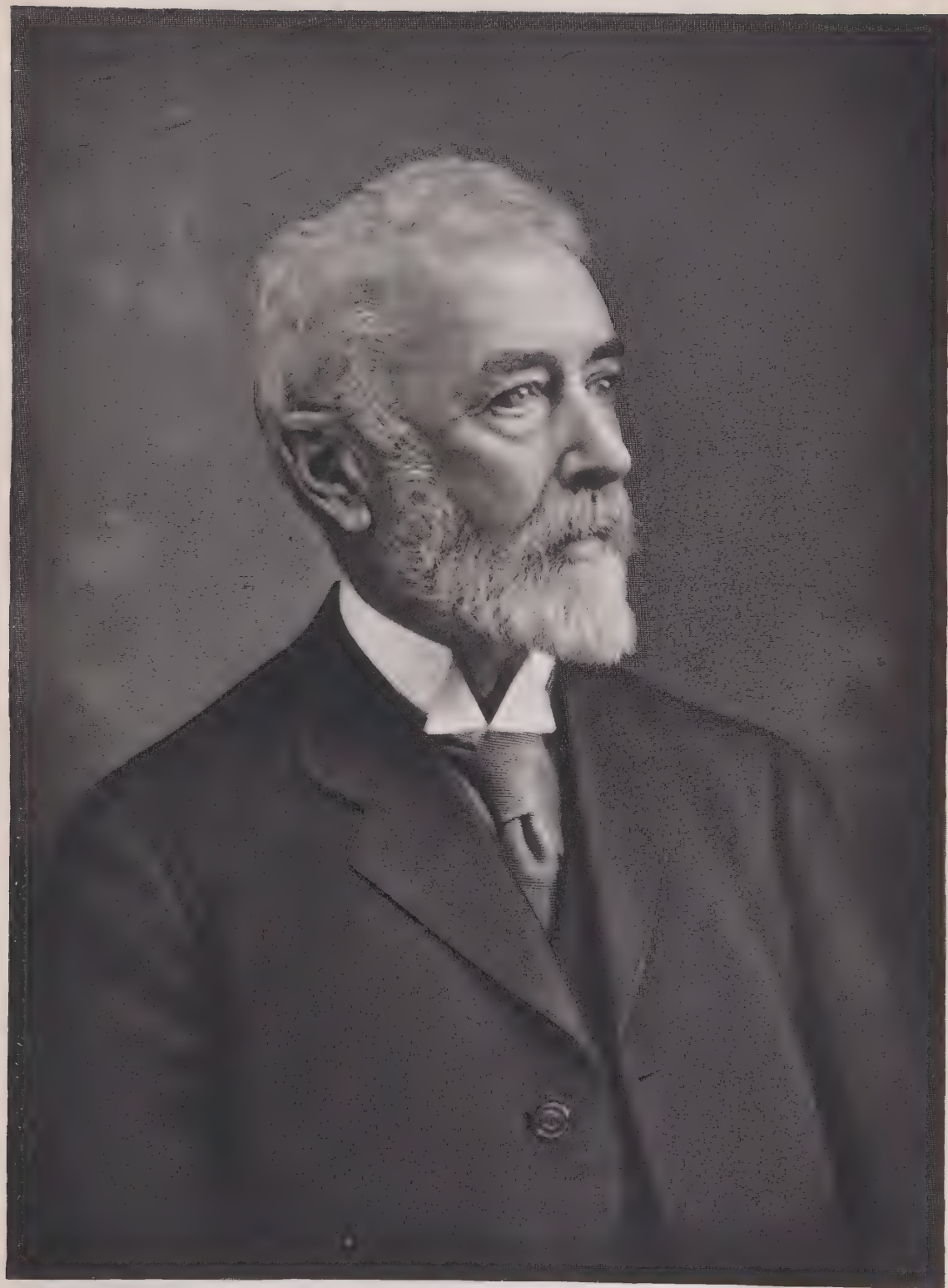
In politics Edmund Weld is a Conservative. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 909, A., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Canadian Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of United Workmen, London Club and the London Hunt and Country Club. He is particularly fond of sports, and is one of the oldest members of the London Rowing Club. He is everywhere recognized as a leading exponent of bowling, seldom misses a tournament, and has won many trophies as an adept bowler. Edmund Weld is a prominent member also of St. Paul's Cathedral, Anglican Church, and for many years served as vestryman.

Edmund Weld married November 5, 1890, Gertrude Isabel Gibson, who was born in Delaware, a daughter of Richard Gibson, prominently known as one of Ontario's largest farmers and stock-raisers, and Elizabeth (Robson) Gibson. Five children were born of this union: 1. Helen, married E. S. Little (q. v.). 2. Constance Gibson, married George Blandford, who has one son, viz. George Weld Blandford. 3. Rowena Gibson Weld, married Dr. Septimus Thompson, (q. v.) 4. Hume Gibson Weld. 5. Stanley Gibson Weld, married Gladys Moorehouse, and has two children, Ruth and Lorna.

Mrs. Weld died January 23, 1923, greatly mourned by her family and a large circle of friends.

GEORGE HOPE—The commercial, financial and industrial circles of Hamilton, Ontario, are all familiar with the name of George Hope, president of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Corporation, and formerly prominently identified with both the commercial and industrial life of the city. Mr. Hope is a man of many and diverse interests—the type of citizen whose greatly ramified activities react toward the advancement of progress in any community.

George Hope was born in London, Province of Ontario, Canada, on October 21, 1846, a son of Charles James and Jane Mary (Knight) Hope, the father having been a member of the well known firm of Adam Hope & Company, hardware merchants of Hamilton, for many years. The son, George Hope, received his early education in the local public schools of his birthplace, following which he attended and was graduated from the Upper Canada College. In the year 1866 he came to Hamilton and entered the employ of the firm of Buchanan, Hope & Company, wholesale merchants of dry goods and groceries. He remained in this business for four years, and in 1870 removed to Montreal, where he started in business under the name of A. & C. J. Hope & Co., dealing in pig iron and other heavy metals. The firm was dissolved in the year 1883, at which time Mr. Hope returned to Hamilton and joined the firm of Adam Hope & Company, hardware merchants. He continued in this line of endeavour until the year 1909, at which time he sold the business and retired from



George Hope

active business life. In 1904, however, Mr. Hope had become connected with the Hamilton Provident & Loan Corporation, and after his retirement from business he was called upon to give more and more of his leisure time to this company. In 1916 he was unanimously elected president of the Corporation, and since then, up to and including the present time (1926), he has been ably discharging the many duties devolving upon him in his high position as chief executive of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Corporation. Mr. Hope is eminently well fitted to be the head of this financial institution, for his many years of identification with prosperous mercantile and commercial concerns has given him a deep and comprehensive knowledge of monetary matters and banking conditions.

From 1866 to 1867, inclusive, Mr. Hope served as a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment, and from 1875 to 1878 he was a lieutenant in the Victoria Rifles, Montreal. He is an active and valued member of the Hamilton Club, the Tamahaac Club of Hamilton, the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, the National Club of Toronto, the St. James' Club of Montreal, and an original member of the Caledon Mountain Trout Club. His religious affiliation is with the Central Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, of which he is a regular attendant and a most liberal supporter. He also gives freely of his means to aid local charitable and benevolent institutions.

George Hope was married in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1911, to Florence L. Robinson, born in New York City, a daughter of Hannibal Robinson. George and Florence L. (Robinson) Hope are the parents of one daughter, Jane Mary Hope, born in the year 1912. The family residence is maintained at No. 29 Markland Street, Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada.

EDWIN ALEXANDER GAVILLER, M.D.— Among those residents of Hamilton, Ontario, who have played leading parts in the general welfare and progress of the city, Dr. Edwin Alexander Gaviller, deserves a prominent place by virtue of his thirty-two years of residence and his devoted zeal for helping the sick and suffering. With the same devotion he gave his support to religious and social organizations of benefit to the community.

Dr. Gaviller was born at Clappton, near London, England, November 5, 1840, son of Alexander Gaviller, also a native of England, and his wife, Charlotte (Williams) Gaviller, whom he married in their native land before their migration to the New World in 1844. The family, of French-Swiss origin, had for generations lived in England. Alexander Gaviller had located with his wife and family at Bondhead, York (or Simcoe) County, near Toronto, where he purchased a farm, at which he worked until his retirement and removal to Hamilton, Ontario. A Conservative in politics, he was a member of the Church of the Ascension in Hamilton. He died at the age of ninety years and was buried in Hamilton Cemetery, where lay

the body of his wife who had preceded him by some years, and who in life was also a devout Anglican. Among their children were the subject of this record, Edwin Alexander; Maurice, who is a well-known civil engineer and land surveyor of Ontario, now resident in Collingwood; George, now deceased, who resided on the Bondhead farm; and Henrietta, who died in 1914, unmarried.

Dr. Gaviller received a liberal education in the Bondhead, Newmarket, and Barrie schools. As a boy, also, while studying he worked on the farm, and on reaching manhood he also chose farming as his avocation, and purchased a farm for himself at Onondaga, Ontario. When agricultural life proved too great a strain on him physically, however, he turned his attention to the medical profession, for which he prepared at McGill University in Montreal. He graduated from the university, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he later at three different intervals took post-graduate work in London hospitals in order to keep in touch with medical progress. His first eight years of practice were during his residence in Chippewa, Ontario. In 1882 he moved to Hamilton, where he made his home the remainder of his life, and devoted himself to the general practice of medicine until failing health necessitated his retirement. Great diagnostic skill distinguished Dr. Gaviller, in part because of his thorough knowledge of the human body, in part because of his intuition and sympathy. His patients had confidence in his sincerity and kindness and coöperated with him. Thus he was widely known among his brother physicians and the public. He was a staunch Conservative in politics, supporting both the candidates and the principles of the party; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other organizations, including medical societies. He was a communicant of Christ Church Cathedral, Anglican, which he served as warden.

Dr. Edwin Alexander Gaviller married Caroline Dewar, daughter of Rev. Edward Dewar, an Anglican clergyman. She was noted for her Christian piety and her devotion to her home and children, as well as for her loyalty to her church, Christ Church Cathedral. She died at her home on McNab Street, September 11, 1919, and was interred in Hamilton Cemetery. Dr. and Mrs. Gaviller were the parents of two children: an infant who died young; and Amy C., born at Onondaga, Ontario, educated in the Chippewa schools, Bishop Strachan School for Young Ladies in Toronto, where she received broad cultural training, and a resident of Hamilton, where she attends Christ Church Cathedral.

Death came to Dr. Edwin Alexander Gaviller on August 6, 1914, when he was seventy-four years old. A man of sterling worth, devoted to his family, his church, and his profession, he was an inspiration to all who knew him. He is of the

Choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In lives made better by their presence.

STEPHEN FRANKLIN LAZIER, K.C., LL.B.—

A complete life was that lived by the late Stephen Franklin Lazier, King's Counsel, prominent member of the Canadian bar, ardent British Empire Loyalist, and a leading church and Sunday school worker in the city of Hamilton, where for more than half a century he lived and practised his profession. He possessed those salient characteristics that make up the well-rounded-out man, gifted generously by Nature and carefully trained in the academics, the legal profession and the niceties of life, which enabled him to be of the largest service in posts of great responsibility. To the refinements of life he added not a little from the source of pleasure and information in the numerous travel tours made with his wife over the American Continent, in the Holy Land, the Far East, and in Europe.

A descendant of United Empire Loyalists, Stephen Franklin Lazier was born in Picton, Prince Edward County, Province of Ontario, July 1, 1841, and died at his home in Hamilton, October 4, 1916. He was the son of Benjamin F. Lazier, who removed with his family from Pictou to Dundas, when Stephen F. was a youth. Having received his preliminary training in public and private schools, Stephen F. Lazier entered Victoria University, Cobourg, Ontario, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years, after a four years' course, in the class of 1860, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His precocity was further evidenced when his *alma mater* gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1864, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1865. He was eighteen years of age when he took up the study of the law, and he was only twenty-one when called to the bar. At twenty-two he was made a barrister, and entered practice in the city of Hamilton, where his activities thereafter were chiefly centred. In 1890 he was created a Queen's Counsel (now King's Counsel) at the behest of the Ontario Provincial Government; a like appointment by the Dominion Government was conferred on him and others at about the same time.

His profound learning in the law, and his great skill in the application of its principles and precedents in practice, drew to his offices a very select list of clients, and the emoluments of his profession were deservedly large. He rapidly forged to the forefront of the barristers in Hamilton and of the province.

In the early and middle years of his practice Mr. Lazier had as law partners such able men as J. White, K. Dingwall, and the late Judge J. F. Monck. Later he received into partnership his two sons, Ernest F., and Captain Harold L. Lazier, and the firm has since been known as Lazier & Lazier. Always a Liberal in his political alliance, he was an influential factor in his party. He was deeply interested in the cause of education. He was elected a member of the Hamilton Board of Education from Ward Two in 1886, and continued as such until 1910, serving a part of that period as

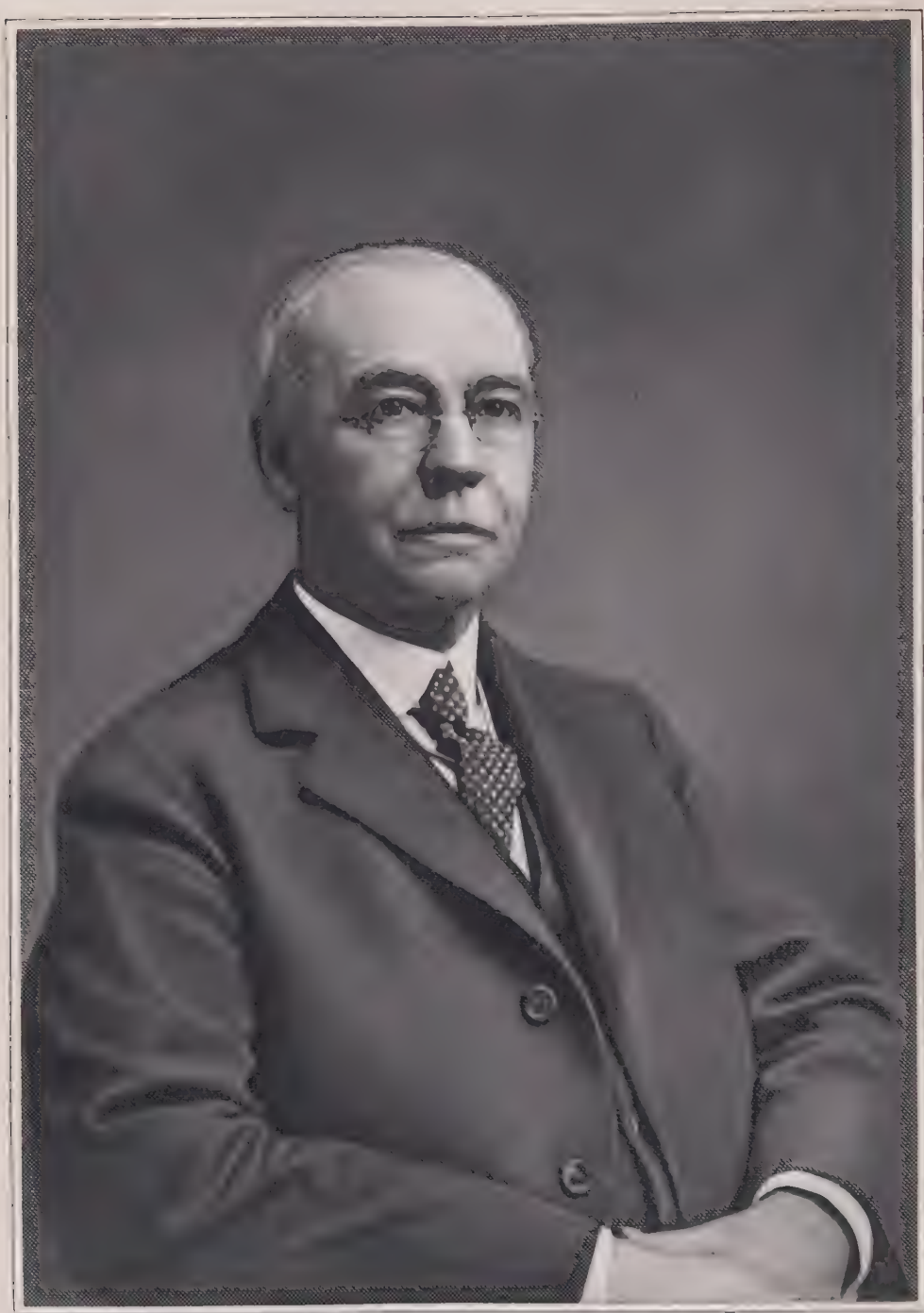
chairman. His services were of inestimable value to the city, and at different times he held the office of chairman of various committees of the board. His activities took him also into the business and financial fields, and he was a director of the Union Trust Company, and vice-president of the Landed Banking and Loan Association of Hamilton. He was a member of the United Empire Loyalists and has served that body as president; president of the Wentworth Historical Society; president of the Hamilton branch of the Quebec Battlefield Association; a director and for many years president of the board of the Hamilton Young Men's Christian Association; and president of the Hamilton Law Association. His activity in religious matters was long sustained in an official capacity. He succeeded his father-in-law, the late Joseph Lister, as recording steward of the Centenary Methodist Church and held that office for twenty-three years. He was also president of the Hamilton Bible Society, and vice-president of the Hamilton branch of the Canadian Bible Society. He was also a trustee and a class leader in the Centenary Church. In all these associations he exerted a powerful influence for good, and he enjoyed to the full his connections with religious activities. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, having been a member and a Past Master of Temple Lodge, of Hamilton, and a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His only club was the Hamilton Club. He was extremely fond of life in the open and of travel. He and Mrs. Lazier had gratified this desire by making extensive tours. They had visited most of the important points and scenes in America and Europe, and Cairo, and other places in Egypt, Jerusalem, and other historic places in the Holy Land, and in the Far Eastern countries.

Stephen Franklin Lazier, K. C., married, August 22, 1871, in Hamilton, Ontario, Alice Maud Mary Lister, daughter of Joseph Lister, who was one of the best-known of Hamilton's citizens, and the builder of the first Lister Block on James Street North. Mr. and Mrs. Lazier always made their home on St. Charles Street, Hamilton, and it was there that his passing from his rich and useful life occurred. To them were born five children: 1. Ernest Franklin, a barrister, and member of the firm of Lazier & Lazier. 2. Ethel, married J. Heurner Mullin, M.D., of Hamilton. 3. Harold Lister, a veteran of the World War, holding the rank of captain, and a member of the law firm of Lazier & Lazier. 4. Leonora (Lena) Emily, died, aged four years. 5. Eleanor, married Duncan Bull, of Brampton, Ontario.

On the occasion of the death of Mr. Lazier, the "Hamilton Spectator" spoke of him as follows:

A GOOD CITIZEN GONE

Though not unexpected in view of his declining health, the passing of Mr. S. F. Lazier, K.C., leaves a void not soon or easily to be filled. He occupied a large place in the affairs of this city, and the better he was known, the more highly was he esteemed for his integrity combined with great business acumen. A pillar of the church of his persuasion, he adorned his



Stanley Mills



Edwin Mills

profession by his deeds. Urbane and gracious in manner, he was beloved by all with whom he habitually came in contact. He was one of Nature's noblemen, noble in spirit, chivalrous in every instinct. Of such men the community has too few. Though the United Empire Loyalist race to which he belonged abides in successive generations, the individuality of a man, when it goes, goes forever, and with its loss we are perceptibly the poorer.

STANLEY MILLS—One of the most potent financial forces in Hamilton, Ontario, is Mills Bros., Limited, of which Stanley Mills is president, a holding corporation for a large number of central store properties in Hamilton and numerous investments in local industries. This influential corporation is the outgrowth of Mr. Mills' own business career, a culmination of the many enterprises he conceived of and brought to fruition. He was born in Hamilton, July 19, 1863, son of James Nelson Mills, who died in 1876, and Cynthia Elizabeth (Gage) Mills, who lived until 1916. It was therefore to his mother that Stanley Mills owes much that made for success in his life. The family had local historic associations on both sides, for his mother was a granddaughter of James Gage, on whose farm the battle of Stony Creek was fought in 1813; and his paternal grandfather, James Mills, from Newark, New Jersey, was a United Empire Loyalist, and whose wife, Christina (Hesse) Mills, (of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction) with her father's family settled in Canada at the Head of the Lake (Ontario) about 1790, also United Empire Loyalists. Mr. Mills is a nephew of the late Honourable Samuel Mills, Senator of the Dominion of Canada. He is also a great-grandson on his maternal side of the late Honourable John Willson, one time Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Stanley Mills was educated in the public schools and Hamilton Collegiate Institute. His business career began at the age of fourteen with an apprenticeship to a local retail hardware merchant. Always ambitious, in 1888, Mr. Mills established, in association with his brothers, Robert and the late Edwin Mills, a hardware store, under the name of Stanley Mills & Company. This association of the three brothers in their commercial enterprises remained unbroken by death for the long period of thirty-seven years. The hardware venture grew so rapidly under the astute direction of Mr. Mills and his partners that by 1896 it had developed into a large department store, the first in Hamilton and the second of its kind in Canada. The prosperity which followed led to the incorporation of the business in 1900 as the Stanley Mills & Company, Limited, Mr. Mills serving as president until 1920. Another change then occurred, the department store being disposed of and all the varied interests of the brothers being combined in the hands of a holding company known as Mills Bros., Limited, of which Mr. Mills was president, and which had been incorporated in 1913. This is a very strong and forward-looking

corporation with every human provision for continuity. In 1924, Mr. Mills continued a long-established retail hardware business at No. 14 James Street, in Hamilton, known as the Stanley Mills Hardware Company, and now operated by Mr. Mills in conjunction with his step-son, Grant Davis.

The large affairs with which Mr. Mills is concerned have included a directorship on the Hamilton Provident & Loan Corporation, afterwards as director on the advisory board of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, its successor, and the Harvey Knitting Company, of Woodstock, Ontario, on whose directorate he also serves. For seventeen years he was director of the Mercantile Trust Company, until that company's absorption by the National Trust Company. He was also a director of the Turner Realty Company, Limited, of Hamilton. His religious affiliation is with the United Church of Canada.

In Ridgeway, Ontario, in 1888, Stanley Mills married (first) Helen Victoria Dodge, daughter of Henry Dodge, of that town, and she died in 1914. He married (second), in 1916, in Burlington, Ontario, Helen A. J. (Teeter) Davis, widow of Charles G. Davis, of Burlington, and daughter of James and Helen (Howell) Teeter, of Trafalgar, Halton County, Ontario.

Stanley Mills is the author of "A Genealogical Record of the Mills and Gage Families," and in this unique, very elaborate and well executed work, freely interspersed with portraits of their early ancestors, has rendered a great and lasting service to every living member of these two families. It covers the entire period thoroughly, and catalogues every descendant from the time their ancestor came to Canada and settled at the Head of the Lake as United Empire Loyalists, about 1790, down to the youngest of the present generation, probably six hundred in all. It is also a book which will be much prized by generations to come.

Stanley Mills has always been a public-spirited citizen, taking a great pride and interest in the development of Hamilton, where he was born, has always lived, and expects to die.

EDWIN MILLS—As one of the founders of the Stanley Mills firm, of Hamilton, Ontario, the second department store in Canada, Edwin Mills played a prominent rôle in the business and civic life of Hamilton, and his death in 1926, at the age of fifty-five, was a severe loss to the city. Mr. Mills had many other business interests in Hamilton, and was regarded as a man of unusually fine character and public spirit. He was a son of James Nelson and Cynthia E. (Gage) Mills, his father, a property owner in Hamilton, having died when Edwin was five years old. His mother, Cynthia E. (Gage) Mills, was a granddaughter of James Gage, upon whose farm the battle of Stony Creek was fought in 1813. His paternal grandfather, James Mills, and his paternal grandmother, Christina (Hesse) Mills, were also United Empire Loyalists who came to Hamilton in 1790, and the grand-

father owned a farm on the spot where the Scottish Rite Temple now stands.

Edwin Mills was born in Hamilton, September 1, 1871, and was educated in the Hamilton public schools and the old Caroline Street Collegiate Institute. When he was about sixteen, he left school to take a position in the railway office of the Lake Shore Railway, in Cleveland, and held this place for about a year. He then returned to Hamilton to join with his brothers, Stanley Mills (see preceding biography), and Robert Mills, in the founding of the firm of Stanley Mills & Company, Limited, a department store which was a new venture at that time, the enterprise of the T. Eaton Company being the only one in existence previously in the entire Dominion. Edwin Mills became secretary-treasurer and advertising manager of the new concern and was largely responsible for its subsequent success. In connection with this enterprise, Mr. Mills engineered a number of advertising projects that served to advertise the city of Hamilton and promote its interests in the surrounding territory. Outstanding among these were the Made-in-Hamilton exhibitions which were started in 1905 and held annually for a number of years with very great success; and another project was the issuing of free excursion tickets to people in the surrounding municipalities, who were thus given an opportunity of viewing the store and the city as well. The three brothers carried on this department store business for thirty-two years in all, but in 1920 they finally sold out and devoted their attention to other interests, chiefly the firm of Mills Brothers, Limited, which is an investment corporation and the holding company for Stanley Mills & Company, Limited and other family interests. Edwin Mills held the office of secretary-treasurer in this company also.

Mr. Mills was a man of extremely versatile interests. He was considered one of the best amateur photographers in his section of the country, and as he was especially fond of travelling, and had made a trip around the world, as well as travelling widely in North and South America, his collection of photographs was a very fine one. He was also an expert wood-carver and designer. His clubs were the Canadian and the Hamilton Golf and Country Club; and he was a lifelong member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mills had suffered from ill health for some time, and his death came at sea in the Pacific Ocean, March 29, 1926, on his way home from Australia. Mrs. Mills and his younger daughter were with him on the trip. The burial took place at sea. The news of his death brought a feeling of loss to many friends and acquaintances of Hamilton; and the Hamilton "Spectator," in reporting his death, said of him, in part:

He was a great favorite with all with whom he came in contact. Quiet, unassuming, kindly, he made friends everywhere. He was a man of ideas and enterprise, as was shown by the aggressive policies adopted by the departmental store of which he was the advertising man. Both his father and mother belonged to old families of this neighborhood. His

passing away will be greatly regretted by his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Mills had married, on March 3, 1898, Mary Britton Woods, of London, Ontario, and he is survived by his widow, his son, Edwin Woods Mills, his two daughters, Marion Lavina and Lillian Cynthia, and by three brothers, Stanley, Robert and Charles, all of Hamilton.

RICHARD MARTIN, ESQ., Q.C.—A native of Ireland and a member of an old landed family, the late Mr. Martin had come to Canada with his parents as a boy, and from then on had made his home in Hamilton, in Wentworth County, Province of Ontario, first at York and later at Hamilton. There he prepared himself for a legal career, which he followed with great success, from the time he was called to the bar to the time of his death in 1886. His leadership as a member of the bar found official recognition, when he was created a Queen's Counsel. He was one of the most prominent and widely known citizens of Hamilton, where he was greatly respected for his exceptionally sound and keen business judgment and equally admired for the kindness of his heart and the generosity of his nature.

The Martin family is one of great antiquity in County Galway, Ireland, and was known as one of the thirteen tribes of Galway, dating back to the days of the Crusaders, when a coat-of-arms was granted to the head of the house of Martin in recognition of the valor displayed by one of the family during the Crusades. The family seat for many generations has been Ballinahinch Castle, in Galway, where Richard Martin, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in February, 1754, and where he made his home throughout his life. He was the owner of a very large estate, a Member of Parliament for many years, and in every way a man of great distinction and influence. It was this head of the family, who, in 1820, introduced a bill in Parliament to legalize the protection of animals, succeeding only after a bitter fight in having his bill passed in 1822. It was not put into force until 1824, in which year he, together with some other gentlemen, organized what was the first society of preventing cruelty to animals, the first organization of its kind in the world, after which many others have been patterned since then. It was known as the Royal Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, and as a result of Mr. Martin's strong interest and consistent advocacy of this cause he was known widely as "Humanity" Martin. He was a typical Irishman, big hearted, benevolent, and a great lover of animals and of nature. His many fine qualities of the heart and mind made him very popular with all classes. He was a member of the established Church of Ireland, the Irish equivalent of the Church of England. He died at Boulogne, France, January 6, 1834, at the age of seventy-nine years. He married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth Vesey, of Dublin. Their children were Thomas Barnewell Martin, Lord of Clare

and Deputy-Lieutenant of County Galway, wounded at Badajos, died April 27, 1847, leaving no son; and a daughter Lititia, who married Sir Charles John Peshall, Bart., of Hales Owen—surviving her line is Admiral Charles Peshall Plunkett, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He married (second) Mrs. Evans, a widow, and they were the parents of Richard Martin, of further mention; Harriett; and Mary; this son became the head of the family.

Richard (2) Martin, son of Richard Martin and Mrs. (Evans) Martin, was born on his father's estate, Castle Ballinahinch, County Galway, Ireland, March 25, 1797. He became Cornet in 3rd Dragoon Guards—resigned in 1820, later became a minister of the Established Church, and rector of Duboyne Meath. For some time his home was at "Derryclare," Galway, a part of his father's estate. He married, November 7, 1821, Emily Silvia Kirwin, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and a daughter of John Kirwin, Esq., Barrister, of Dublin. In 1833 he resigned his rectorship, and with his wife and four sons, Richard (3) died at the age of sixty-three, John, died at age of eighty-one, Evan, died at age of eighty-three, and Frederick, died at age of eighty-four, came to Canada, locating at first at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, and after a year removing to Haldimand County. There he settled on a three-hundred acre tract, located on the Grand River, near York, where he built a fine Colonial mansion, "Derryclare" which was his home for the balance of his life. One more son, Edward, was born at "Derryclare," York. He was one of the best known and most highly respected men in his section of Ontario, was sheriff of the county for a number of years. He died at his home, April 4, 1878, his age being eighty-one, having been predeceased by his wife, who died November 18, 1865, at the age of seventy, both being buried in the Church of England Cemetery, at York.

Richard (3) Martin, a son of Richard (2) and Emily Silvia (Kirwin) Martin, was born at Duboyne Meath, County Galway, Ireland, August 11, 1823. When ten years old he came to Canada with his parents and grew to manhood in York, on his father's estate. He was educated by tutor at "Derryclare," York, and later came to Hamilton to finish his education at the celebrated school conducted by Dr. Tassie. He then took up the study of law, and having been called to the bar, engaged in the practice of his profession in Hamilton, continuing in it with marked success throughout his entire life. At first he was associated with one of his brothers, Edward Martin, under the firm name of Martin & Martin; later he formed a partnership with Mr. Henry Carscallen, M.P.P., as Martin & Carscallen; but after some years withdrew from this partnership and from then on continued his practice under Martin & Malone. He was recognized as a man of unusual ability, an exceptionally keen judge of men and affairs, and a very able lawyer. He was a staunch Conservative, and a consistent admirer and strong supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald and his policies. Though a

man of unusual public spirit and always interested in public affairs and the questions of the day, he took no active part in public life with one single exception, when he stood for Parliament as a candidate of the Conservative party, at the request of Sir John A. Macdonald, but was defeated. His prominence as a barrister, however, was recognized officially by his creation as Queen's Counsel. He was a typical Irish gentleman of the old school, kind and generous, a lover of nature and of animals, devoted to his home and family, and throughout his life and in all circumstances a good citizen. His religious affiliations, like those of his family, were with the Church of England.

Mr. Martin married, July 9, 1858, Elizabeth Cunningham, a daughter of William and Margaret (Greenlaw) Cunningham, of Donegal, Ireland. Mrs. Martin is now in her eighty-eighth year, and beloved by all who know her. Since the death of her husband she has continued to make her home at "Derryclare" erected, in 1867, by Mr. Martin on an estate that he had purchased in 1856, at the head of John Street, South, now known as Arkledun Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the parents of the following children: 1. Emily Harriet, married to Oliver S. Clark. 2. Louise Mary, who resides at home. 3. Richard Sarsfield (4), since his father's death the head of the family and still a resident in his old home. 4. Olivia Ann, who died in childhood. 5. Georgina Margaret, who married F. W. Pottenger, and a resident of Hamilton. 6. Robert John, resident at home, a veteran of the World War, during which he served as Lieutenant with the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles in France, where he was severely wounded, taken prisoner on June 2, 1916, at the third battle of Ypres, and forced to spend one and a half years in hospitals and prison camps in Germany, being eventually exchanged to Switzerland, and from there, on March 22, 1918, was repatriated to England and returned with the rank of captain to his home in Hamilton, where he has resided ever since. 7. Mary Isabelle, died three years of age. 8. William Frederick Cunningham, who died at the age of fifteen years. 9. Elizabeth Maude, who died in 1820, in early womanhood. 10.-11. Charles Evans and Charlotte P., these two twins, the latter having died in infancy, the former a great Rugby football player in Hamilton, and now a prominent and successful fruit grower at Vineland; but was a large ranch owner for some years in Alberta before he married Florence Myles, a daughter of the late Charles James Myles, of Hamilton, of which marriage he is the father of two children: Richard Charles (5) only grandson, and Florence Elizabeth, only granddaughter.

Mr. Martin died at his Hamilton home, "Derryclare," October 29, 1886, aged sixty-three years, from a stroke of paralysis. He was a strong man and in good health at the time, but only lasted eleven days. He was buried in Hamilton Cemetery. Through his death his family lost a loving husband and father, his friends a genial and faithful as-

sociate, the legal profession one of its leaders, and his community and country one of its most upright and useful citizens.

Richard (1) Martin, known as "Humanity" Martin, lived in the age, when a gentleman defended his honour, with a brace of Dewling pistols with flint locks, and being an Irishman, he made good use of them on over sixteen occasions, and was badly wounded in three combats. The pistols and the old marriage settlement on parchment are now held by Richard Sarsfield (4) Martin as head of the Martin family.

DAVID THOMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.—On July 3, 1859, David (3) Thompson was born at "Ruthven Park," Cayuga, Haldimand County. He was third in succession to bear that name since his grandfather, David Thompson, had crossed from Scotland as a young man to make his home in this, one of Great Britain's possessions. He had located in Cayuga, where he became a holder of extensive parcels of land, a mill owner, and otherwise connected with the business life of that section of Ontario. As time passed, his wealth increased, and he built a beautiful home, located in spacious grounds, which he called "Ruthven Park." A man of safe judgment, fine public spirit, devoted to the highest interests of the land which he had adopted as his own, and which was to be the home of his descendants, Mr. Thompson served for over a quarter of a century as a member of the Canadian Parliament as a representative of the Reform party in the days before the confederation. He was the first member to sit for Haldimand County. Active in affairs of State, he was equally interested and loyally active in the Presbyterian Church, which was located on ground which he had given for that purpose. He married Sarah Ann Wilson, and they became the parents of two children: David Jr., of whom further; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of J. H. Rogers.

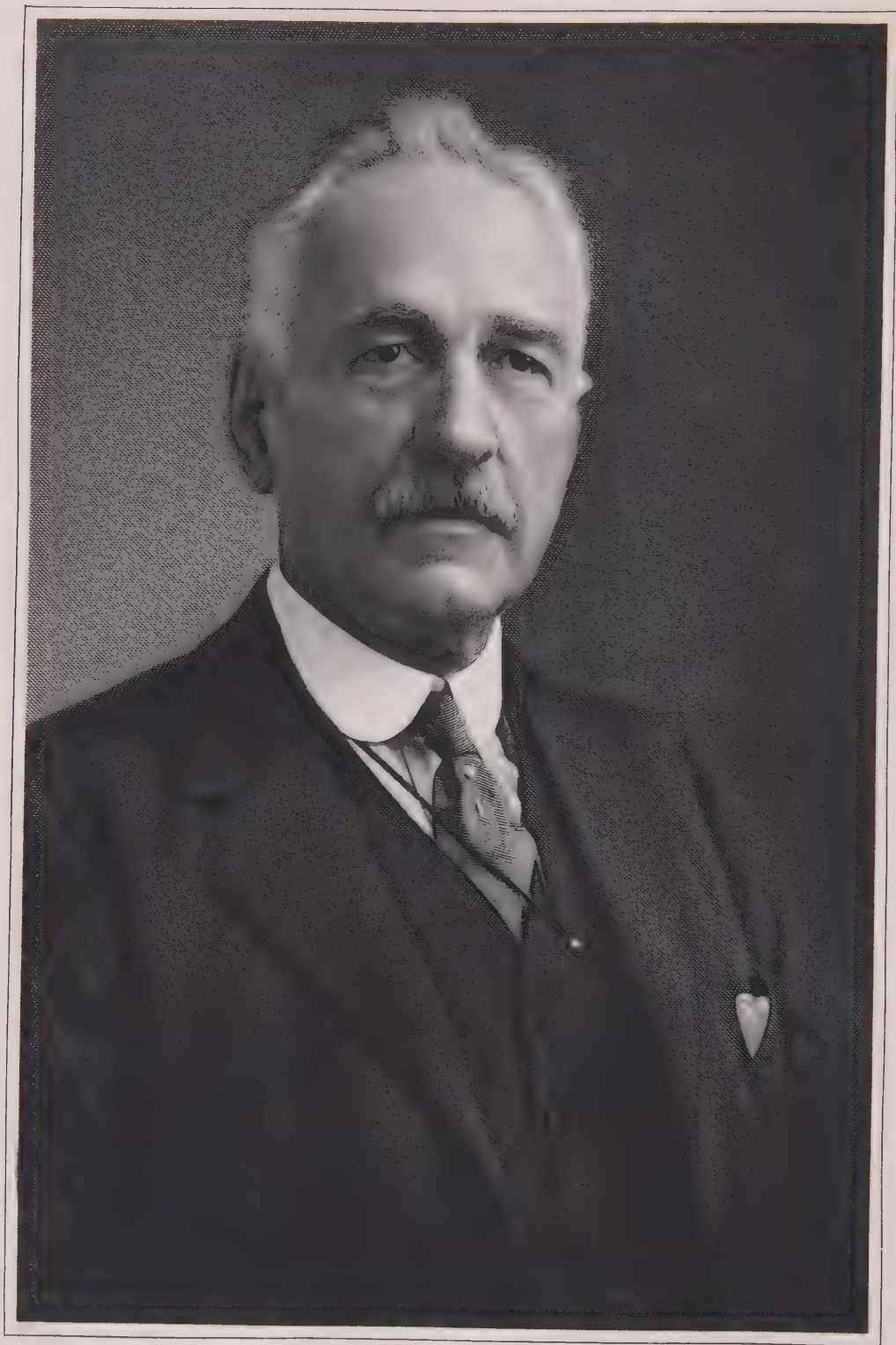
David Thompson, Jr., was born at "Ruthven Park," where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the Cayuga schools and at Dr. Tassie's School at Galt. He became associated with his father in the flour mill and in his other numerous business interests, and also followed in his footsteps as a prominent and public spirited citizen, succeeding him in the Dominion Parliament, though he represented the Liberal party. During his entire life he remained one of the outstanding figures in the life of Haldimand County, a sturdy and sterling character. To his many friends, he loved to open the doors of his home, and the charming hospitality there received was ever remembered by those who were invited to share it. He married Elizabeth Stinson, daughter of Ebenezer Stinson, one of Hamilton's prominent citizens at that time. She went with her husband to the family home in Cayuga, and there spent her life, devoting herself to her duties as wife and mother of the six children who were born to them, four of whom grew to maturity. Of these, David

Thompson, of whom we write, was the eldest. The others were Dr. Walter Thompson, of Niagara Falls, Ontario; Ethelyn, deceased, who was the wife of Millard Lash, of the law firm of Blake, Lash & Cassells, of Toronto; Colonel Andrew Thornburn Thompson, A.B., LL.B., K.C., a former member of Parliament from Haldimand County, now a prominent barrister-at-law of Ottawa.

David (3) Thompson was educated in the local school of Cayuga, at Upper Canada College, and for his professional studies he entered Toronto University. At the completion of his undergraduate work there, he went to Scotland and continued in post-graduate work at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to Canada, he opened his offices in Cayuga, and for ten years he devoted himself to the work of a physician and surgeon in his native city, building up an extensive practice. In 1898 he made the change which numbered him among Hamilton's residents. With offices on North James Street, he began his practice in this new field, and was soon numbered among the first members of his profession in that region. "Homewood" was his residence, and here he and his family lived until his death, which occurred on February 19, 1905.

Not because of family traditions, but because he had the same sincere and deep interest in the public weal of his community, Dr. Thompson was actively connected with local politics, and as a member of the Liberal party held the office of Reeve, of Cayuga, and was also warden of Haldimand County. At the insistence of his family, he declined the nomination for member of Parliament, which was tendered him by his party. He served as a member of the City Council of Hamilton for two years, and was captain of the Haldimand Rifles, retiring with the rank of surgeon. Though a descendant of Presbyterian stock, Dr. Thompson was a member of the Anglican Church.

At Simcoe, Ontario, Dr. David Thompson married Mary Emily Grasett, who was born at Fort Erie, Ontario, daughter of the Rev. Canon Elliott Grasett, a prominent divine of the Church of England, and his wife, Margaret Letitia Yule (Anderson) Grasett, daughter of the first rector of St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie. Her grandfather, Henry James Grasett, was an English officer, surgeon-general to Quebec, who was sent by the British Government to Canada. Her uncle, the late Dean Grasett, was rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, for fifty years. To Dr. and Mrs. Thompson five children were born: 1. Madeline, wife of Julian Norman Dalley, residing at Ancaster. 2. David Stinson, of Hamilton, who married Helen Mewburn, daughter of Major-General Honourable Sydney Chilton Mewburn, C.M.G., K.C., of Hamilton, whose sketch follows; children: Joy, Sydney and Mary. 3. Bessie, wife of Stewart Ramsay, of Montreal, mother of one child, Derek Stuart. 4. Stinson, barrister-at-law, member of the firm of Kerr, Thompson & McFarlane, of Hamilton; mar-



A. B. Newman

ried Marion Mathews. 5. Marjory Elizabeth, who died in her youth. Mrs. Thompson, who survives her husband, makes her home on Bay Street, South. She is a communicant of Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican), of Hamilton.

MAJOR-GENERAL HONOURABLE SYDNEY CHILTON MEWBURN, C.M.G., K.C., P.C., M.P., is one of Hamilton's most distinguished citizens, being known not only as a member of the firm of Mewburn & Marshall, Barristers, but also for his long and conspicuous military record and for his services during the Great War, 1914-1918, and as Minister of Militia of the Unionist Cabinet from October, 1917, to January, 1920, and as a member of Parliament for Hamilton, East, since 1921.

General Mewburn was born at Hamilton, where his father, Thomas C. Mewburn, was Inspector of Customs, on December 4, 1863. In 1885 he was called to the Ontario Bar and was created King's Counsel in 1910. His military career began in the Volunteer Militia Service, where he rose from the rank of private; was gazetted lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 13th Royal Regiment in 1910. He holds the long service decoration. At the time of the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration he served on the Staff (1908). In April, 1915, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general in charge of administration of Military District No. 2; was appointed director-general of the Canadian Defence Force on March 16, 1917; adjutant-general in September, 1917, and was gazetted major-general. As Minister of Militia and Defence, he became a member of the Unionist Cabinet on October 12, 1917, and held this portfolio until he tendered his resignation in January, 1920. At the general elections of 1921, he was sent as member for East Hamilton and was re-elected in 1925. At the general election of 1926 General Mewburn was not a candidate.

In addition to his legal and military duties, General Mewburn is actively connected with many of the large financial and business concerns of the Dominion. He is a director of the Bank of Montreal; Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada; Huron and Erie Mortgage Company, Limited; The Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited; Canada Northern Power Company, Limited; Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited; the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway Company, Limited. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the York Club of Toronto, the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Hamilton Club and the Hamilton Golf and Country Club. He is also a member of the Military Institute, and past president of St. George's Society.

On October 10, 1888, General Mewburn married Mary Caroline Labatt, daughter of John K. Labatt, of London. To General and Mrs. Mewburn three children were born, two sons and a daughter. When war was declared, their son, Lieutenant J. C. Mewburn, enlisted and went overseas with the 18th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. On September 15, 1916, he sealed his patriotism with his blood, being killed in action. The family are communicants of the Church of England.

HON. SIR ADAM BECK, K.B., LL.D., M.P.P.—A commanding figure in the public life of Ontario was the late Hon. Sir Adam Beck, K.B., LL.D., and M.P.P., Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and Minister without Portfolio in the Ferguson Administration. He performed many other important public services, both in civic and business fields. Particularly notable was his leadership in a constructive and generous public health program. He was president of the Beck Manufacturing Company and connected with other key industrial enterprises of London, Ontario.

Sir Adam Beck was born June 20, 1857, at Baden, Waterloo County, son of Jacob and Charlotte (Hespeler) Beck, thrifty, honest, God-fearing people whose ancestors, coming from their home in the Duchy of Baden before it became an integral part of the German Empire, were a part of the great emigration of folk with the love of freedom in their hearts. Thus well-born, Sir Adam was educated in the Baden Public School, at Dr. Tassie's famous school at Galt, at the Rockwood Academy, and at Western University, in London. At the age of twenty-one, he joined his father in the milling and iron-founding business at Baden.

Two years later, in 1880, Sir Adam began his career as an independent manufacturer in Galt, establishing a factory for the production of hardwood veneer and boxes. The energy and determination of the young man brought immediate success, and in 1884, he established a plant at London, with branches at Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton. The Beck Manufacturing Company continued to thrive as one of the outstanding enterprises of the section. Sir Adam was also elected vice-president and director of the London Rolling Mills, Ltd. Meantime, his excellent business judgment and his faculty for getting things done promptly, efficiently, and without waste of energy or money soon became a matter of public knowledge and led to his selection as head of important public business undertakings. He was appointed chairman of the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission and transformed a rickety steam road, the traffic of which had almost gone, into a modern and first rate electric railway. With a lively interest in public affairs, he was elected to the non-partisan office of Mayor of London in 1902, retaining the office until 1904, when he was chosen president of the Union of Canada Municipalities. In 1902, also, began his larger political life, for he was sent to the Provincial Legislature, as Member for London. One of the early matters calling for his participation was the construction of hydro-electric generating plants at Niagara Falls, the first of the large plants then being in process of erection. The Government of the day was following the policy of conceding power-rights at the Falls to private companies on a water-rental basis. Adam Beck was interested in criticising this policy. At the same time, an agitation in favour of conserving the power of the Falls for the people as a whole had appeared among the municipalities, manufacturers, and business interests of Western

Ontario. This movement was economic rather than political and found its leaders in the municipal councils of Toronto, London, Galt, Guelph, Berlin (now Kitchener) and other cities and towns within easy distance of Niagara. The Mayor of London was naturally interested; the active manufacturer as a consumer of power was even more interested. For a three-fold reason, Adam Beck realized the importance of the advance in the art which had made distance-transmission of electric energy practical and economical.

In June, 1902, a conference of municipal delegates was held at Berlin. Mr. Beck was present in his official capacity as Mayor of London and declared that he had no settled opinions on the subject; he had come merely to learn. He was so deeply impressed by the information brought to the convention by engineers and other experts that he began an extensive investigation on his own account, discovering that the project of distributing power from Niagara was eminently practicable. From that moment his convictions and his intense energy made him the natural leader of the municipalities and the manufacturers interested. He was a member of the first Commission of Inquiry set up in 1903, which reported "that power and light could be supplied under a municipal development properly carried out under engineering conditions equal to those of its competitors at prices beyond the reach of permanent commercial competition." After the existing Government had been defeated at the polls, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was established in 1905 with Adam Beck as Chairman. He held that office up to the time of his death. During his leadership the whole immense organization had been built up. Twenty-two generating plants have been constructed or acquired in various parts of the province, three thousand miles of transmission line have been built, and over 250 municipalities are served with electric energy at prices which no private company in the world can parallel. The engineering has been of the highest quality. The Queenston-Chippawa plant is the greatest of its kind in the world. Over \$250,000,000 has been invested; the income from consumers approximates \$19,000,000 annually and nearly 800,000 horse-power of energy is available. This great achievement was not accomplished easily. The Commission had to face continually the violent and unprincipled opposition of the private power interests, not only in Canada but in the United States. Hon. Mr. Beck never sat still in the face of opposition. He carried the war into Africa. On a hundred platforms he met and demolished the arguments of his opponents; he answered the countless charges made against his good faith, against the administration of the Commission, against the capability of its engineers. In three Government inquiries instituted by his enemies, the chairman and his staff were able to show that the construction had been carried on without graft, without waste, and without the interference of political considerations. It

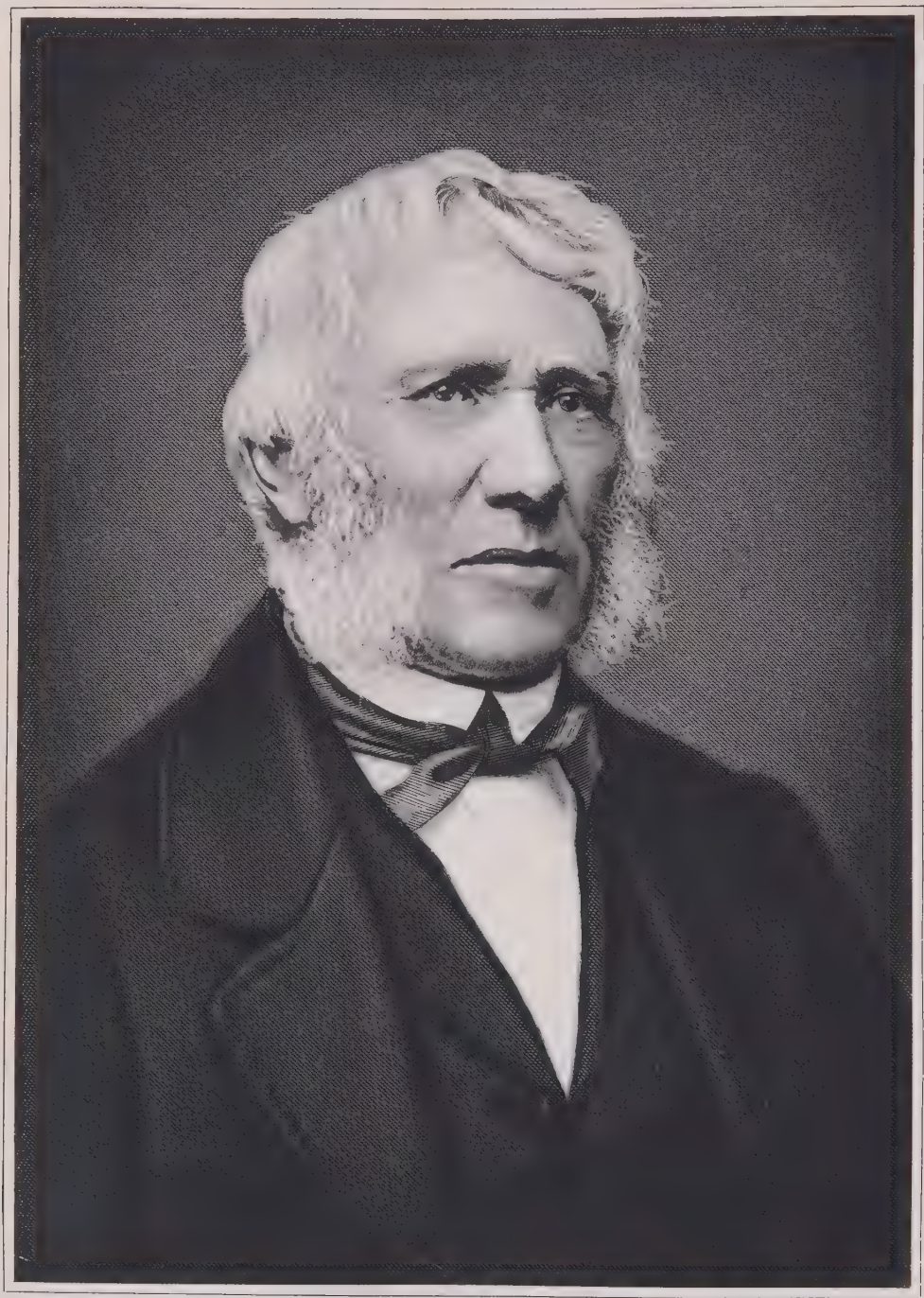
is no wonder that in 1914 Mr. Beck was created by King George V. a Knight Bachelor. No man has more fully earned that high British distinction.

Absorption in this gigantic task did not preclude Sir Adam from participation in every form of worth-while civic activity in London. He was instrumental in establishing the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis and contributed to its funds in a princely manner. He showed uncommon public spirit in the reorganization of the water works system. He organized and was president of the London Health Association, and later was president of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Indeed, he was in the forefront of every movement for the betterment of his home city. The same spirit carried him into a wider sphere of public activity. Sir Adam was reelected to the Provincial Legislature in 1908, 1911, and 1914. Owing to a local combination he was defeated in 1919, but again was elected in 1923, on the Conservative ticket, in accordance with his lifelong political principles. He sat as a Cabinet Minister from 1905 to 1919, and from 1923 to 1926. During the World War, he rendered valuable service as director of Remounts for Canada and in person supervised the purchase of thousands of horses for the Canadian and British forces in the field. For this task, for which he was given the title of colonel, he was eminently fitted, for he had for years been a breeder of fine hunters. Both he and Lady Beck won many prizes at the Horse Shows in New York and in London, England. Sir Adam was Master of the London Hunt, and a member of the London, the York, and the Albany Clubs, the latter in Toronto. He and Lady Beck were presented at Court in 1909. In religions he was an Anglican.

Sir Adam Beck was married in September, 1898, at London, Ontario, to Lillian Ottaway, the accomplished daughter of C. J. Ottaway, barrister, of London, England. Lady Beck died October 17, 1921, and is interred in Hamilton, Ontario. To Sir Adam and Lady Beck was born a daughter, Marion, who married Strathearn Hay, of Toronto.

The death of Sir Adam Beck occurred at his home in London, Ontario, August 15, 1925, in his sixty-eighth year. Sincere regret at the loss of one of the first men of the Dominion was felt throughout all Canada, and particularly bereft were the many social service organizations which had flourished through his interest, his generosity, and the inspiration of his leadership. The quickening of industry, increased prosperity in the central provinces, general social advancement, all these are monuments to the life and altruism of this great man.

GEORGE BECHER HARRIS—But little more than a century ago, stalwart men and splendid women were writing into the early pages of Canada's history deeds of heroism and years of faithful toil that laid the solid foundations upon which the Dominion rests today. From English shores some of her finest sons and daughters set sail for the



John Harris

New World, animated by the true spirit of the pioneer, there to give their best endeavour to the development of a country full of promise, rearing families of sons and daughters worthy to carry on the work which their fathers had begun.

John Harris, father of George Becher Harris, was born June 2, 1782, at Dartington, South Devonshire, England. His father, a clergyman of Totnes, died when his son was under eight years of age, and the lad was placed in charge of a friendly naval officer. They were on a small war vessel at the time of the Battle of Trafalgar.

He developed a fine mathematical mind with a strong bent towards scientific pursuits; after serving as Master in the Royal Navy he was continuously employed on naval surveys.

In 1814, John Harris was appointed to serve on the "Bayfield Survey" of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, other members of the Commission being Admiral Vidal, Captain Bayfield, Captain Bushby, Captain Henvey, and W. F. Owen. Up to that time neither soundings nor charts of the rivers and the Great Lakes in Canada had been made, and this force of scientific naval officers was sent to survey and chart the navigable waterways from the straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake

Superior soon after the close of the second war with the United States, about 1814. Long Point became the headquarters for the survey of Lake Erie. Here, on June 27, 1815, he married Amelia Ryerse, only daughter of Colonel Samuel Ryerse, of Port Ryerse, Ontario, son of Lucas Johanna Vanderhoff Ryerse, of Pacquanac, Bergen County, New Jersey, and Sarah (Underhill-Davenport) Ryerse, of New Brunswick, widow of Captain Davenport. Shortly after the birth of their first child, John Harris, retired from the service on half pay, and he and his little family returned to Long Point, where his wife had been born. They resided at the Ryerse homestead until 1834. By a special act of the provincial government, he was appointed a Provincial Land Surveyor to enable him to make a legal survey and report on his findings regarding the best route for a canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario. So efficiently and thoroughly did John Harris do his work that the canal remains today, known far and near as the Welland Canal. His survey recommended that the canal be carried to the mouth of the Niagara River, but because the route would run through the property of the Honourable Walter Dickson, it was successfully opposed by Mr. Dickson and his friends and the canal finished at Port Colborne.

Meanwhile, London, Ontario, had been surveyed and a county seat planned. Public offices were tendered to John Harris as an inducement to him to make this new town his home, and his wife, realizing the advantage of such a change of residence to their large and growing family, urged him to a favourable decision. Upon their arrival in London, John Harris selected a site for his home, and in 1835, Eldon House was built at No. 481 Ridout

Street. Overlooking the Thames River and a wide and beautiful vista, this home of the Harris family is one of the most beautiful spots in all Ontario. Through all the years Eldon House has been a center of London's social life. Its spacious rooms and beautiful grounds, going down in terraces to the river, have extended hospitality to hundreds of visitors to London. In the garrison days several of its daughters went away as brides of British officers, then located in London, but later to go forth to all parts of the world. Life was not dull for the little group of families who made up the society of the thirties and forties and fifties. They maintained some of the best traditions of English life and plenty of outdoor life kept them alert and hearty. John Harris soon became one of the town's most influential men, and at various times held office as Associate Judge of Assizes, County Treasurer, Clerk of the County Crown and Pleas, and Issuer of Special Marriage Licenses. The population of London was then about five hundred. Today the city numbers sixty-five thousand inhabitants. In 1837, when the Mackenzie Rebellion broke out and British troops were sent to Canada, London became a garrison town. Mr. Harris received the thanks of the Government and of the Crown for his able services during that rebellion, and was appointed a commissioner with Sir Francis Hincks to settle the Rebellion Losses Claims.

John Harris's wife, Amelia Ryerse, was a descendant of the old and distinguished family of that name. She was born February 17, 1798, and died March 24, 1882. Her birthplace was the great log house which had been built from trees felled on the site of the homestead, and her education was received from her parents and from ladies of high estate who had emigrated from France to America during the troublous days of the bloody Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. Her father, Colonel Samuel Ryerse, commanded the Fourth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, a Loyalist regiment of fame in the American Revolution. When peace came to the Colonies in 1783, Colonel Ryerse, having been in active service under the British flag, was summarily banished, and his large property holdings in New York and New Jersey were confiscated. At the invitation of General Simcoe, first Governor of Canada, the Colonel went to Lake Erie and located at Long Point, the first white man to land on those beautiful shores. This was in 1794, and that region was an unbroken wilderness without roads or habitations. General Simcoe had appointed him county lieutenant, with full power to organize the courts, act as judge, form militia regiments, appoint officers and sign commissions, all in preparation for the day when the tide of settlers should turn that way. Colonel Ryerse was also given large grants of land. Migration soon turned that way, when refugees from the revolting States or Colonies, their possessions confiscated by the new government, followed Colonel Ryerse into this Canadian paradise. Like the Colonel and his family, these refugees for the greater part were of

the upper class in the Colonies, cultured people whose training and code of ethics demanded loyalty to their Mother Country, no matter how heavy the cost. Colonel Ryerse died in 1812, shortly before the second war was declared between England and the United States, but his daughter, Amelia (Ryserse) Harris, lived at the homestead during those stirring times and saw her father's most valuable buildings put to the torch by the American soldiers. Upon Colonel Ryerse's death, the command of the Militia was taken over by Colonel Talbot.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harris were the parents of twelve children, two died in infancy:

Sarah Bushby, born 1821, married Colonel the Hon. Robert Dalzell, their son became the 12th Earl of Carnvath, she died in 1916;

Amelia Andrina, born 1823, married Gilbert Griffin, died 1918, one son, Scott Griffin, of Toronto;

Eliza Bayfield, born 1825;

Mary Henvey, born 1825, married Colonel Shuldham Peard, one daughter, Helen Peard;

Elyce, married Colonel Crutchley, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who afterwards became General, eldest son Percy, Sunninghill Park, Ascot, Berkshire;

Charlotte Owen, born 1828, married Captain Edward Knight, 1851, drowned 1854;

John Fitzjohn, born 1830, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Loring, died 1861;

Edward, born 1832, married 1860 his cousin Sophia, daughter of Reverend Egerton Ryerson, died 1925;

Helen Vidal, born 1834, married 1856, the Honourable Maurice Portman, died 1860;

George Becher, of whom further;

Teresa, born 1839, married (first), in 1859, William Scott, (second) St. George Sittledale, residence, Wichhill House, Braeknel, Berkshire, England.

George Becher Harris was born at Eldon House, London, Ontario, on July 29, 1836, and in the same house his earthly life closed on November 16, 1923. His early education was acquired at the private school of the Reverend Dr. Benjamin Bayly, after which he read law in the office of John Wilson, K.C., and subsequently entered the law offices of his brother, Edward Harris. Mr. Harris remained in his brother's office but a short time, and in 1877, at the age of forty-one, he retired from active business life, devoting much time during the rest of his life to travel and sport. He was fond of shooting and fishing, and very proficient in both, being considered one of the best wing shots in Canada. He served as Second Lieutenant during the Fenian Raid in Shanley's London Field Battery. Though his business interests were important and though he was active in the world of sport, Mr. Harris was a home-loving man, of retiring disposition and domestic tastes.

George Becher Harris was married at Windsor, Ontario, on September 5, 1867, to Lucy Ronalds, who was born at Raleigh Plains, County Kent,

Canada, on November 17, 1845, a daughter of Henry and Archange (Askin) Ronalds. Her father, Henry Ronalds, was born on January 20, 1821, at Brentford, England, and died on June 11, 1863. He was a son of Dr. Henry Ronalds, of Brentford, and Elizabeth Lucy (Robertson) Ronalds, only child of the Hon. William Robertson, of Montreal, one of the first five Legislative Councillors of Upper Canada, and Eleanor Cornelia (Brook) Robertson, a daughter of Colonel Brook. The mother of Lucy (Ronalds) Harris, Archange Askin, was a daughter of John and Marie Archange Marentette Askin. Her grandfather, John Askin, was born in 1739 at Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to Mackinac as commissary in 1744, and after spending sixteen years in trade there, removed to Detroit where in 1772 he had married Marie Archange Barthe, who was born in 1749, daughter of Charles and Therese (Campau) Barthe, of that place.

George Becher and Lucy (Ronalds) Harris were the parents of a daughter and two sons: 1. Amelia Archange, a resident of London. Her chief interest, perhaps, has been in the Victorian Order of Nurses, and for a number of years (up to 1925) she served as chairman of the local branch of this well-known Order. 2. George Henry Ronalds Harris, who was graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston in the Class of 1895 and from the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton in 1897. He spent some time in the Rossland Mining District, after which he was engaged in East and West Africa, reporting on mining properties, incidentally doing a considerable amount of shooting, many of his trophies now adorning the walls of Eldon House. Upon his return to Canada, he went into the Timiskaming Mining District and from there to South America, where he spent a year reporting on mining properties in Bolivia. Again returning to Ontario, he was made manager of the Gold Bullion Mine, at Knik, but for the past seven or eight years he has withdrawn from active mining affairs. He is a member of the London Club and the London Hunt and Country Club. George Henry Ronalds Harris was married in 1908 to Lorna Craig Gibbons, a daughter of Sir George Gibbons, and they have three children, George Gibbons Ronalds, Amelia Lucy Ronalds, and Ronald Sutton. 3. Major Edward Montgomery Harris, D.S.O., who was educated at Blundell's School in Tiverton, England, and at the Royal Military College, at Kingston. In 1889, before he had completed his course at the latter institution, he was commissioned in England as Second Lieutenant, going to India in the II Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He joined the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps and went overseas in 1915 for service in the World War, in charge of the Second Divisional Supply Column. Later, he was given command of the Canadian Corps Supply Column, and still later of the Third Divisional Supply Column. For his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He is an active member of the ancient Masonic Frat-



David Mills

ernity, and is prominent, as are also his brother and sister, in the social life of London. In 1910, he was married to Annie Hermione Breakey, daughter of John and Annie (Anderson) Breakey, of Breakeyville, Province of Quebec.

This then, is the story of the Harris family in America, the story of men and women whose lives, honourable and upright, have contributed definitely to the upbuilding and progress of the Dominion of Canada.

DAVID MILLS—The life history of David Mills, as statesman, minister of the Crown and justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, remains to be written. Among the group who attained high rank in the first decade after Confederation he stands prominently, and it has been given to few men in the public life of Canada to be held in as high regard both by friends and political opponents as was the subject of this sketch. It was his fortune to be a member of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and he remained in the Commons for twenty-eight years, later being appointed to the Senate where he remained until his elevation to the Supreme Court bench. It was given to him, therefore, to witness the development of the Dominion during its greatest formative period, and to have an important part in that development. As Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie administration he was able to contribute materially to the opening up and settlement of the Canadian West, and throughout his whole career his vast knowledge of legal and constitutional history left an imprint upon all the legislation that came before him.

David Mills was the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Guggerty) Mills, and was born on a pioneer farm in the township of Orford, Kent County, Ontario, on the 18th of March, 1831. On his father's side he came of Loyalist stock, his great grandfather, also David by name, having left New York at the close of the Revolution while his grandfather, George Mills, followed in 1794 with his family. Nathaniel Mills, father of the subject of this sketch, was but three years old when the family came to Canada and he remained in the Maritime Provinces until 1817 when he came to Upper Canada and settled in what is now the county of Elgin. He was married, in 1827, to Mary Guggerty, his first wife, Rebecca Harrison, having died, leaving three small children. The new home was established in Orford Township in Kent County, and there on March 18th, 1831, the second child was born, a boy to whom was given the name of his great-grandfather, David.

The district was one that was just being opened up, and conditions were of the pioneer character. In later years Mr. Mills wrote a series of letters to his youngest daughter, giving a most interesting account of the life of the pioneers as he had himself seen it. His earliest education was received at the little country school that had been

started as soon as the early settlers came. Teacher followed teacher, in the manner of the times, some leaving small enough impress, but there was one teacher, Alexander Weldon, who gave the boy a love for geography that he never lost. That early interest in geography is of some significance in view of the work which David Mills later carried through in the determination of the boundaries of the Province of Ontario. More advanced instruction was later received from an able teacher, the Rev. Mr. Frey, to whom the boy went as a private pupil. The teaching profession offered opportunity for a young man of the type of David Mills, and it is not surprising to find him at an early age engaged in this field, his long holidays being spent in active work on his father's farm. In April, 1856, he became superintendent of schools for Kent County, and under him were a group of bright young men, several of whom later entered the medical and other professions. The influence of Mr. Mills during the ten years that he was in the educational field in Kent County must have been very great, for he had gathered together a large library, was a tremendous reader and loved to pass on to others the fruit of his work. His love of books was a characteristic all through life and he set himself a daily stint including in his range all the great fields of literature.

Early in 1865 he determined that he would study law. As the province at that time offered no opportunity for the study of law other than by apprenticeship in a lawyer's office, Mr. Mills attended the Law School of the University of Michigan, where among his professors were two men afterwards much distinguished, Professors Cooley and Campbell, the former one of the chief agents in setting in motion the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the latter repeatedly elected to the Supreme Court of Michigan. Throughout after years Mr. Mills maintained a correspondence with both of these men. Returning to his home in 1866, politics, for which he had always had a keen liking, claimed his interest and immediately following the consummation of Confederation he was nominated as a candidate for the first Parliament of the new Dominion and was elected. He was then thirty-six years old and splendidly equipped, by his vast reading, for assisting in the many great issues that faced the new government. The diary which he kept during his first session at Ottawa records daily his reading in which constitutional history and law took first place. He had been at Ann Arbor just at the close of the Civil War, and had seen the tremendous strain that had been put upon the federal government. Its lessons were not forgotten when he came to deal with Canadian federal government affairs. From the first he was looked upon as a man exceedingly well-informed, and thorough in his dealing with any question.

In the late seventies and early eighties, there arose between the government of Sir John Mac-

donald, at Ottawa, and the government of Mr. Mowat, at Toronto, that series of constitutional disputes which was to give special zest to the politics of the time, and which did so much to clarify the doubts that might arise as to respective jurisdictions under the British North America Act of province and Dominion. The most important dispute of all had relation to the boundaries of Ontario and Mr. Mills was commissioned by Mowat to prepare the report on the boundaries which would be the case on behalf of Ontario. The report was a most complete document, and had much influence in determining the final decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in favor of Ontario in 1888. Mr. Mills assisted in conducting the argument before this, the highest court of the Empire, and was later retained by the Ontario government in several other cases where provincial rights were at stake.

In 1873, the Macdonald government resigned as a result of the disclosures, commonly known as the Pacific Scandal, and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie came into power. Mr. Mills was one of his able lieutenants and in October, 1876, he was invited into the cabinet to become Minister of the Interior in succession to Hon. David Laird, who had been appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories. He was in office for two years, not long enough to make a great record as an administrator of the new West, but he was able, nevertheless, to introduce and carry through some valuable legislation, the effect of which has been beneficial, and his administration of his department was clean and business-like. Sir George Ross speaks of him as one of the three or four ministers in Mackenzie's Cabinet who could defend their departments properly. Prior to taking office in 1876 he had induced Parliament to appoint a committee to inquire into the depression which at this period was prevailing in Canada, and the findings and report of this committee attracted wide attention throughout the country. Sir John Macdonald was quick to take advantage of the situation, and advancing his "National Policy" he came into power in the fall of 1876, following the defeat and resignation of the Mackenzie government. Now, for the next eighteen years, Mr. Mills was to sit with the Liberal Opposition, first under the leadership of Blake, and later under that of Laurier, but himself recognized as one of the leading men in the Liberal ranks. It was a long period of political strife with such great issues as the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Riel rebellion, the settlement of the West, provincial rights and policies of trade as material for debate and settlement. The relations of Mr. Mills to Blake during the latter's leadership, were of the finest. His loyalty to his chief was constant and whole-hearted. Blake was not one who, like Macdonald, drew men to him. His coldness repelled many of his followers, but Mr. Mills understood him and admired him.

Through the years of opposition that followed 1878 Mr. Mills grew steadily in his place in Parliament. His merits were readily appreciated by Sir John Macdonald, who is credited with having sought to win him over to his views of Canadian affairs. To his speeches Parliament listened with attention for there was never anything trivial about his presentation or strained in his arguments. When he spoke light was shed upon the subject under discussion. From the early seventies he had been the recognized leader of the Liberal contingent from the western part of Ontario, and his services were much in demand for public addresses. His oratory was persuasive and logical, never overwhelming in its eloquence, but always savoring of the student. His studious character early earned for him in Parliament the title of "The Philosopher from Bothwell", a sobriquet sometimes applied jocularly, but admiringly by Macdonald himself. Even before he entered Parliament, Mr. Mills had contributed to the newspapers of his district, and from the time that he entered Parliament he did this frequently, many of his contributions being to the "London Advertiser" of which at a later date he became editor. His editorial writing was high in tone, honest and luminous and never abusive or marked by half-truths.

On every leading issue that arose in Canada after Confederation, Mr. Mills thoughtfully expressed his convictions. There were times when he was far in advance of his party, as later events have demonstrated. One of his first actions in Parliament was to move to end the system of dual representation that then existed. As successive great issues appeared his speeches in Parliament reflected the study and reflection that had been given to them. Many changes that he proposed are still in the future—Senate reform for example, to which he was not able to commit his party. The idea of an irresponsible nominated body did not fit into his scheme of responsible government. He was an uncompromising opponent of the protective system, believed that Canada ought to make her own commercial treaties, but was strongly in favour of closer trade relations with Great Britain. He would like to have seen the ties made closer by a larger migration of English-speaking people to Canada, and held that the British government would be consulting its own best interests by directing its emigration into imperial channels.

In 1887, Blake retired from the place of leadership in the Liberal party and there were many who favoured Mr. Mills as his successor. Moreover, he himself was ready to take up the responsibility of leading the party should his associates show their confidence in him. Sir Richard Cartwright was another great Canadian of the time much favoured for the leadership and willing, like Mr. Mills, to have his name considered. Blake, however, chose neither, but turned to the

young French-Canadian, Wilfrid Laurier, and though at first the choice had startled the party, the majority on reflection agreed with Blake, and at the Liberal caucus held on June 7, 1887, it was Cartwright who moved, and Mills who seconded the nomination of Laurier for the leadership.

To the new leader as to the old, Mr. Mills gave loyal service and continued to hold in the Commons the prominent place that he had gained in the past. He had a knowledge and a breadth of view which both sides of the House respected, and his influence upon public opinion throughout the country was by no means slight. In the period that followed the death of Macdonald, his speeches paved the way for the Liberal victory in 1896, a victory for the party, but a defeat for himself, since he failed to hold his old time seat in Kent. He was, however, shortly afterwards appointed to the Senate, and in 1897 he became Minister of Justice in succession to Sir Oliver Mowat, who became Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. In 1902, he retired from the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. His death took place in Ottawa on the evening of May 8th, 1903, he being then seventy-two years of age. Burial was made in the old family cemetery at Palmyra, Ontario.

In addition to his political activities which have been sketched, David Mills had active interests in other fields. He was elected a member of the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario (representing the school inspectors on that body) in 1875, and when a faculty of law was established in the University of Toronto, in 1888, he was chosen to fill the chair of Constitutional and International Law. In 1897, he was chosen as an Examiner in Constitutional Law in the same university. He was for some years after 1882 chief editorial writer on the "London Advertiser," and was the author of several books and pamphlets on political topics, and in 1901 published a small volume of poetry, most of it of a religious character. Through all his life he was much interested in the study of the Bible, and in the last year of his life was engaged in studies of the Bible which he intended to publish. In the intervals of active politics he practised law, for a time with T. H. Purdom in London. He was created a Queen's Councillor by the Ontario government in 1890, and was recommended to the Earl of Aberdeen for a similar distinction by the Tupper administration in 1896.

There were many points of likeness between Mills and Mowat. With both there was a strong feeling that "public office is a public trust". No breath of scandal ever gathered about them, opponents in politics valued their friendship and esteemed them. Mills was a tireless fighter, a frequent debater, at times a hard hitter, but he was always chivalrous. Mowat was perhaps more human, more active and more constructive, but

Mills was the more thoughtful, more inclined to follow a principle to the end, lead where it might. His attachment to the British constitution was strong and he was always averse to sudden constitutional changes, believing that government was a thing of long and slow growth, only to be understood by reference to history and with roots that must not be destroyed.

At the time of his death, "The Toronto Globe" said:

David Mills was not a great man, as some count greatness, but he was one of the best influences in Canadian political life. His political career covered almost the entire history of the Dominion; much of his most useful work was done while his party was in Opposition, and throughout it all he was a power making for strength and steadiness in Parliament and in public thought and action. He was a good man, his goodness making him great, and sincerity of character and honest service rather than unusualness of genius secured for him a unique place in the confidence of the people of Canada. . . . There are needed in politics the rare gifts of imagination and intellect and expression; the prophet's vision and the orator's voice are needed; but not once nor twice in the short history of Canada the good man in politics, the Robert Baldwin or the Oliver Mowat or the David Mills has been the steadying force upon whom the country relied for safe passage through times of uncertainty and peril.

David Mills was married in 1860 to Mary Jane Brown of Chatham, who died in 1920. His family consisted of three sons and four daughters, as follows: 1. Walter, now of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. 2. Mary, died in 1880. 3. Margaret, now Mrs. Fraser of Detroit, Michigan. 4. Elizabeth, died in 1907. 5. David, died in 1908. 6. Edward Blake, on the old homestead at Palmyra. 7. Alice Maud, of London.

HON. JAMES TURNER—Indelibly written upon the early pages of the history of Hamilton is the name of Senator James Turner, for during his long residence in that city he had not only developed one of the strong mercantile houses, but had given, both privately and publicly, and without reserve, his time, strength and means to help his fellow-men in times of need, and to aid in every effort or movement to build up his city and that part of the country contiguous to it. To such an unusual extent was this true that, in announcing the sad news of his passing, the editorial in a leading journal states unqualifiedly that "his death was a national loss." He was one of the most highly-respected men in public life, and one of the most dearly beloved in private life. Those who knew him best loved him most.

James Turner was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on March 31, 1826, fourth son of the late John and Catherine (Mitchell) Turner. His father was a member of the firm of MacLellan & Turner, power loom manufacturers, of Glasgow. Educated at private schools and at the Glasgow High School, he emigrated to Canada in his twenty-second year, settling at once in Hamilton. This now great city of Ontario was then at the beginning of its career,

and James Turner, a young man full of energy, indomitable perseverance and keen foresight, soon became a recognized leader among men. He established the firm of James Turner & Company, wholesale grocers and importers, of Hamilton, in which his brothers, John Turner and Alexander Turner, were associated with him as partners. No story of the development of Hamilton's business and industrial life would be complete without mention of the part that this firm played. At the date of its beginning the population of Hamilton did not exceed eight thousand and there were few industries established there. From the outset the firm's career was successful. Then other enterprises were started, and Mr. Turner became senior partner of Turner, Rose & Company, wholesale grocers and tea merchants of Montreal, and of Turner, Mackeand & Company, wholesale grocers of Winnipeg. He came to be recognized as one of the foremost business men of the Dominion. A resident of Hamilton for forty years, he was found prominently identified with every public movement that tended to the prosperity and growth of the city. He was a member of the Board of Trade from the day it was organized, and served it both as vice-president and president, also holding a place in its council. The part he took in connection with the opening of new railways, especially the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway and the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway, is well known to all. In 1869 he visited Fort Garry and the Northwest with the Honourable Joseph Howe, and what he saw made him more than ever an ardent patriot. He believed with all his heart and mind in Canada's present, was proud of her past, and had faith in her future. After visiting Manitoba, he was always an enthusiast over her great future. He was president of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company from its inception until it was amalgamated with the Northern and Northwestern Railway Company, of which he continued to be a director; a director of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company and of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern and Northwestern Railway, all of which have since been amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. At one time he was president of the Bank of Hamilton.

Politically Mr. Turner supported the Conservative party and was called to represent them in the National Senate on January 12, 1884, and remained a member of that body for five years—not a long period, yet long enough for him to gather around him a host of warm personal friends; long enough for his strong and beautiful character to so make its imprint on those with whom he was associated that a leading politician, hearing of his death, said with deep feeling, "there was not a more unselfish man on the face of the earth!" long enough to call forth the following eulogy from the lips of Senator Sanford—

Daily intercourse during the session gave me the most favorable opportunity of knowing Senator

Turner, and I feel that I voice the views of his brother Senators when pronouncing him one of the noblest characters in the House, one universally loved and respected. He had a personality so attractive, so wholly lost to self, so frank, so candid, that he disarmed all prejudice, and his promised support carried with it the conviction that no half-hearted service would be rendered. Many a worried and perplexed one seeking Government aid took up hours of his valuable time, receiving uniformly the same kindly consideration. The blank caused by the death of Senator Turner will be a wide one. Not all at once will our people realize what we have lost in his death, but as the days and weeks glide by, then there will be many occasions when we shall long for the sound of that voice that is now stilled in death.

Senator Turner possessed a social nature. His bright, cheery ways, his warm practical charity, his quick, tender sympathy, his kind true heart made him beloved of all. His active coöperation, his prudent, yet generous counsel were always available in public enterprises of usefulness or charity. Privately he gave freely. No needy fellow-being ever applied to him for assistance in vain. His purse was always open to the suffering, the afflicted or distressed. His affiliations with social organizations was with the Toronto Club, the Rideau Club, and the St. James' Club. In the affairs of the McNab Street Presbyterian Church, to which he and his family belonged, he took a prominent part.

In June, 1850, James Turner married Caroline Huldah Greene, of Kingston, who survives him. Into the beautiful home which they established these children came to them, one of whom, the eldest daughter, Mrs. R. K. Hope, of Hamilton, was taken away before her father. The others were: John T., William R., James L., and Alexander D., all of whom have since died; Caroline E., wife of John I. A. Hunt, resides in London, Ontario; and the youngest daughter, Erie, wife of Dr. Thomas McKenzie, makes her home in Switzerland. Lieutenant-Colonel James Alexander Turner, D.S.O., M.C., of the 13th Royal Scots, only grandson of Senator Turner, was killed in action during the Great War, at the age of twenty-six, in July, 1918.

CHARLES GOODFELLOW MILNE, B.A. Sc.— Having joined in 1895 the engineering staff of the Hamilton Bridge Works, Limited, the late Mr. Milne, at the time of his premature death in 1909, occupied the position of chief engineer of this large and widely known concern. The appointment to this very responsible position had come to him when he was only thirty-one years old, as the result of his eminent technical talents, his notable executive ability, his remarkable capacity for hard work, and his unusual skill in the designing and building of bridges and other structures. These qualities, which had gained for him a very high standing and an extraordinarily rapid advancement in his profession, he continued to employ to his fullest ability after he had become the head of the engineering staff of his firm, and his contributions to the latter's great and continuously growing success were of lasting and impressive value. In his

personal life, as well, he proved himself a gentleman of the finest type, a man of high principles and, though taking no active part in public affairs, a citizen of sincere public spirit.

Charles Goodfellow Milne was born at Hillside, in the township of Scarborough, York County, Province of Ontario, October 8, 1870, a son of William A. and Frances (Tweedy) Milne, the former still a resident of Hamilton in 1926, being then in his ninety-first year. He was educated in the schools of his native region and at the high schools of Markham and Whitby. He then took up the study of mechanical and electrical engineering at the School of Practical Science, Toronto, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of B.A.Sc. The next two years he spent in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in Elmira, New York, working as a structural draughtsman. In 1895 he returned to Canada and became associated with the engineering department of the Hamilton Bridge Works, Limited, of which the late Sir John S. Hendrie (q.v.) was then the president. Mr. Milne's fine technical and practical equipment and great devotion to his work won him rapid advancement, and before long he was made chief draughtsman, which responsible and difficult position he filled with the greatest ability until 1901. In the latter year he was appointed chief engineer, an office which he held to the time of his death. Amongst the many important engineering works which were carried out under his direct supervision, perhaps the best known were the St. Maurice River Railway Bridge across the gorge at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; The Canadian Pacific Viaduct at Parry Sound, Ontario; and the Canadian Northern Railway Bridge at Prince Albert. His ability as a structural engineer was equalled by his knowledge of the electrical and mechanical branches of his profession, and his versatility is best shown in the plant of the Hamilton Bridge Works of which practically every detail was designed by him and which is considered one of the most efficiently equipped establishments of its type in Canada. Mr. Milne throughout his entire life was a great reader and student, a fine scholar and one of the leading authorities in his field. He took no active part in political matters, but was a man of liberal views, and next to his profession, he gave most time and devotion to his home and family. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Milne married, in 1891, Lillian J. Farley, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kilvington) Farley. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Milne: Frances Armstrong, engaged in the study of law; Ruth Kilvington, residing at home with her mother; Douglas Berkley, attending school. Mrs. Milne, like her late husband, as well as her three daughters are members of the Methodist Church, and in recent years have made their home at No. 85 Proctor Boulevard, Hamilton.

Mr. Milne died December 13, 1909, at the age of thirty-nine years. His untimely death, the re-

sult of an attack of typhoid fever, which he contracted in July, 1909, and from which he never fully recovered, cut short a brilliant career and a life of great usefulness and promise. By his passing his family lost a loving and devoted son, husband and father, his many friends a most genial, kind and faithful associate, his firm a brilliant executive, his profession one of its most distinguished leaders, and his community a citizen who contributed much to its progress and prosperity. Mr. Milne was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery.

EDWARD WELLS GAIRNS—A lifelong business connection is the record of Edward W. Gairns, the London manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency. Mr. Gairns was born in Buffalo, New York, on March 8, 1872, the son of John R. and Catherine (Cay) Gairns, who were born and attained their maturity in Scotland. John R. Gairns was manager of the Great Western Railway of Scotland for a term of years. He was subsequently an editorial writer for the "Toronto Globe", a post he filled up to the day of his death. Mrs. Gairns died when her boy was three years old, and the father followed her a year later. The child, thus was left an orphan at the age of four years, but the family was held together by the older brothers and sisters until the lad attained early manhood.

Mr. Gairns was educated in the schools of Toronto. At seventeen he entered the Toronto office of Bradstreets, and remained until 1915, acting as chief clerk in the final years. In 1915 he was appointed superintendent of the London agency. Notwithstanding his arduous duties he found time to take an active part in church work. For years in Toronto he was a foremost and zealous toiler in the church and Sunday School. He taught a young women's Bible class of over a hundred members in the Simpson Avenue Methodist Church. In Toronto he was president of the Epworth League for a number of years. He has continued this work though in a somewhat lesser degree since he came to London. Mr. Gairns is a member of the board of the First Methodist Church; a vice-president of the Western Ontario Bible Society, and a member of the Kiwanis Club. He was one of its organizers, was its first secretary and treasurer and remains on the board of directors. It was he who first suggested the under-privileged boys' work, a movement started and prosecuted by the Kiwanis Club to assist the under-privileged boys, the sons of the young men who went overseas, and did not return. This movement has been adopted by the Kiwanis International Objective. He is a member of St. George Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Canadian Club, the London Social Service Council.

Mr. Gairns married in 1898, Harriet M. Dickson, of Toronto, Ontario.

CAPTAIN GEORGE JAMES GUY—A lifetime of success in a wide field of business activities has placed Captain Guy in the front rank of business leaders of Hamilton, Ontario. For twenty-five years he was associated with the coal business, and he is now vice-president of the Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Company, director of the Canadian Horse-Shoe Company, Limited, and of the Arcade, Limited, Department Store. Service as a Lake captain prepared him for important work in connection with public waterways, and with recruiting for the Navy during the World War. Details of his career form an interesting story of ability, public spirit, and success.

George James Guy was born in Hamilton, Ontario, June 3, 1867, son of Hugh McCullough Guy, of Newry, Ireland, and Mary Ann (Foyster) Guy, of Sussex, England. The son was educated in Hamilton. His self-supporting career began with his work as bookkeeper for the Murton Coal Company of Hamilton, in 1900-01. When the Elias Rogers Coal Company took over the business, Mr. Guy, who had already had experience in executive work and had demonstrated his ability there, became manager and operated the business in that capacity for three years. Thus he found the opportunity for advancement, which he so ably followed up. His former experience had been on sailing and passenger steamers of the Great Lakes, which he had commanded as captain, throughout some fourteen years of service, 1886 to 1900. In 1904 the Elias Rogers Coal Company business in Hamilton was purchased by Gillies-Guy, Limited, and was conducted by Captain Guy as president until his disposal of his interest in the business, and his retirement from the executive office. Other enterprises in which he has been interested are: the Mikado Consolidated Mines, of which he was vice-president; Nathan Company, Limited, of which he was director; and two or three other concerns mentioned in the introductory paragraph.

Captain Guy has always taken a lively interest in public affairs. For five years he was chairman of the Hamilton Harbor Commissioners; in 1920 vice-president of the Canadian Deep Waterways Association; and from 1919 to 1926 he was president of the Hamilton Branch of the Navy League of Canada. He holds a captain's certificate for sailing vessels and steamboats. The government found his practical seamanship indispensable during the World War, when he was chairman of the Hamilton Naval Recruiting Committee of the Royal Navy Canadian Volunteer Reserve. He was alderman in 1908 and 1909, and in 1918 was appointed justice of peace for the county of Wentworth. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial, Lake Shore Country, Glendale Golf and Burlington Golf and Country clubs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Barton Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

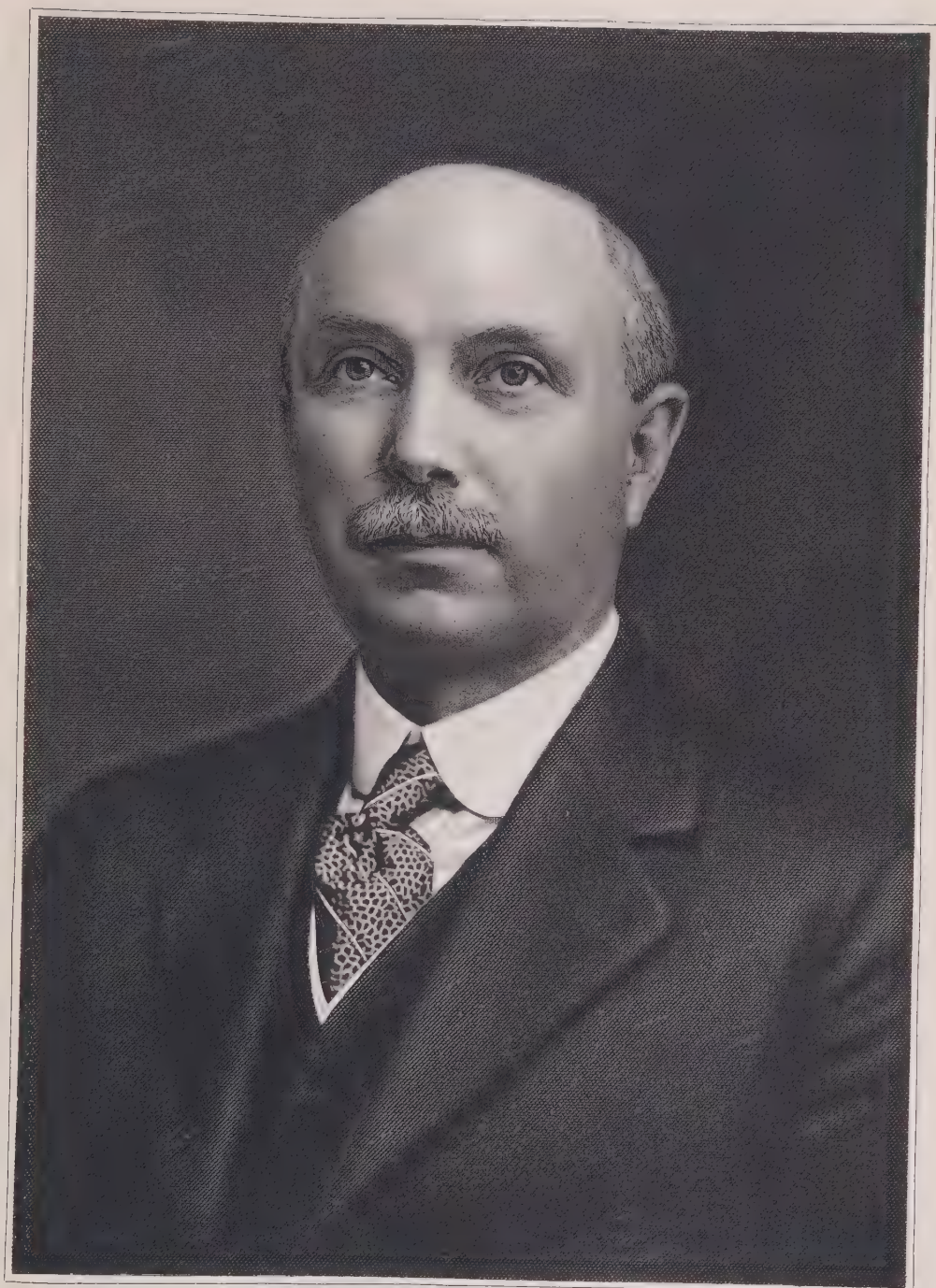
in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Noble Grand. In politics a Conservative, in religion he follows Presbyterian tenets, and is a member of the Knox Presbyterian Church. His favourite recreations are sailing and ice-boating, curling, and bowling.

April 24, 1901, Captain George James Guy, married Ellen Agnes Anderson, daughter of Peter and Agnes Anderson of Hamilton, Ontario.

JOHN HENRY TILDEN—A position of leadership in the manufacturing, commercial, and municipal circles of Hamilton, Ontario, enabled the public-spirited and progressive John Henry Tilden to play a leading part in the forward march of the city. He was throughout his maturer years head of the Gurney Tilden Company, manufacturers, and executive in many other concerns. He also held a variety of municipal offices.

John Henry Tilden was born at Utica, New York, April 6, 1843, son of Ithel Tilden and his wife, Margaret (Averell) Tilden. In the early youth of John H. Tilden, the family moved to Hamilton, which did not prove to their liking, and they moved to Delavan, Wisconsin, where they made their permanent home. A brother-in-law of Ithel Tilden, Edward Gurney by name, with his brother, Charles Gurney, was engaged in the foundry business. Mr. Tilden himself was a cabinetmaker and furniture dealer. The Tilden family consisted of the following children: 1. John Henry, of further mention. 2. Edward, a prominent business man of Chicago. 3. William A., of the Dearborn National Bank, Chicago. 4. Charles, who settled at St. Catharines, Ontario. 5. Fannie, married to Kenneth Hollister, of Delavan. 6. Beatrice, wife of Dr. Rice, of the same town. 7. Grace, wife of Frederick Burrows, of Delavan. 8. Jennie, wife of John Egan, of Darien, Wisconsin.

It was in Delavan, Wisconsin, that John Henry Tilden grew to manhood and received a well-rounded education. His first business position was that of clerk for a brief period in a store, and later in a State bank. In 1865 he went to Chicago, where he was employed as an accountant in a wholesale hardware house for three years. In 1868, when he was twenty-five years old, Mr. Tilden moved to Hamilton, Ontario, to join the Hamilton plant of E. and C. Gurney Manufacturing Company, of which his uncle, Edward Gurney, was head. Possessed of unusual intelligence, perseverance, ambition, and ability to get on with people, Mr. Tilden advanced steadily from his humble beginning to the highest office in the company. This company had been prospering in Hamilton since its foundation there in 1843, and so expanded as to have branches operating in Western Canada. During his uncle's lifetime he was general manager, and after his death Mr. Tilden became president and general manager of the reorganized company, and continued in that



George F. Linn

office until shortly before his death. He was also director and president of the Ontario Cotton Mills Company; director and superintendent of the Canada Screw Company of Hamilton; vice-president of the Hamilton Whip Company; president of the Chapman Double Ball Bearing Company of Toronto; director of the Gurney Scales Company of Hamilton. Owing to the heavy responsibilities of his major activities, however, Mr. Tilden had to relinquish some of the above offices. In his advanced years business reverses and failing health saddened him, and the latter prevented his entering the banking business in Chicago, as he planned. He died at his home on Victoria Street, Hamilton, February 1, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight, and was interred in the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

A strong Conservative in politics, he supported the leaders and platform of the party. In 1891 and 1892 he served as alderman from Ward 1, Hamilton, during the period when the conversion of the street railway into an electric system was under consideration, and with his characteristic zeal for progress, he supported the movement and drew up the schedule of percentages which the street car company must pay the city. After an unsuccessful candidacy for mayor of Hamilton in 1899, Mr. Tilden, in 1900-1902, was chosen a member of the Public Park Board, of which he was chairman in 1902. He was for years a member of the Court of Revision, serving as chairman, and an officer of the Board of Trade. His fraternal affiliation was with the Scottish Rite Masons. Originally a Methodist, like the other members of his family, he became a Roman Catholic some years before his death, and died a member of that faith. In his memory Mrs. Tilden gave the marble altar rail of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

John Henry Tilden married (first) Frances Belnap, who died without issue. He married (second), in Hamilton, at St. Mary's Cathedral, where the ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Monseigneur Mahoney, Isabella Marie Marks, born in Hamilton, daughter of Edward and Lucy (Quinn) Marks, pioneer settlers. She was educated in her native city and early displayed her great gift for music and a lovely singing voice, soprano in register. For many years she has been a noted musician of Hamilton, a public singer in concert and choir work, a pianist of distinction, and an excellent teacher of voice and piano. In this latter capacity Mrs. Tilden is now occupied. She and the three children born of the union, all of whom survive Mr. Tilden, are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Children: 1. John Edward, educated at St. Jerome College, Kitchener, now a medical student at Queen's College, Toronto. 2. Margaret Mary, educated at Loretto Academy for Young Ladies, in Hamilton, resides at home. 3. Beatrice, who has been similarly educated.

Mr. Tilden was the type of man desired by

every growing community; far-sighted, ambitious to make his own affairs of real advantage to the community, honest and high-minded in all his dealings. Enterprising and progressive ideas distinguished his business career. He compelled the liking of all whom he met with his magnetic personality, his sincerity, his geniality, and his fairness. His benevolence was well known to his fellow-townsmen. His home life was ideal, surrounded as he was by a family he adored and who loved him in return, and by the luxuries of a well-appointed and harmonious home.

GEORGE GILBERT CLEGG, M.D.—Young in years but old in experience and a World War veteran, Dr. George Gilbert Clegg, physician and surgeon, is superintendent of the Victoria Hospital in London. He was born in Murray Township, Northumberland County, Ontario, on April 6, 1887. His father was George I., and his mother Deborah Marie (Simmons) Clegg, natives of Murray Township. The Clegg family was founded in Ontario about 1790, when the great-grandfather of Dr. Clegg came over from the North of Ireland, and found an atmosphere to his liking in Hastings County. His name was Willett Casey Clegg. After marriage he settled in Northumberland County, where he reared his family and passed his later years. Dr. Clegg's father followed farming for a livelihood, the occupation to which he had been reared, and passed his life in the county of his birth. He died at the early age of forty-four. His widow married Wesley Tweedle, and still lives on the old Clegg farm.

Dr. Clegg was educated in the old stone school house on the York Road, three miles west of Trenton. He afterwards attended the Trenton High School, and matriculated in medicine at Queen's University, where he received his medical training, and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1914. He served as assistant to Dr. G. R. Richardson at Sprucedale, Parry Sound District that summer. War was on and he enlisted on August 10, joining the Medical Corps for active service at the front. He served as Medical Officer of the Kapuskasing Interment camp for two years, and in March, 1917, sailed for overseas as Medical Officer of the 204th Battalion, a Toronto unit, which was broken up on reaching England. For a short time he was with the Second Canadian Reserve, but was transferred to the First Brigade, Canadian Reserve Artillery. He returned to Canada on leave on March 18, 1918, and was retained here, being ordered to New Brunswick as senior Medical Officer of Sussex Camp. He was transferred to Medical District No. 1 at London on November 18, 1918. He was transferred to duty as registrar of Western Ontario Military Hospital, serving there until July 31, 1919. He was discharged with the rank of captain, and the next day was appointed to the staff of F unit, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and made Assistant Unit Director of the

Medical Service in February, 1920, a capacity in which he continued until July 31, 1923. The day following he went to Victoria Hospital as superintendent where he continues to stay.

Dr. Clegg married on January 25, 1917, Mary Isabel Maclean of London, daughter of Frank Maclean, one of the most widely known retired citizens and Mary (Wason) Maclean. Their children are Mary Maclean Clegg and Kenneth George Clegg. Dr. Clegg is a member of the Western Ontario Academy of Medicine, the American Hospital Association, the Ontario Hospital Association, the London Chamber of Commerce *ex officio*, and of the Canadian Club.

RICHARD ALEXANDER BAYLY, LL.B.—One of the names found in London's earliest annals and for more than fifty years prominently connected with the legal profession of that city is that of the family of Richard Alexander Bayly. His grandfather, Benjamin Bayly, was a Dublin barrister, who took his family and settled in Manitoulin Island, where he joined the Reverend Mr. Cronyn. Here Mr. Bayly was persuaded by the clergyman to abandon law in order to take charge of a school. The change proved to be a permanent one, for Mr. Bayly remained a schoolmaster for the rest of his life. When Mr. Cronyn came to London, later being made Bishop of Huron, Benjamin Bayly followed him to Ontario, and though he took orders and became a minister, he never abandoned his educational work. His name heads the list of Head Masters of the London Collegiate Institute, as well as of the London High School. His son, Richard Bayly, the father of Richard Alexander Bayly, was educated in the two schools over which his father presided, taking his A. B. at Toronto University, and winning two of the silver medals. He then took up the study of law, and was called to the bar in the late fifties. He practised in London until his death in 1912 at the age of seventy-nine. He was a King's Counsellor, and a Bencher of the Law Society. He was also a member of the School Board for many years.

Richard Alexander Bayly, born in London, on March 8, 1865, was educated at the London Collegiate Institute and at Toronto University, taking the LL.B. degree with the Class of 1886. He at once became associated with his father in practice, a partnership which continued as long as his father lived, since which event, he has carried the office in his own name.

On his mother's side, he was also descended from one of the earliest of London's old families. Eliza (Moore) Bayly was a daughter of Dr. Charles G. Moore and a sister of the lamented Dr. Charles S. Moore, both eminent surgeons of that city. Dr. Charles G. Moore was born in the Island of Jersey, a son of Captain John Moore, of the Marines, English Navy, but came with his father when but twelve years of age to live in London.

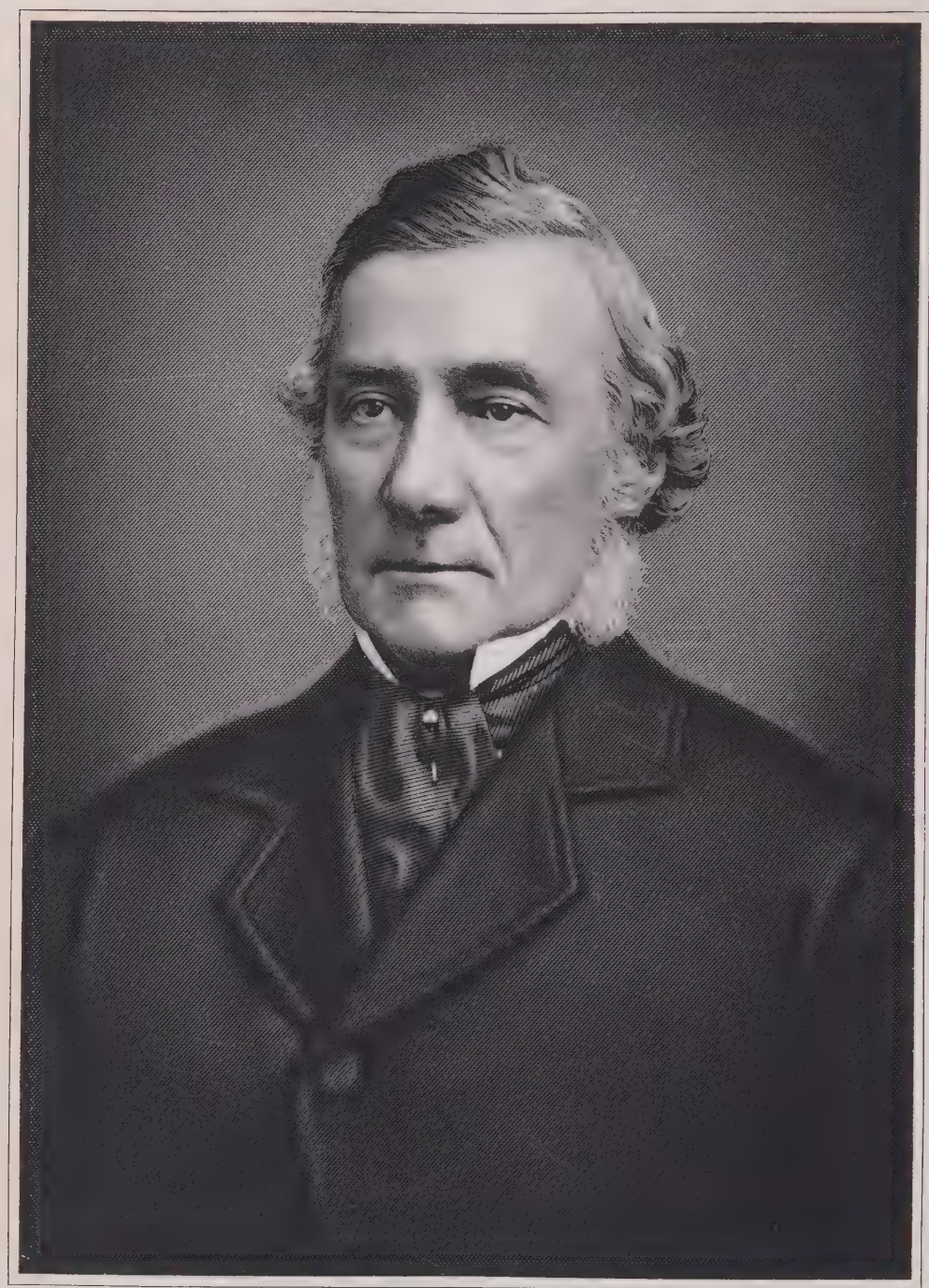
Richard A. Bayly served on the School Board

for seven years, acting as chairman one year. He was also a member of the Victoria Hospital Trust for two years, during which term he held the chairmanship one year. He is the author of "Bayly's Succession Duty in Canada," a standard work on the subject. He is a frequent contributor to the magazines and periodicals. He enjoys motoring and finds recreation in long tours, having covered all of his own country in this way. He is a Mason, holding his membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 20, of which he is Past Master. He is also Past Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

In 1898, Richard Alexander Bayly was married to Mabel Victoria Cameron, a daughter of the Honourable M. C. Cameron, of Goderich, Ontario, the last Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories and Jessie (McLean) Cameron. To Mr. and Mrs. Bayly three children have been born: 1. Richard Cameron, with the Royal Security Company of Toronto. 2. William Terrence, a commercial salesman with the Inter-lake Tissue Mills, Limited, of Merritton, Ontario. 3. Grace Dolway, a student at the London Collegiate Institute. Mr. Bayly and his family are communicants of St. Paul's Church (Anglican).

WILLIAM HARRIS—No man has played a more important part in promoting the welfare of Hamilton, Ontario, than William Harris, founder of the Harris Baking Plant, for three-quarters of a century the source of wholesome food products for the inhabitants of that section. His son, Frederick Joseph Harris, whose biographical record follows, continued the bakery after his father's retirement. Both were public spirited and fine types of citizens.

The Harris family, English in origin, traces back to an early period of English history. During the sixteenth century, the Harris family adhered to the Catholic faith, and in spite of persecutions the members attended mass and other devotions in the chapel of the Spanish ambassador, who was permitted to have a chaplain. The father of William Harris, subject of this record, was John Harris, a baker by trade, born July 16, 1787, in Worcester, England, where for many years he followed his trade. He married Mary Ann Phillips in London, England, October 26, 1808, and they had three sons: William, of further mention; John, born July 15, 1813, died August 21, 1815; Joseph, born August 12, 1815, died September 28, the same year. The mother died in giving birth to her third child. Thus bereft, John Harris determined to emigrate. He landed in Montreal, remained for a brief time in Quebec, and then journeyed to Toronto, where an Indian guide took charge of the further journey into the wilderness to Dundas. Mr. Harris then sought the more populous regions of New Jersey, where he followed his trade, until his final move to Niagara, Ontario, where he established a bakery and conducted it until his years



William Harris



Ann J. (Mc Ardle) Harris

of retirement. These were spent in Guelph, where he died March 22, 1870, at the age of eighty-three, and he was buried in the Catholic Cemetery there. A Conservative in politics, he was successful in business and an excellent citizen. A Catholic, he was a great friend of Vicar General Gordon of Niagara and Right Reverend Bishop MacDonald, who baptized his daughter, Mary. In New Jersey, John Harris married (second), June 14, 1819, Margaret Griggs, born February 22, 1790, who moved with her husband from Newton to Buffalo, thence to Niagara. Of this second union, the offspring were: 1. John, born April 13, 1820, a baker of Guelph, now deceased. 2. Benjamin, born July 20, 1821, settled in Baltimore, Maryland. 3. Helen, born January 27, 1824, wife of a Mr. Davis of Galt. 4. Mary, born, July 11, 1827; married Mr. Hazelton of Guelph. 5. Sarah, born April 4, 1830, became Mother Regis of Loretta Convent of Niagara Falls, largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the institution; now deceased. 6. Margaret, born April 7, 1832, married Mr. Collins of Guelph.

William Harris, son of John and Mary Ann (Phillips) Harris, was born in Worcester, England, February 4, 1811, and at the age of five accompanied his father on the courageous journey to America. He attended school at Niagara, profiting by the limited educational opportunities of the day. Learning the trade of baker from his father, he worked with him until he began a business of his own, at Grimsby. After a few years there, Mr. Harris moved to St. Catharines and pursued his trade for some years. It was in 1846 that he moved to Hamilton and established the Harris Bakery on Market Square. There, for nearly three-quarters of a century, the plant has successfully operated. His last years were spent in happy retirement, with the business in the capable hands of his sons. He died at his home on Park Street North, Hamilton, December 4, 1887, at the age of seventy-seven, and was laid to rest in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Hamilton. Like his father, Mr. Harris was a Conservative, though not a seeker after public office or political influence. He was a communicant of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Hamilton.

William Harris married, at Niagara, Ontario, Ann Jane McArdle, born there, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Fagan) McArdle, pioneers among the Irish families of that community. Mrs. Harris was a member of St. Mary's Cathedral, educated in the Convent at Montreal. She died at the Park Street home, January 26, 1885, and is interred in the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Children: 1. Mary Ann, deceased. 2. Helen Catharine, wife of Michael Keating of St. Catharines, Ontario, both deceased. 3. Maria Margaret, married to Martin Ryan of Guelph, both deceased. 4. John, a railroad contractor, who went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he died. 5. Sarah, who became Mother Catharine of Loretta Abbey, Toronto, now deceased. 6. William James, born in 1851 in Ham-

ilton, educated in the local schools and St. Michael's College, Toronto, learned the baker's trade and worked with his father and brother, operating the Harris plant after the father's retirement; died March 29, 1906, at the age of fifty-five, interred in the same cemetery as his father and mother. 7. Frances Josephine, residing at home; educated in Hamilton and in normal school, and a teacher for a short time. 8. Augusta, died in 1905. 9. Frederick Joseph, whose biography follows. 10. Ada, who became Rev. Mother Victorine of Loretta Abbey, Toronto. 11. Agnes, Sister Helen of St. Joseph Convent. 12. Edward, who died in infancy.

A strong, virile figure, William Harris displayed enterprise and great force of character in working his way to success by honest dealing and a high quality of service to the public. His instincts, outside his business, were home-loving, and he lavished his time and thought on his family and his Church.

FREDERICK JOSEPH HARRIS—One of the enterprising business men and substantial citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, Frederick Joseph Harris in the purpose and execution of his life was true to the traditions of a family known in English history for its fidelity and courage. Mr. Harris long operated the Harris Bakery on Market Square, established by his father, William Harris, in whose accompanying biographical story are given the details of the Harris family history and of the courageous removal of the grandfather to the New World.

Frederick Joseph Harris, son of William and Ann Jane (McArdie) Harris, (see preceding biography) was born in Hamilton, August 21, 1854, when the town was still young. He was well educated in the local schools, at St. Jerome College in Berlin, now known as Kitchener, Ontario, and showed himself a precocious and ambitious student. Baking had long been the chosen trade in his family, and his father's flourishing baking enterprise in Hamilton invited the son's coöperation immediately on his conclusion of his schooling. Mr. Harris therefore learned the details of baking methods and administrative details and assisting his father in operating the business. Upon the retirement of the latter, he and his brother, William J. Harris, assumed full charge of the business, which they built up into a position of prominence among food manufacturing and distributing enterprises not only in Hamilton but over a large neighbouring area. From 1906, when his brother died, to 1915, Mr. Harris continued alone, and he then sold all his interest in the enterprise. Having purchased the beautiful Moore home, located on Main Street East, he spent his last years happily there in the bosom of the family he so loved, and died there April 10, 1920, in his sixty-sixth year. Like his father a Conservative, he was on the side of good government and the public welfare, but he

did not seek to enter politics. His Church was the object of his loyal devotion, and he became a communicant of St. Patrick's after his removal from St. Mary's Cathedral Parish. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and a lover of all wholesome outdoor life.

In Hamilton, Ontario, Frederick Joseph Harris married on October 14, 1891, Maud Turner, born in Elora, Ontario, daughter of William and Anne (Peterkin) Turner. Her father was among the prominent early citizens of Hamilton, where he was a contractor for the Great Western and the Grand Trunk railways. Mrs. Harris, a singer with a pleasing voice, was for years a member of St. Patrick's choir and now is a communicant of that parish. Five children were born to her and Mr. Harris: 1. Margery Ann, educated at Loretta Academy for Young Ladies, in Hamilton; married Dr. J. Herbert Sullivan, by whom she has four children; J. Herbert Sullivan, Jr.; Patricia; Gordon; and John Sullivan. 2. William Frederick, educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, associated with the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton; married to Leila Rodway, of St. Louis, Missouri, by whom he has two children: Herbert John Harris and Frederick Joseph Harris 2nd. 3. Evaline Margaret, educated at Loretta Academy in Hamilton and at the institution of that name in Toronto. 4. John Edward, educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and University of Pennsylvania, now an architect, of Philadelphia, Pa.; married to Eleanor McClemon. 5. Mary Regis, educated at Loretta Academy, Niagara Falls, resident at home.

The fine traits of Mr. Harris showed to best advantage in his plant and in his home, where his genuine kindness, his sympathy and generosity, his straight dealing were evident to all with whom he came in contact. He loved the home and children made so happy by his presence, and he encouraged them to strive for the best in life, intellectually and spiritually. If the "making of friends, who are real friends, is the best token we have of a man's success in life," as Edward Everett Hale said, then Mr. Harris was eminently successful, and could look back happily on a useful and beneficent life.

JOHN MACKENZIE MOORE—The Province of Ontario has many monuments to the genius of John MacKenzie Moore, architect, and engineer, of London. Mr. Moore was born in London on October 1, 1857. His parents were William and Margaret (MacKenzie) Moore, the father a native of County Sligo, Ireland, whose parents migrated to Canada when he was a boy. They settled in the vicinity of Toronto. The mother was born near Hyde Park, in London Township, Middlesex County, of Scotch parents, who were the first of their family to seek a home in America. Duncan MacKenzie, her father, was the first clerk of the District of London.

John MacKenzie Moore was educated in the public and high schools of London, and under private tutors. He studied the profession of architecture, engineering and surveying in the offices of Robinson and Tracy. William Robinson was the City Engineer of London, and Colonel T. H. Tracy was the architect of the firm. Mr. Moore served six years with them and completed the apprenticeship. Thereafter he continued in the office of his preceptors for several years, but finally formed a co-partnership with George H. Durand under the name of Durand and Moore, which continued for several years. After that Mr. Moore carried on his business independently for a time. His next co-partnership was with Frederick Henry. They did business under the style of Moore and Henry. The partnership was dissolved after a term of years and Mr. Moore since that time has carried on business under his own name independently.

He married Louisa M. McClary, daughter of Oliver and Martha (Coombs) McClary; and their children are: 1. John McClary Moore, Director of McClary Manufacturing Company, and purchasing agent for the Company. 2. Oliver Roy Moore, architect and partner of his father in the firm of John M. Moore, and Company. 3. Elva Louise, the wife of W. H. Smyth, manager of the credit department of the McClary Manufacturing Company. Mr. Moore served as engineer and superintendent of the Waterworks of London for seventeen years. He is the architect of several important public and private buildings and factories in London and its vicinity. He was city controller for the year 1916-17. At present he is the architect in charge of the new buildings of the University of Western Ontario. He served as Captain of C Company, 7th Fusiliers for seven years, and is on the reserve list of officers of the Canadian Militia. He was chairman of the London Branch of the Soldiers' Aid Commission in 1918-19-20. He is a member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The Ontario Association of Architects, The Engineering Institute of Canada, Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, and the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association; President of the Highland Golf Club; Member of the London and Brunswick clubs; Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Free and Accepted Masons, and attends the Anglican Church. In politics he is a Conservative. His residence is at No. 478 Waterloo Street, London.

JOHN WESLEY GAGE—Closely connected with the progressive life of the Province of Ontario for a long period of years, and vitally concerned in all matters of public advance and well-being, John Wesley Gage will long be remembered and esteemed as a foremost citizen. His honesty and integrity, true to the sterling traditions of his race and name, own for him confidence, and his courteous interest and willingness to serve those whose lives touched his own, made him a well-loved friend.

John Wesley Gage was born March 22, 1848, in Bartonville, Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario. Here he received his schooling, and upon reaching manhood followed the occupation of farmer during his early years, becoming most successful, and becoming a large land holder in that section of the county, part of which is now within the limits of the city of Hamilton. His early choice of a farm at the age of nineteen was in the township of Saltfleet, where for four years he operated and cultivated an extensive tract of three hundred and fifty acres, and produced the largest crop of corn ever raised in the Province up to that time, having harvested a bumper crop, of an average yield of one hundred and ten bushels per acre on a tract covering fifty acres. Having decided to give up farming, Mr. Gage succeeded his brother, William Ira, as village postmaster, of Bartonville. This post John Wesley Gage held for many years, pursuing mercantile life contemporaneously as well. In his native place, Bartonville, he attained high rank as citizen, ever proud of his birth-place and long residence therein. But his alert interest in public matters called him outside the confines of the village. He served the township of Barton as Deputy Reeve from 1886 to 1887 and served as Reeve in 1888-89. In the latter year he was chosen warden of the county of Wentworth, filling the office to the entire satisfaction of the community. Always a staunch Conservative in political preference, he however, declined to accept any Provincial office, having declined the nomination for the Provincial Parliament.

Mr. Gage's early interest in matters agricultural never abated. He was for many years connected with the old Barton and Glandford Agricultural Society, and became president of the Barton Agricultural Society, having been several times elected to that office. He was also, for a number of years, director of the Hamilton Great Central Fair Association. Ever a lover of nature, he lived close to its beauties. His interest in horses was deep, and he was the owner of them, and of a good stock of cattle.

Mr. Gage was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of the Maccabees. He was a devout Christian, member of the Methodist Church, to which he gave of his devotion and substance.

John Wesley Gage married, January 1, 1868, Eliza Stinson, born at St. Catharines, Ontario, daughter of Coplin and Margaret (Dickson) Stinson, prominent in St. Catharines and Hamilton. The death of Mrs. Gage occurred in June, 1913, while she was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Burkholder, of Hamilton, in which place she was buried. A loving wife, she was a close partner of her husband's joys and sorrows, a devoted mother, her memory is revered and her presence longed for. Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Gage were the parents of: 1. Margaret, who married Harry F. Burkholder, of Barton Township and Hamilton,

son of William S. and Adaline (Scott) Burkholder. William S. Burkholder is one of the oldest living citizens of Hamilton, ninety-two years old of United Empire Loyalist stock, descended from a family who came from Pennsylvania, in the days when migration was an act of loyalty to the mother-land. Harry F. Burkholder is assessor and collector of Barton Township, and earnestly interested in public affairs. Mrs. Burkholder is known far and wide for her patriotic loyalty and her deep and unselfish patriotic devotion to her native Canada. This devotion is voiced in deeds of active service. She is known far beyond the bounds of Ontario, all over the wide dominion as a public spirited woman. Mrs. Burkholder is president of the Provincial Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and has been delegate often to the National Meetings held from coast to coast. She is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. 2. Jessie, who became the wife of William A. Kerr, son of the late Alexander and Mrs. Kerr, for many years prominent citizens of Hamilton. For a number of years William A. Kerr was an official at City Hall, Hamilton.

John Wesley Gage died at his Bartonville home, on February 23, 1923. Naturally domestic in his tastes, he gave to his fireside circle, the best of his fine-spirited and kindly nature, and love and devotion make real his presence, though he himself has been called to the "great beyond." His memory will live, too, in Bartonville, whose citizens owe much to his friendship, and whose growth was his pride and to whose interests he devoted his endeavours.

ARCHIBALD STUART DUNCAN, M.D.—One of London's best known physicians and surgeons is Dr. Archibald Stuart Duncan, who in the past decade has firmly established himself in this city, building up an extensive practice and doing much surgical work in Victoria Hospital, as a member of their staff of surgeons. He was born in Dutton, Ontario, on February 5, 1887, son of George and Christina (Campbell) Duncan. His father was born and educated in Renfrewshire, Scotland, but in 1865, he left the land of his birth, and came to Canada, locating in Dutton, Elgin County, Ontario. For more than forty years, he was one of the well-known educators in Elgin and Middlesex counties, being principal of school section No. 22, then on the outskirts of the city of London but now well within the city limits, from 1894 until his retirement. It was under his own father's care that Dr. Duncan received the thorough foundation of his education. Through his mother's family, Dr. Duncan traces his lineage back to Nellie Campbell, whose name stands for all that is strong and fine in womanhood to those who know her story. Left a widow with nine children in her home in Kilmartin Parish, Argyllshire, Scotland, she bravely faced the future and dared to take the course that seemed to hold the greatest promise for her

growing boys and girls. As the shores of her homeland dropped below the horizon, she must have shared the emotions of Benjamin Franklin, when he wrote: "I am going from the Old World to the New; and I fancy I feel like those who are leaving this world for the next; grief at the parting; fear of the passage; hope of the future." She was a remarkably versatile woman, capable, and of strong and upright character. Near Port Talbot, Elgin County, Ontario, she made a home, and here she reared her children. The numerous Campbells of Western Ontario are descendants of this intrepid woman.

After leaving the public school over which his father presided, Dr. Duncan studied at the Collegiate Institute, and at the University of Western Ontario, from which institution he took his M.D. degree with the Class of 1911, an honour student. Wishing to broaden his studies and acquire some valuable experience before beginning his private practice, he spent one year as a post-graduate student in the City Hospital, Jackson, Michigan and six months in New York City. Since July, 1914, Dr. Duncan has been an active factor in the life of London where he is widely known, both in professional and social circles. His father, still hale and hearty at eighty-two, and his mother make their home with him.

Dr. Duncan is a member of the London Academy of Medicine, a member of the Surgical Staff, Victoria Hospital. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209A., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. George's Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar; Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Chorazin Lodge, No. 190, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His favourite recreation is a round of golf on the links of the Highland Golf Club, to which he belongs. Dr. Duncan is a Liberal in politics and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRED LANDON, chief librarian of the University of Western Ontario, at London, was born in that city on November 5, 1880, his father being Abram L. Landon, and his mother, Hannah Helena (Smith) Landon. He was educated in the public and high schools of the city and at the age of eighteen entered business. After a short interval he spent several years on the Great Lakes and it was while thus engaged that he began his arts course in Western University, London, from which he graduated in 1906.

Immediately after finishing his university course he joined the editorial staff of the "London Free Press," and in the fall of 1907 was sent to Ottawa as representative of the "Free Press" in the Parliamentary Press Gallery. He later became city editor and subsequently assistant managing editor and continued to represent the paper at Ottawa during several sessions.

In May, 1916, Mr. Landon retired from newspaper work to become chief librarian of the London Public Library which position he held until 1923 when he was appointed to take charge of the libraries of the University of Western Ontario and was also given the rank of associate professor in the department of history. From 1917 he had been a lecturer in American history in the university and in 1919 had received the degree of Master of Arts.

Prof. Landon has written extensively in the field of history, particularly on the subject of slavery and the negro in which he is recognized as an authority as well as in the Civil War period of United States history. He has been President of the Ontario Historical Society, President of the London and Middlesex Historical Society, President of the Ontario Library Association, and is a member of the Canadian Historical Association, the American Historical Association and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

In London, Professor Landon has been a member of the Senate of the University for some years and has also taken an active interest in the organization of the alumni. He has been President of the London Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses and is a member of the Executive Board of the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of its committee on education.

He has been twice married, (first) in 1910, to Lena, eldest daughter of George Rowntree, Esq., London, (she died in 1912); in 1914 to Margaret, elder daughter of John A. Smith, of Ivan, Ontario. He has two children, a daughter, Mary Florence, born in 1916, and a son Alan Frederick, born in 1919. In religion Prof. Landon is a Methodist (United Church of Canada). One sister, Florence Ethel Landon, born in 1883, died in 1899.

WILLIAM ARTHUR EDWARDS, a well-known architect of Hamilton, Ontario, who died there in 1925, was one of the city's most public-spirited men. Not only do some of the finest structures in Hamilton stand today as a memorial to his professional achievements, but the man himself is missed by a host of friends. He took a keen interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of Hamilton and was an active member of many local organizations to which he gave much of his time and interest. Mr. Edwards was of English birth, a son of Robert and Catharine (Gilbody) Edwards. The father, Robert Edwards, was a millwright by occupation and worked for some years in Cheshire, England, but about 1850 went to Cuba, where he contracted the yellow fever and died. Mrs. Edwards married again and remained in England.

William Arthur Edwards was born at Latchford, Cheshire, England, January 3, 1848. He was just three years old when he was left an orphan by the death of his father, but he grew up under the



Fred Landon

care of a devoted mother and attended the local school until he was thirteen. He was then apprenticed for seven years with an uncle of the firm of Thomas Jones and Sons, millwrights and engineers at Warrington, England, and with them learned all the details of the business. He was, however, keenly ambitious, and in order to supplement his limited education, attended night school, where he became extremely interested in drawing and won several gold, silver and bronze medals for his art work. After completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Edwards worked as a journeyman for a period of two years. He left England in 1871, sailing from Liverpool on the steamship "Egyptian" and crossed the Atlantic to Montreal, afterwards proceeding to Dundas, Ontario. Here he found employment as a draughtsman in the foundry of John Bertram and spent some time in that position, but later launched out for himself in the profession of architect. After eleven years in Dundas, he came to Hamilton in 1882, and for the remaining forty-three years of his life made his home in that city. He opened up offices in Hamilton and in course of time became known as one of the leading architects in this section of the Province. Among the many residences which he designed might be mentioned those of the late Sir John Hendrie at James and Herkimer streets, the Briggs home and Dexter home. He also designed the Strathcona School, the old Market Hall, the Arcade Stores and Cotton Mill on Mary Street and many other public and private buildings of distinction. Added to Mr. Edwards' own keen interest in his profession was an equally keen interest in the success of the young men who studied the profession of architect under him, and in his later years he took great pride in their achievements, while they on their part, have been deeply appreciative of his friendship as well as of his professional attainments. Among the architects who were associated with him in their student days may be mentioned Henry Knowles of New York City; Edward Paterson of Hamilton; Chester Phelps of Niagara Falls, New York; Edgerton Hunter of Detroit, Michigan; Walter Scott of Hamilton, Ontario, and Percy Wynne, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Edwards was a man of progressive ideals and took a very deep interest in the city of his adoption, its people and institutions. He was a Liberal by political conviction, though he took no active part in politics. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, being a member of Murton Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix Chapter and Moore Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and he was a member of Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Hamilton and a charter member of Sovereign Lodge, No. 7, Royal Templars, and member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For many years he was a leading member of the First Methodist Church of Hamilton, later the Centenary Methodist Church; he was a

member of the official board for several terms and held several other offices. He was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic workers for the temperance cause in Hamilton. Mr. Edwards was a deeply religious man, devoted to his family and friends, and all who knew him bear witness to his sterling Christian character. In addition to his professional interests, he took a great pleasure in his farm on the Mount Albion Road, which he owned and operated for a number of years, for he was extremely fond of outdoor life and an ardent lover of nature. Mr. Edwards died at his home in Hamilton, December 8, 1925, and was buried in Hamilton Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards celebrated their golden wedding in 1922, three years before the death of Mr. Edwards.

He had married, December 25, 1872, in Dundas, Ontario, Cordelia Lyons, who was born in Dundas, a daughter of Edward and Aletha (Smith) Lyons, and a granddaughter of Harker and Mercy (Peer) Lyons. The grandfather, Harker Lyons, was a native of Virginia, who came to Canada as a United Empire Loyalist; the grandmother came from New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had seven children: 1. Catharine Alice, who died in infancy. 2. William Harry, who studied architecture with his father, and was for a short time associated with him professionally; he afterwards went to Denver, Colorado, where he is one of the city's leading architects. He married Ellen Sweet, a daughter of the late George Sweet of Hamilton, and they have one daughter, Bernice Ellen. 3. Mary Alice, died in infancy. 4. Marion Aletha, died in childhood. 5. Ellen Grafton, married William Athawes of Hamilton and they have two children, William Arthur and Margaret Elinor. 6. Mabel Cordelia, who was educated in the Hamilton schools, and was for years a teacher in Hamilton Collegiate Institute. She is now physical director in the Hamilton Technical School. 7. Edna Lyons, who lives at home with her mother and sister. All the members of the family belong to the Centenary Methodist Church.

HUBERT ASHPLANT—For more than fifty years a leading citizen of London, prominently identified with its business, religious and social life, Hubert Ashplant, deceased, was noted for his sincere and upright characteristics and was devoted to his home and business. His unflinching response to the need of his services in the church and the civic life of his community made him one of the most active and valuable citizens. In his service he did not seek civic honours, but regarded the giving of his time, experiences, and intellect as a duty which every citizen owed to his community.

Born in Devonshire, England, in the town of St. Giles, March 4, 1850, Hubert Ashplant was the son of William and Mary (Brimsmead) Ashplant. His father was a manufacturer of shoes, as was his father before him. His mother was a

sister of the well-known piano maker for Royalty at London, England. Under the direction and supervision of his father, Mr. Ashplant learned the shoe manufacturing business in a most thorough manner, and made that trade his life work. In 1871 he crossed the ocean and arrived in Canada, proceeding directly to London, Ontario, where he remained throughout his long and useful life and passed into rest and to his reward on December 20, 1921. Upon his beginning a business career in London, Mr. Ashplant entered the employ of the late John McMechan, shoe manufacturer, who was at that time conducting a shoe store as well as a shoe factory. Later he engaged as clerk with William Cresswell, shoe merchant, and managed the business during the trips of Mr. Cresswell to the South. When Mr. Cresswell died, Mr. Ashplant formed a partnership with Thomas Tanton, and for many years the business was continued under the firm name of Ashplant & Tanton. Upon the death of Mr. Tanton, William J. and Frank S. Ashplant, sons of Hubert Ashplant, were taken into the firm and the present property on the north side of Dundas Street, formerly the property of the Darch Brothers, was acquired. The business grew rapidly until today it is considered one of the largest retail shoe concerns in Canada. With a keen insight into municipal problems, Mr. Ashplant was called upon to serve on civic boards of high responsibilities. He was an Independent voter in politics, and an active worker, serving for five years, first as an Alderman and then on the Board of Control. His generous nature, and unostentatious giving, his high sense of fidelity to the sacred trusts he held, endeared him far beyond the confines of London, and extended throughout Western Ontario. His great success in business illustrated the value he placed upon honesty and fair dealing and the policy to prove himself worthy of confidence by adopting Christian principles in the management of all business affairs. As a member of the Dundas Centre Church, Methodist denomination, he was one of its senior trustees for many years, and was also a class leader and Sunday School teacher. He was depended upon as a cheerful supporter of all church and denominational funds, and as a sympathetic counsellor and friend, and when he died, at the age of seventy-one years, a former pastor, who read the last services before he was placed in the beautiful Mausoleum in Woodland Cemetery, spoke of his religion being of such a character that those who knew him believed in its sincerity and in the lifelong integrity of his Christian manhood.

Hubert Ashplant married, on New Year's Eve, 1874, Anna Jane Darch, daughter of the late James Ford and Sarah (Chick) Darch. Six children, three sons and three daughters, were born to them, all of whom are living: 1. William J., who is successor in his father's business. 2. Cora

Alberta, wife of H. E. Thompson, of Montreal. 3. Frank S., associated with his brother, William J., in the shoe business. 4. Percy R., Orthodontist, residing in Newburgh, New York, U.S.A. 5. Lula, widow of John D. Grant, of London. Mrs. Grant lives with her mother and has three children: James, Mary Louise, and Donald Ashplant Grant. 6. Mary B., wife of Frank Blachford, of Toronto.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Hubert Ashplant has moved from her King Street home to her present home in Regent Street. She is a descendant of an old Devonshire family, pioneers of London, Ontario. The founder of the family was John Darch, born in Devon, England, October 29, 1795. His parents died in his youth, and through the assistance of friends he learned the trade of saddle and harness making. In 1817, he married Jane Ford, and a family of thirteen children were born to them. In the spring of 1843 he emigrated with his family of eleven children to Canada and entered business under the name and firm of Darch & Sons, Saddle and Harness Makers. John Darch died at the great age of ninety-three, leaving five generations, consisting of eight children, thirty-seven grandchildren, ninety-three great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. His son, James Ford Darch, born in Devonshire, England, became the father of Mrs. Anna Jane (Darch) Ashplant. He emigrated to Canada fifty years before his death and lived his life in London. He was a large property owner, and devoted himself to the saddle and harness business. His wife, Sarah (Chick) Darch, mother of Mrs. Ashplant, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1831, and came to Canada in 1848. Eight children were born to them, three of whom are now living: 1. Anna Jane, widow of Hubert Ashplant. 2. Albert J., deceased. 3. Ada, wife of the Rev. S. J. Allen, residing in Toronto. 4. Frederick, deceased. 5. Selina, deceased. 6. William J., deceased. 7. Sarah Chick, deceased. 8. Emily, deceased.

JOHN GILBERT GIBSON—A native of Scotland, but a resident of the Province of Ontario since his early childhood, Mr. Gibson belonged to that large group of men of Scotch extraction who made such valuable contributions to the development and prosperity of the Province. Typifying throughout his long, active and busy life at all times and under all circumstances the best qualities of Scotch character, he had become one of the most widely known and most highly respected citizens of Hamilton, in which city he had lived for almost half a century. Entering the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway as a young man, he continued in the service of this railroad for fifty-one years, most of which time he spent as a conductor. Throughout this long period of service he established for himself an enviable record for courtesy, efficiency and carefulness, and he became one of the most popular employees of this

important railway system. He was very active in the affairs of the Order of Railway Conductors and in Masonic circles, but next to his work and his home life it was his church, the Presbyterian, which received the major share of his leisure time. For many years he was a most active and helpful worker in the several congregations of which he was a member from time to time, and for many years he was also an elder and clerk of the roll, as well as one of the clerks of the session.

John Gilbert Gibson was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, August 19, 1851, a son of Alexander and Janet (Ritchie) Gibson. His father was a native of Oban, a seaport town of Scotland, in Argyllshire, while his mother was a native of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. The family left their native Scotland in 1856 and came to Canada, locating at Brantford, Province of Ontario, where Mr. Gibson's parents continued to reside to the time of their deaths. They, like their children, were consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of seven children: 1. John Gilbert, of whom further. 2. David R., who is an official in the customs service at Hamilton. 3. Alexander, for many years connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad and a resident of Sacramento, California. 4. William, a prominent hardware dealer of Sacramento, California. 5. Andrew, a resident of Brantford, Province of Ontario. 6. Robert, now deceased, for many years connected with the Grand Trunk Railway at Brantford. 7. Annie, who makes her home with her husband and children at New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America.

Mr. Gibson was only five years old when he crossed the Atlantic Ocean with his parents and came to Ontario, which became his home from then on. He was educated in the public schools of Brantford and grew to manhood there. In his youth he became a clerk in a grocery store, in which work he continued until 1872. In that year he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, beginning his work with this railway system, May 2, 1872, a connection which was destined to endure until his retirement from active service in 1923. His first position was as station baggage man at Seaford, from which he went later to Brantford, where he remained until he came to Hamilton in 1880. At that time he was made a brakeman on the run from Hamilton to Barrie and later on the North Bay run, where he acted as baggage master on the train. Soon afterwards he was appointed freight conductor and before long passenger conductor, in which latter office he continued until his retirement. During the many years of his service as conductor he had the Hamilton-Port Dover run and during the summer seasons conducted the beach trains, while in later years he was in charge of the Hamilton-St. Thomas run. His work brought him into contact with large numbers of people of all classes

throughout the Province, with all of whom he enjoyed the greatest popularity. After fifty-one years of faithful service he was retired on a pension in 1923 and for the next few years enjoyed a well-earned life of rest and retirement in his home in Hamilton.

In politics Mr. Gibson was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party and its principles, and, though he never took an active part in public life, he always acted the part of a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors; St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hiram Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar; and Veterans' Association of 1866, of which latter he was a Past President. His membership in the last-named organization was the result of his active military service during the Fenian Raid in 1866, at the outbreak of which he was a bugler in the Dufferin Rifles. He immediately volunteered for active service and was sent to Ridgeway with his corps, where he was stationed until the end of the upheaval. When he was only fifteen years old he became a member of the "Auld Kirk", at Brantford, and from that time on to the end of his life he remained a faithful member and an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. After locating in Hamilton, he united with St. John's Presbyterian Church, but in 1883 transferred his allegiance to Knox Church, of which he remained a member, until this congregation voted not to join the Union. At that time he severed his connection with Knox Church and united with the Central United Church, formerly known as the Emerald Street Methodist Church. He was ordained an elder, May 26, 1889, and, in January, 1903, was appointed as one of the clerks of session, which position he filled faithfully until May, 1925. When he joined the Central United Church he was prevailed upon to accept the office of elder and roll clerk, in which he continued until his death.

Mr. Gibson married, on New Year's Day, 1872, Elizabeth Wilson Muir, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, but for many years a resident of Paris, Province of Ontario, where her parents, Hugh and Margaret (Brody) Muir, both natives of Scotland, had settled on coming to Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1922, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. Mrs. Gibson, like her husband, always has been a staunch Presbyterian, and still is a member of Central United Church. For many years she has been active in church work and shared to an unusual degree, not only the tastes and interests of her late husband, but also the popularity and respect which he enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were the parents of six children: 1. Rev. Alexander R., a minister of the Presbyterian Church and in recent years assistant minister of Knox Church, Toronto, in charge of the Young People's Work and the Sunday School. He

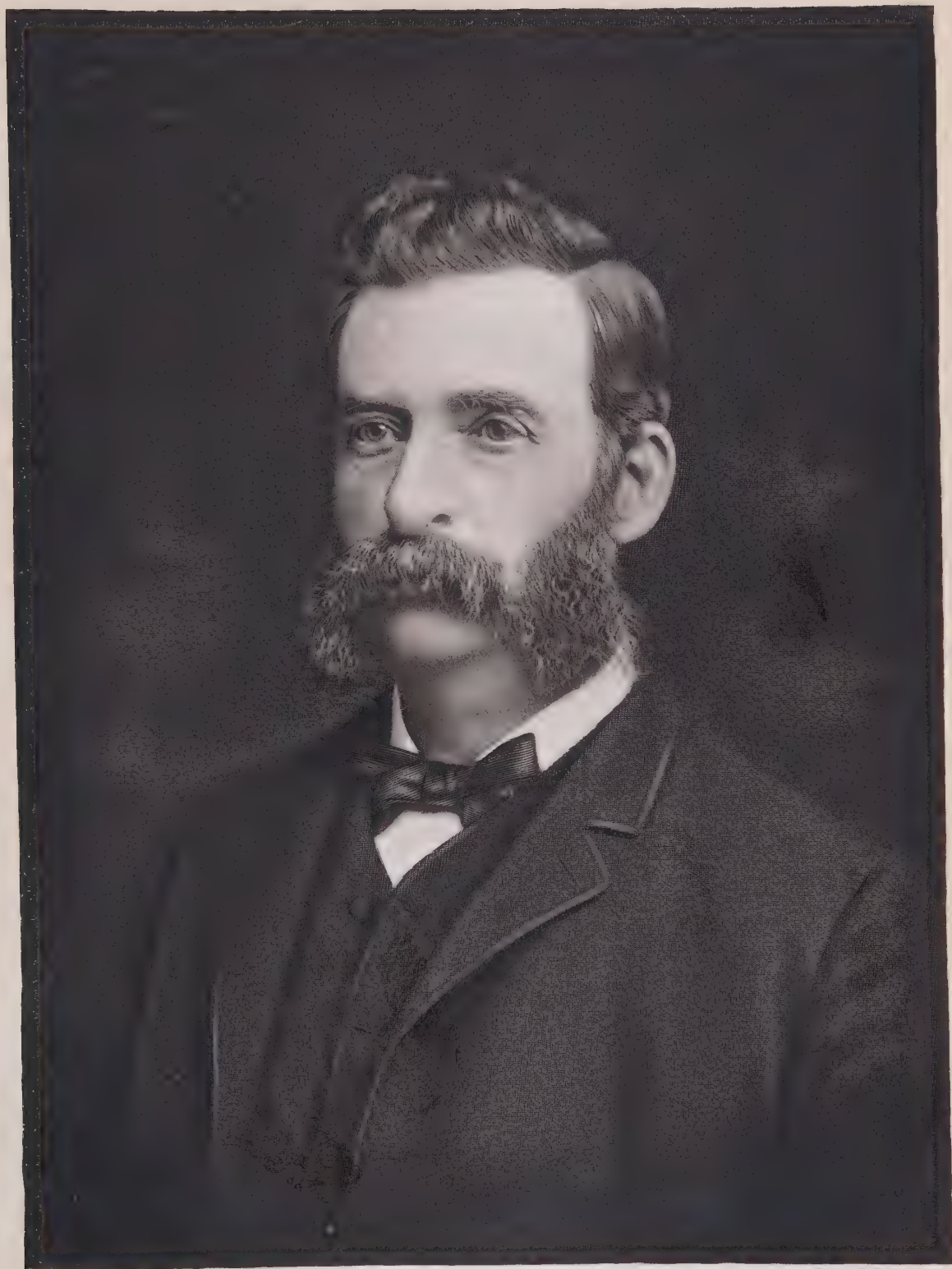
married (first) Frances Anne Watson, who died without issue, and (second) Agnes Inglis, by whom he has one son, Macpherson. 2. David R., for many years engaged in railroad work to the time of his death in 1925; he married Nellie Bailey. 3. James Muir, who died in young manhood. 4. John Gilbert, Jr., who is also engaged in railroad work, being yard master at Windsor, Province of Ontario, and married to Lily Schuyler, by whom he is the father of two children, Frederick and Marion. 5. Albert Edward, engaged in the tailoring business in Detroit, Michigan, United States of America, a veteran of the World War during which he served overseas as a private with the 86th Canadian Machine Gun Battalion; married to Grace Seamons, and father of two children, Hilda Alexandra and Dora Jean, the latter married to Cameron Carey, of Hamilton. 6. Lillie May, wife of George Freeman, who is engaged in the cartage business at Hamilton, and mother of six children: Ruth Elizabeth, who makes her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Gibson; Helen Victoria Grace; John Gilbert Gibson, who died in childhood; Lois Jean; Gordon Gibson; and Beatrice Louise.

Mr. Gibson died at his home, No. 411 King Street, East, Hamilton, April 27, 1926, at the age of seventy-five years, after a short illness. He was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. The funeral services, which were very largely attended, were conducted at his home by Rev. E. A. Henry, D.D., of Deer Park United Church, Toronto, formerly a minister of Knox Church, Hamilton, and by Rev. C. S. Applegath, B.A., of Central United Church, Hamilton. On the day of his funeral the lantern which Mr. Gibson had carried for thirty-five years as a conductor stood at the head of his casket. Dr. Henry, who had been very intimately associated for many years with Mr. Gibson during his pastorate at Knox Church, read the Scripture from Mr. Gibson's Bible in which latter he had left the outline of an address on "Bearing One Another's Burdens", a sentiment which was typical of Mr. Gibson's nature and philosophy of life. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen also conducted a service in memory of their late associate, this service taking place the night before his burial. The pallbearers, who carried Mr. Gibson to his last resting place, were old railway associates, and a guard of honour from the Veterans of 1866 followed his body to the grave, where, after short religious services conducted by the two ministers, the Masonic Order conducted the last rites.

In speaking at the funeral services, Rev. C. S. Applegath said of Mr. Gibson's life and of his many fine qualities: "He was a true conductor, always concerned with the safety of those in his care; not only the safety of the bodies of his passengers, but of their souls. Many a man had been led to serve Christ because of the manly interest which Mr. Gibson had shown in the lives of young men."

JOSIAH BLACKBURN—A Canadian journalist of great power and sagacity, an active participant in the building of the city of London, Ontario, Josiah Blackburn, one of the most foremost newspaper men in the Dominion, lived a long, constructive and fruitful life, devoted to the service of his community. Genial and kind hearted, gifted intellectually and an advocate of clean living and clean politics, he was surrounded by friends and employees who admired and loved him. A devoted husband and father, a broad reader, a lover of nature, and an amateur actor in the home theatricals, his domestic life was unusually happy, entertaining and blessed.

Born in London, England, in 1823, Josiah Blackburn was the son of the Rev. John and Sarah (Smith) Blackburn. On his paternal side, he came of North Country folk, the Blackburns of Lancaster and of Yorkshire having sprung from one stock. His forebears were "church" people, the famous old pirate, a legendary ancestor, Blackburn of York, having repented of his sins, took orders and later became a prelate. His love for the violin brought to him the name of the "Fiddling Bishop of York", and it was in this character that his sculpture has a place among the York Minster niches. The Rev. John Blackburn, upon personal conviction, joined the Independent Church, and served that body with intellectual and oratorical brilliance during his thirty-five years' pastorate of Claremont Chapel at Islington, London. At his father's home, Josiah Blackburn met men of distinction in all walks of life, such as Sir Benjamin West, the distinguished American painter, then President of the Royal Academy; the English poet laureate, Robert Southey; Sir Henry Layard, the archeologist, excavator of Nineveh, and his full length portrait by the Royal Academician, Ewing, is still preserved in the Central Congregationalist Hall, London. His brother was Samuel Blackburn, a portrait painter of note. His father's mother was descended from the Juxon family of Suffolk, whose most distinguished member is the famous Bishop Juxon (1582-1663), Bishop of London and Lord High Treasurer of England under Charles I, and Archbishop of Canterbury under Charles II. It was this Bishop Juxon who received the disturbing request of the unfortunate Stuart monarch that he stand with him upon the scaffold. Upon that occasion, just prior to his execution, Charles gave a ring to Bishop Juxon upon which was engraved the single word, "Memento". This ring is now in the British Museum. The Rev. John Blackburn, being the second son of Mary Juxon, daughter of the Juxon House, has taken this motto upon the Blackburn Crest. On his mother's side, Josiah Blackburn is the grandson of Robert Smith, the squire of Beslyns, a manor in Essex, England. Thus born in the days of George IV, Josiah Blackburn lived in the reigns of three British sovereigns and saw the great changes during a long life. Flint fire was supplanted by lucifer matches, sperm oil, by



Forrest Blackburn

coal oil, and coal oil was replaced by the earliest electric-lighted inventions. He came to Canada in 1850, having received his education in the City of London School at the famous Mill Hill School, also in Paris and in Continental travelling. He crossed in a wooden sailing vessel which took three weeks for the passage. He lived to see the application of steam power to steel ships, and was three years old when the first tiny railway was built in England. He never travelled in England in any other conveyance than by coach or horseback, but being exceedingly fond of walking, enjoyed long miles through beautiful England, and in later years encouraged and fostered the love of this form of exercise in his children. Upon his arrival in Canada, Mr. Blackburn associated himself in the newspaper business, and became one of the oldest and ablest journalists in the Dominion. His first newspaper contact was with the "Paris Star," remaining with that paper until the year 1852. Then he purchased interest in the "London Free Press" and assumed control of it in 1853. From a little bankrupt sheet he built it into a highly respectable and respected metropolitan newspaper, one of the most influential and successful papers in Western Ontario. From the beginning of his management, the paper grew into a well-balanced, well-informed, valuable medium, maintaining a high standard of journalism. It is today considered one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the Province. He gave his personal guidance and ability to the work; and his steady brain, executive ability and personality carried the "Free Press" through financial, political and business troubles and discouragements with equanimity and consistent good humour. Settling in London in its early scattered condition, he has been a builder, in the greatest sense, in its progress and expansion. He opened his career with the "Free Press" in a small one-storied brick building on Talbot Street, with only the meagre mechanical equipment of pioneer days. He obtained the paper from Judge Daniel, who held a mortgage on it. The census of 1852 showed a population of 952,000 in Upper Canada, and 890,000 in Lower Canada; London was a small center for a great and growing agricultural community, and not yet begun to assume an industrial character. The circulation of the "Free Press" was limited to 1,000 or 1,500, the weekly edition going into the outlying country districts. The Great Western Railway had been completed from Suspension Bridge to London, and a year later had been extended to Windsor. In 1855-56 the city had built a line to Port Stanley. London was at that time an Imperial Military center, which was withdrawn a few years later, leaving the community smaller than ever. But his rare business ability, his editorial gift, and loyal employees carried the paper through its early years of struggle, and Mr. Blackburn's newspaper became one of influence and power. Politically, he was Liberal in the truest sense of that word. The

Conservative party under Sir John A. Macdonald got its name because that party was foremost in the policy which should conserve Canada as a part of the British Empire, as against the annexationists of Lord Elgin's and a later day. Mr. Blackburn worked for Confederation along with the other "Fathers" of that movement, and associated himself in the work with Sir John because he saw in him a liberal, disinterested, generous-minded, a mind particularly chivalrous toward the French Roman Catholics in Canada, against whom the late George Brown, of the "Toronto Globe," was at that time waging his illiberal, though, to Mr. Blackburn, an honestly enough conceived campaign. Josiah Blackburn could not be called conservative in the sense of the laws of the Medes and Persians, *laudator temporis acti*; he never stayed "put" when there was something better to be gained by going forward. He was naturally the center of many a political battle; especially famous was the episode of the "Double Shuffle" in 1859 when a difference, above referred to, arose among Mr. Blackburn's political friends, growing out of the attitude of the "Globe" with respect to an attack made in its columns on the motives of the judges in the decisions they gave in that case. Mr. Blackburn took a course that was hotly denounced, but shortly afterward he adduced reasons why the Reformers should look to the late Sir John Sandfield Macdonald as their leader, and in 1862 that highly honoured gentleman was called to office at Quebec, and Mr. Blackburn was asked by his Government to conduct the "Mercury" in the interests of the Ministry, to which he agreed, availing himself of the valued services of George Sheppard. After the fall of the Sandfield Macdonald Administration in 1864, a coalition of parties took place, on the basis of the confederation of the B.N.A. Provinces and the Hon. George Brown found himself in the same Cabinet with his ancient opponents, Sir John Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier. Mr. Blackburn remained attached to that party, and declined to follow Mr. Brown into opposition when he retired from the ranks of the Coalition Government. The "Free Press" became a warm supporter of Sir John's Provincial administration when formed. In 1872, he was requested to aid in the establishment of the "Toronto Mail" devoting fifteen months in this work. In 1881, he was appointed one of the chief officers in the taking of the census. In 1884, he was named on a commission to proceed to Washington, D.C., to investigate methods of public printing adopted there. Mr. Blackburn, though educated a Congregationalist, returned to the communion of the Church of England. The late Dean Innes, former rector of the St. Paul's Cathedral, and a former fellow student when they both attended the famous Mill Hill School in the Old England, called his friend "an honest doubter," yet those who remember his ponderings over the "Twelve Books" of Marcus Aurelius Antonius; the

"Discourses" of Epictetus; the "Thoughts" of Seneca; Arnold's "Light of Asis" and Renan's "Vie de Jesu," feel and know how deeply a worship continually flooded his soul, and a member of his devoted family reminds that Mr. Blackburn may have learned the grace to know the truth in respect to any who were his detractors or his open enemies, that "The best revenge is not to be like them." He died November 11, 1890, at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Josiah Blackburn married, in 1852, Emma J. Delamore, a daughter of an English gentleman, who had taken up land in the Don Valley. Eight children were born to them, six girls and two boys; of the latter, Walter Josiah, deceased, was a former President of the Free Press Printing and Publishing Company, and Arthur Stephen, President of the "London Free Press."

MAJOR THOMAS CONOLLY COWAN, M.D.—

Among the well-known and honoured surgeons of London, the name of Major Thomas Conolly Cowan stands preëminently to the front. Deeply interested in his chosen profession, he gave to it untiring zeal, endeavouring ever to keep closely allied to scientific advance and progressive method, and applying his wide and deep knowledge ever for the benefit of the humanity to whose service those of his profession are pledged to give of their best. This service Dr. Cowan assuredly, unstintingly bestowed.

His father, Richard Cowan, likewise a physician, was a native of England, was in the Indian service, came to Canada and settled in Elgin County, where he practised his profession. He married Alice Harris. To Richard and Alice (Harris) Cowan, two children were born: Thomas Conolly, of whom further; and Alice, who married Rev. Canon J. W. P. Smith, of the Huron diocese, both deceased.

Thomas Conolly Cowan, son of Richard and Alice (Harris) Cowan, was born in Iona, Elgin County, Ontario, November 12, 1859. He attended the public schools of Middlesex, and for a short period became a school teacher. Following this he entered Trinity College, from which he was graduated in 1885, and then further pursued his professional studies at Toronto University, from which he was graduated with his M.D. degree in 1886. In the year 1887 he began active practice in Sombra, Lambton County, Ontario. Dr. Cowan continued in this place until 1905, when, feeling that his usefulness in the medical world would be increased by further and more intensive study, he sailed for England, and took a post-graduate course at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at London, England, specializing in the study of diseases of the throat and lungs. He remained in England, thus occupied, until 1907, and followed this period of wider preparation by a tour of Continental Europe, visiting the larger hospitals of Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

Thus most adequately equipped to carry forward his professional work, Dr. Cowan returned to Canada, located in the city of London, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. J. M. Piper, of South London. Here he continued in practice until the time of his death, building up an extensive and successful practice and creating for himself a reputation as a first grade physician and surgeon, and evoking the confidence of the many who sought his advice and entrusted to his skill.

Major Thomas Conolly Cowan, M.D., was known not only for his outstanding medical and surgical record, but for his upright citizenship, and his patriotic devotion to his country. He was most active in military affairs and served for three years as commanding officer of the 15th Field Ambulance Unit of London, during the World War, giving whole-hearted devotion to his country's cause. He retained his rank as major to the time of his death. Major Cowan was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was Conservative in political affiliation, and both he and Mrs. Cowan were members of the Anglican Church.

Major Thomas Conolly Cowan married in 1913, Carlotta Warren, of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. She is the daughter of the late James McLean Warren, a prominent barrister of Chatham.

Major Cowan died at his home May 5, 1918. His death brought grief to many, deep bereavement to the close circle of his family and friends, and a most decided loss to those who had sought his professional services. These, indeed, were many, seeking aid with that deep and abiding confidence in his judgment that only a firmly founded knowledge and time consecration can bring forth, and these assuredly were the life contributions of the man whom many esteemed.

ADAM THORNTON McMAHEN, a founder of the well-known wholesale dry goods house of McMahan & Granger, was one of the outstanding business men and merchants of London. Mr. McMahan was a native of Ontario, and his entire life was passed within the borders of this province. His father, William McMahan, came with his parents from County Armagh, Ireland, and were among the early pioneers who settled in London Township and became land owners there, clearing and cultivating the land which, by their care and hard labour, was converted into fertile fields. He married Barbara Everett, of Chatham, Kent County, member of a United Empire Loyalist family, and the family which grew up around them consisted of five sons and one daughter: John, Adam Thornton, of whom further; Matthew, Samuel, David, and Mary, who became the wife of Isaac Brown, of Kent County.

Adam Thornton McMahan, the second son, was born in the old homestead on December 1, 1849. He made use of all the educational advantages then offered by the local schools, and to such good

purpose did he study that he became a teacher, but after a trial of the duties of a school master for two years he gave it up, and coming to London, he engaged as a clerk with the dry goods firm of J. B. Lang & Company, making then his first contact with the business in which he was later to make so conspicuous a success. After four years, he severed his connection with this firm, to move to Brussels and connect himself with a private bank. His career in banking continued until 1886, being busy the later years in Port Elgin. At that time he moved to London, having been appointed adjuster for the Ontario Investment and Loan Company, which had met with financial difficulties. In two years he succeeded in straightening out the tangle, and in 1888 he formed the partnership which continued until his death, and the strong and prosperous wholesale house, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Canada, was established. To the development of this business Mr. McMahan devoted himself whole-heartedly, and together with his partner put the concern on a rock foundation. They erected the five-story building on York Street, where the business is still conducted, and by their energy and enterprise brought themselves prominently before the retail dry goods merchants of the province. Their methods were so fair and their dealings so honourable that their trade steadily increased and their name became one of the best known in the wholesale trade of the Dominion.

Mr. McMahan gave his unreserved loyalty to the city of his adoption, and though he refused to accept nomination for any public office, he served London in many useful and practical ways. He was intelligent and progressive, the kind of a public-spirited citizen that helps his city move forward to larger life and increased prosperity. He served as a director of the Canadian Loan and Savings Company, which later changed its title to the Huron and Erie Loan Society, with which he was connected until his death. He was also a director of the Canadian Trust Company. In politics he was a staunch Conservative, and ardently supported its principles. He consistently supported the policies of Sir John A. Macdonald. He served the Conservative Association as president in 1907-1908, and was also a past president of the Conservative Club, both of London. For some years he was a member of the Court of Revision and on several occasions acted as its chairman. In January, 1910, he was elected a water commissioner, and when the board was organized, he was made its chairman, continuing in that position as long as he lived. On many occasions he was requested to accept the Conservative nomination for both the Federal and Provincial Parliaments, but steadfastly refused. He was also much interested in the Board of Trade, serving at one time as its president and working on many of its important committees. He was prominently identified with the Irish Benevolent Society, and was a faithful

and devoted member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. A great lover of nature and flowers, he spent many delightful hours in his garden as a pastime. Though a self-made man, obliged because of all that the term implies to devote long hours of his days to the business which made such heavy claims upon him, he was nevertheless devoted to his home, his wife and family.

In 1877, Adam Thornton McMahan married Agnes Hyman Taylor, daughter of Archibald and Margaret (McAlpine) Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. McMahan became the parents of four children: 1. Maude, who took her Bachelor of Arts degree at Toronto University; married the Rev. Beverly Ketchen, pastor of the McNab Street Presbyterian Church of Hamilton. 2. Eva Everett, a graduate of Macdonald Hall, Guelph; wife of Samuel Sproat; residing in Los Angeles, California. 3. Thornton Archibald, now deceased, who was his father's successor in the business. 4. Margaret May, an under-graduate of Western University, who died in young womanhood.

On September 5, 1910, Mr. McMahan passed away at his home on Colborne Street and was buried in Woodland Cemetery. Mrs. McMahan, who survives him, spends her summers in this home in London, and in winter she goes to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Beverly Ketchen, at Hamilton, where she may also enjoy the presence of her three grandchildren, Agnes May, Thornton Beverly, and Dorothy Eva Ketchen.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. ANDERSON—The scion of an old Ontario family, Lieutenant William J. Anderson proved his loyalty to the Empire by "doing his bit" in the Great War, and since his return has made a place for himself in the industrial and commercial life of his native Province. With vision and confidence, and courage to act upon his convictions, Mr. Anderson started the manufacture of rubber goods and specialties in a small way, and has built the business to very satisfactory proportions in spite of what have been considered unfavourable commercial conditions. The secret of it all is unflagging industry, carefully considered decisions, tact and fair methods of dealing.

The family was established in Ontario in the second quarter of the nineteenth century by William J. Anderson's great-grandfather, who settled in Cornwall and cleared a farm from the primeval forest and brought it to a condition of fine fertility. On this farm Donald Anderson was born and reared and followed in the footsteps of his ancestors as a tiller of the soil.

His son, James D. Anderson, father of William J., was born on the homestead in Cornwall in 1851. His education was received in the local schools and when he was old enough, believing that he had a talent for commercial life he entered the employ of the Ames-Holden Company and represented them on the road for some years. Having

gained experience in trade and a knowledge of how to deal with the public, he decided to venture into business on his own account and accordingly formed a partnership with R. C. Struthers. They engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in London under the name of Struthers, Anderson and Company. That was in the late eighties. In 1906, he retired, living but six short months to enjoy a well earned leisure, for his death occurred in that same year. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. James D. Anderson married Elizabeth McRae, a native of Glencoe, and they had three children: 1. Lillian C., who married J. S. Ashplant, of London. 2. Florence, who is unmarried. 3. William J. of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were members of the First Presbyterian Church.

William J. Anderson, son of James D. and Elizabeth (McRae) Anderson was born in London, May 20, 1889. His education was received in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of London and the School of Applied Science of the University of Toronto. He then went to Jamestown, New York, and entered the employ of George Allen, a publisher of trade journals and books. After about five years he resigned that position and went to Chicago and went into business for himself along somewhat similar lines and also sold an advertising service and mail order directories. He was there from 1911 to 1915. It being evident that the Great War that had broken out the previous year was going to prove a long and serious struggle, Mr. Anderson returned to London in 1915 and enlisted in the 135th Battalion. He received an appointment as Lieutenant and was transferred to the 211th Battalion. Later he was attached to the 9th Canadian Railway Troops and engaged in construction work. He was wounded at the Ypres Salient, Passchendaele, and received his discharge in May, 1919. Lieutenant Anderson spent the following year in an effort to recuperate his health, and in December, 1920, established his present business, which he incorporated the following year under the name of W. J. Anderson Manufacturing and Rubber Company, Ltd. Starting alone and in a small way, he has developed a business that gives employment to about thirty-five people and his catalogue lists some two hundred items in rubber specialties.

Mr. Anderson is a member of Temple Lodge No. 597, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and attends and supports the First Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN JAMES MORGAN—When Benjamin James Morgan was brought by his parents from the little Pennsylvania town of Harbor Creek to live in Hamilton, Ontario, it was not the big, busy, beautiful city of today. But bound up within its geographical limits and within the hearts and brains of its citizenry were all the potential possibilities of its splendid future, and this year and a half old infant was to have one man's full share in the making of that bright future. He now sleeps within the sacred walls

of Hamilton's "God's Acre," cut off in the full power of his manhood, but the work which he had well begun has been taken up and carried on by others. Especially in the field of education, his forward look, his progressive ideals and ideas had a strong influence on the Board, of which he was long a member, and plans which he set on foot were completed after his voice was silent because of their intrinsic merit.

Mr. Morgan was born on September 16, 1845, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Bird) Morgan, and brother of William and Robert R. Morgan, all of whom later formed the firm so well known in Hamilton of Morgan Brothers. Richard Morgan left his home in Wales in young manhood, and came to America to seek his fortune. He settled first in Harbor Creek, Pennsylvania, and there married Elizabeth Bird. In 1846, he took his wife and little family and journeyed northward into the Dominion of Canada, locating in Hamilton. He became a grocer of that city and continued in that business all his life. As his boys grew up, they attended the Hamilton schools, and helped their father in his store for some years, but finally combined to form the company which erected the pioneer flour mills of that region, beginning their work in 1868. The venture became an established success, and later they added the manufacture of whips to their mills. They had enjoyed twenty years of industrial prosperity, when on March 8, 1888, at forty-three years of age, Benjamin James Morgan was called from his busy life to that life which is free from the limitations of the finite world.

Though the summons came to him so early, Mr. Morgan had already impressed himself on the life of the community. He had always taken a very vital interest in public affairs and was regarded as one of Hamilton's outstanding men. His chief interest centered in the educational life of the city and for thirteen years he was a member of the Board of Education, serving on many of the most important committees, often as chairman. He was first elected to the Board in 1875, and in 1878 was made chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board. In 1883, he was elected chairman of the internal management committee, and in 1885 was made chairman of the Board. His two years in this position were a period of able and successful administration. In 1887, he was placed at the head of the building committee and had been reelected to this office but two months before his untimely death. To his work on this Board, Mr. Morgan devoted himself with whole-hearted zeal. Progressive in his attitude toward all phases of life, and of a broad and open mind, he took his place among the leaders in all matters that pertained to the city's care of the education of its future citizens, and the plans for buildings and equipment that had been begun under his direction were carried to completion. He was a Liberal and always gave devoted support to the principles of that party.

Mr. Morgan was widely connected with the fraternal organizations of Hamilton, especially the various bodies of the Masonic Order. His membership was with Strict Observance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hiram Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Knights Templar; the Grand Lodge, of which he was a Past Assistant Secretary; the Hamilton Sovereign Chapter Rose Croix; and Moore Sovereign Consistory, in which he held the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He was also affiliated with Hamilton Lodge, No. 49, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and with Regina Council, No. 757, Royal Arcanum. He was also a member of St. Thomas' Anglican Church, to which the surviving members of his family still belong.

In 1870, Benjamin James Morgan married Hannah E. Smith, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Land) Smith, and granddaughter of Robert and Hannah (Horning) Land, among the first settlers of Hamilton. Mrs. Morgan, with her youngest daughter, still resides in the beautiful home established many years ago by her husband. With its spacious grounds and its famous rose garden, it is one of the most beautiful residences of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan became the parents of seven children, four of whom survive: 1. Louise, deceased, who was the wife of James E. Zimmerman, a druggist of Hamilton. 2. Benjamin James, Jr., of Toronto. 3. Emma E., wife of Thomas Cook, of Hamilton. 4. Harry Richard, who died in young manhood. 5. Bessie, wife of George Petrie, of Burlington, Ontario. 6. Herbert, who died in childhood. 7. Isabelle, now at home with her mother.

FRANK E. BRECKENRIDGE—Vision, energy, and business acumen marked the business progress of Frank E. Breckenridge, head of the sales department of the International Harvester Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, and a generous and kindly spirit inspired his civic and social relationships.

Mr. Breckenridge was born at Edwardsville, New York, on the shores of the Black Lake, October 6, 1863, son of Charles and Mary (Sayer) Breckenridge. The father, a substantial and progressive farmer, was a native of New York State and was of the same family as the famous Breckenridges of Kentucky. He was a pioneer farm-machinery agent in his section of New York and taught his son all he knew about implements. The son grew up on the home farm, attending the local schools. His whole business career was devoted to the distribution of agricultural machinery, and he began in 1885, as the employee of H. R. Thurber, general agent for the McCormick Harvester Machine Company, at Rochester. For several years Mr. Breckenridge traveled throughout Northern New York in the interests of Mr. Thurber. In 1893 he established an agency for the company

for whom he had been selling in Ogdensburg, New York, appointing local agents in Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Quebec and parts of Ontario. Through his aggressive energy he built up a successful business, in which he continued until 1904, when several harvester companies merged to form the International Harvester Company of America. Mr. Breckenridge became the general agent of the new company at Ottawa, filling the position for four years. In 1908 he went to Hamilton as branch sales manager of the International Harvester Company, a position he filled until his death. His interest in his work was keen, his knowledge comprehensive, for he was a great reader, and very able in training salesmen, since he had a natural aptitude for salesmanship. He bent all his energies to further the use of tractors and gasoline engines on the farm, and was a familiar figure at the Tractor Demonstrations at Guelph, Whitby, and Toronto for several years. He was well and favourably known among the farmers of a wide strip of territory.

During his residence in Ogdensburg, Mr. Breckenridge was a Democrat in political views and served as alderman there from 1899 to 1904 when he resigned in order to take up his residence in Ottawa. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, and of Acacia Lodge, No. 705, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ogdensburg. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterians.

Frank E. Breckenridge married, September 23, 1885, Luella E. Evans, of Hammond, New York, daughter of J. Duane and Lana (Walrath) Evans. The former, active and alert mentally and physically at the age of ninety-one, makes his home with his daughter, having retired from his former business of farming. He was, formerly, a teacher, and is still an excellent penman. The mother, who was a devout Christian and loving wife and mother, died at Hammond, at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Breckenridge survives her husband, and makes a happy and pleasant home for her father and daughter in Hamilton, as well as takes an active part in the work of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church and in charitable agencies. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge: 1. Byron Evans, born at Ogdensburg, New York, April 3, 1893; educated in Ottawa, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took the engineering course and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science; enlisted in the Motor Transport Corps of the United States Army during the World War and was assigned to duty in Washington, D.C.; now living at Potsdam, New York, occupied as a wholesale dealer in gas and oil for automobiles; married Marjorie Douglas, and they have a daughter, Barbara Hope Breckenridge, and a son, John Byron Breckenridge. 2. Hope, born in Ogdensburg; educated in Hamilton and at Whitby; completed, also, the music course given at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, with a degree of A. T. C. M., and

recognized as an accomplished pianist and instructor in music.

The qualities of good salesmanship belonged preëminently to Mr. Breckenridge, and brought to him deserved success many years before his death, which occurred at his home in Hamilton, January 18, 1919, in his fifty-sixth year, after having served with the one company for a period of thirty-four years. His diplomacy, coupled with his good judgment and poise, made his relations easy and pleasant with all he met, and helped him to maintain friendly attitudes between the business associates he brought together. Jovial and peaceful, he had a host of friends. The psychology of salesmanship was one of his hobbies, and he was admirable as a trainer of salesmen. Progressive and enlightened, he did much in his long career in agricultural machinery to bring conveniences to the farm.

JOHN E. HETT, M.B.—Although, as his degree would indicate, John E. Hett is a physician and surgeon, he has never been content to settle down to a humdrum, money-making practice, but with a high vision of his calling, has joined the select company of those who are ever seeking new ways to help the helpless, to give courage to the despondent, and an even chance in life to those born under the handicap of adverse environment and heredity. He has fairly won his right to that title of honour, "A Friend of Man."

His is an interesting life story. His parents, John B. and Eva (Heller) Hett were both born in Hessen, Germany. The Heller family came to Canada when their daughter was eight years of age and settled in Berlin, Ontario. Three years later, the Hett family also turned their back on the homeland to make their home in the Dominion. This was in 1845, when their son, John B., was sixteen years of age. Their steps, too, were turned to Berlin. Mr. Hett, father of John E. Hett, became one of the well-known contractors and builders of the city. On May 2, 1870, John E. Hett was born on the same spot where his present home now stands. His brother, Albert N. Hett, Optometrist, and also born on the same location, and has his office and residence in the same place. His parents lived to a good old age, his mother passing away in 1910, at seventy-six years. His father survived her but one year, being eight-two at the time of his death. Obtaining his preparatory education in the public and high schools of Berlin, Dr. Hett entered the Medical College of the University of Toronto at seventeen years of age, graduating with the degree M.B. on his twenty-first birthday. That same year found him a practicing physician in his native city, where he now has a record of thirty-four years of devoted service.

It is not possible to enumerate all that Dr. Hett has done within the limits of this biographical sketch, but only to note his most outstanding achievements. The practice of medicine to Dr. Hett

means not only the curing of physical ills, but in equal or greater measure the care of the mental and moral well-being of humanity, neglect of which is responsible for so much of the misery and suffering in the world. Dr. Hett has kept abreast of all that others have discovered in medicine and surgery, but, being possessed of a pioneer's spirit, he has also blazed his own trail through new fields. So closely are the duties of a physician allied to the State, the Church, and education in the mind of Dr. Hett, that it is difficult to classify his services under these different heads. He is an original thinker, and as such has a high standing among the medical men of America. In an article read at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York at New York City, March 24, 1920, by Dr. Phaler of Philadelphia, occur these lines:

"The first case of uterine fibroid, treated by the X-Rays and recorded in America was treated by Dr. J. E. Hett of Ontario, Canada, published in the *Journal of Advanced Therapeutics*, September, 1904." Since then many thousands of cases have been so treated all over the world.

Another of the notable things to Dr. Hett's credit is a monograph on "Nationalization of the Medical Profession," a treatise in which he enumerates some of the short-comings and evils in his own profession, pictures new fields as yet almost untouched by the medical profession, champions reforms, and sketches a plan for the realization of his dream,—the nationalization of the medical profession. His intense advocacy of some method by which the rich may help the poor through the medium of the State is not based on theory. In his student days at Toronto, he often found his pockets empty of their last nickel, and his medical course was a number of times interrupted by the need to work for a time on buildings as a carpenter in order to finance himself. Hence his warm sympathy with the labour movement is that of one who knows whereof he speaks. His claim for this reform is that "if the medical profession is nationalized completely, sickness and suffering will be reduced fifty per cent. and thousands of lives will be saved, whilst at the same time the highest type of citizens will be developed." His arguments are sustained by much original thinking, and marked by an altruism that follows closely our Perfect Example.

He is a linguist speaking besides English—French, German and Italian, and is eloquent on the platform. In 1899 he published a book on the sex question entitled "The Sexual organs, their use and abuse," which is a perfect guide to young men and women. His articles to various medical journals have been numerous. In May, 1926, he gave to the medical profession and the world a pamphlet entitled "The Aetiology of Suicide." In this article Dr. Hett gives the real cause of suicide. He declares it is all wrong to lay suicides at the door of mental conditions, arising from shock,



H. G. Lashley

loss of money, worry and other mental stress. These he claims are only secondary or contributory. The real causes are certain physical pathological degenerations gradually brought about by certain life habits—over ninety per cent. of cases are preventable. His researches have been going on quietly for many years and Dr. Hett claims about twenty-five years hence all medical and scientific bodies will recognize that his discoveries are correct and that it is the first real light ever thrown upon this subject since the history of the world is known.

Dr. Hett is engaged in a number of other research works, and these he hopes to publish when completed.

Dr. Hett has preached but he has also practised the precepts laid down for others. In the midst of the never-finished duties of a busy practitioner, he has made time to fill the following offices; for thirteen years he was a member of the Public School Board; for four years he was a member of the Town Council, the last two years being also mayor of the city. His mayoralty covered the years, 1915-1916, the period when the name of the city was changed from Berlin to Kitchener, war years when his duties were most strenuous. For over twenty-five years he served the Kitchener and Waterloo Medical Society as their secretary, besides being member of the Ontario Medical Society and Canadian Medical Society.

HENRY GEORGE LACKNER, M.D., C.M.—A leading citizen, municipal officer, and prominent physician, the late Henry George Lackner, M.D., C.M., was probably one of the best and most widely known of the residents of Kitchener. Reaching into the inner heart of each home through his professional practice, and being closely associated with the activities of his county through his political office as Sheriff of Waterloo County, he held the high esteem and affection of hundreds of families and countless patients throughout Western Ontario. Establishing himself in Kitchener as a young physician, Dr. Lackner had served two generations with tireless energy, keen insight, and understanding. He was builder in his work in behalf of his community, as well as builder in his practice in the interest of good health.

Born in Hawksville, County of Waterloo, December 25, 1851, he was the son of William and Juliana (Diefenbacher) Lackner. His father was born in Baden, Germany, and was brought to this country in the year 1839 when a young child. He grew to manhood, in those pioneer days, among the settlers of Wellesley Township, where his parents were farmers; and eventually he became a land owner and married to one of the young native women of Canada, Miss Diefenbacher. They enjoyed the respect and esteem of their neighbours, and, in later life, moved to Kitchener, which was at that time known under the name of Berlin.

They were members of the Lutheran Church, and lived the remainder of their life in the town. He became one of the Councillors of the Town, and founder of the Waterloo Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of which he was President for a number of years. His father, an original settler of the Waterloo County, was William Lackner.

Dr. Henry George Lackner attended the local school until he had reached the age of fourteen, when he obtained a scholarship at the matriculation examination at the old Berlin grammar school. After attending the institution for two years, he entered the teaching profession, in which he remained for several years. He then began the study of medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine, from which he graduated in the year 1876. Passing the honorary examinations, he continued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduating in medicine at the Toronto University, he obtained the degree of M.D., C.M., with honours, winning the Starr gold medal, and the first silver medal, being the only Doctor of Medicine in Ontario to win both medals upon graduation. He established himself at Kitchener, and became an outstanding citizen during the half-century of his life spent in service to his neighbours and his community. He purchased the old bank building on the corner of Duke and Queens streets and remodelled it into a fine residence, with office and surgery facilities; and in it made his home for forty-eight years. In 1881 he was appointed house physician to the House of Refuge, which office he held at the time of his death, December 6, 1926, and for many years he was Medical Officer of Health of Kitchener.

Dr. Lackner took a leading part in the political affairs of his community, and maintained the strength of his own convictions. He was a strong Conservative and a staunch supporter of its principles. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of Kitchener, and served six terms as Magistrate of the town. He also served as a member of the Town Council, and was the only Conservative ever elected to the House of Parliament from this county up to that time, serving longer as a representative of North Waterloo than any other representative. In 1912 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Waterloo County, and remained continuously in that office the rest of his years. He was a sincere, public-spirited citizen, progressive and enterprising, deeply interested in many of the constructive organizations of Kitchener, including directorship in the News Record Company, in which he was associated from the time of its organization. He was a member of the Waterloo County Medical Society, and of the Ontario Medical Association. Of the fraternal orders, he belonged to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Canadian Order of Foresters. For these and many other organizations, he served in the capacity of physician for many years. He worshipped at the St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

Dr. Henry George Lackner married, in Berlin, now Kitchener, in 1880, Helen A. Mackie, born in Bridgeport, a daughter of John Allister and Mary (Burke) Mackie. Her father was a prominent business man of that town, and for forty years its Chief Magistrate. He emigrated to Canada from his home in Scotland and first settled in Hamilton, from which place he moved to Berlin. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Lackner: 1. Mary E., who married George Mumford, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; they have one child, John Peter. 2. Dr. Harry M., a biography of whom follows. Since the death of Dr. Lackner, Mrs. Lackner has left the home which for forty-six years was the centre of their happy family life and is living in Aherns Street West, at No. 12.

HARRY MACKIE LACKNER, M.D.—Inheritor of a father's aptitude for Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Harry M. Lackner is a surgeon and is noted as a consulting member of the fraternity, his opinion eagerly sought. He was born in Kitchener on December 10, 1883, the son of Dr. Henry G. Lackner (see preceding biography).

Harry M. Lackner was graduated from the Kitchener High School in 1903. After that he entered the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine and received his degree with the class of 1907. The following June he went to Europe and passed a year in Berlin and Vienna, doing special work in surgery. Returning to the Province of Ontario, he passed one year doing interne work in the Toronto General Hospital. He began to practice in Kitchener in 1909. He is a member of the examining board of the Ontario Medical Council in Surgery. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the Kitchener and Waterloo Hospital, and active in all of them.

Dr. Lackner married (first) Margaret Nelson, of Toronto, in 1909. Their only son, Henry Allister, is attending the Kitchener Collegiate Institute. Mrs. Lackner died June 14, 1915. Dr. Lackner married (second) Mathilda Thompson McRae, of Kincardine, Ontario.

Dr. Lackner is a member of Twin City Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, Toronto. He is a member of the Craftsmen's Club, and the Grand River Country Club. He is an adherent of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM MARSHALL—A native of Scotland, but a resident of Hamilton, Wentworth County, from 1856 to the time of his death, in 1910, the late Mr. Marshall for many years was one of the most prominent and most widely known business men of the city of his adoption. Engaged at first for a number of years in the wholesale grocery business, he later became interested in the manufacture of vinegar and in the distilling business,

and from 1888 on was general manager and vice-president of the Royal Distillery of Hamilton. He was also interested in a number of other corporations and served as an executive officer of them, contributing largely to the growth and prosperity of these various enterprises. In spite of the heavy demands which his extensive business interests continuously made upon his time and energy, he found it possible to give much attention to matters not connected with business. Throughout his life he was very fond of art and music, and he himself was an artist of no mean ability. He also possessed a great love of nature and of all clean outdoor sports. Though not personally active in public affairs, he was always interested in the public welfare, and any movement promising to advance the growth and prosperity of Hamilton could always count upon him as a friend and supporter. In the religious life of the community, too, he played an effective and helpful part, and his home life was ideal and brought out his many fine qualities at their best.

William Marshall was born at Jedburgh, County Roxburgh, Scotland, July 21, 1836, and was educated in the schools of his native region and also at Edinburgh. He then went to work in the grocery business in which he continued until 1856, when, at the age of twenty, he came to Canada and there joined his parents who had preceded him by some years. The family then located in Hamilton, where Mr. Marshall entered the employ of Harvey, Stuart & Company, a wholesale grocery house. After several years with this firm he became connected for some period with Simpson & Stuart and then with the business conducted at Woodstock by the Hon. James Sutherland. Eventually, he established himself in a business of his own as a manufacturer of vinegar, forming, in association with Benjamin Charleton, the Hamilton Vinegar Works Company. This enterprise met with marked success from its inception, and, though Mr. Marshall's firm was, after a number of years, merged with the Wilson, Lytle, Badgerow Company, of Toronto, he retained his interest in the business established by him. In 1888 he was one of the organizers in Hamilton of the Royal Distillery, of which he was made general manager and vice-president, in which positions he continued until his death. He was also a director of the Permanent Ink Company, of the Ben Hur Company, and of the Hamilton Importing Company, of which latter two enterprises he was president. He was a member of the Thistle Curling Club and at one time its president, and he was also a member of the Canadian Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a supporter of the Liberal party, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he participated, serving for some years as a Sabbath School teacher.

Mr. Marshall married (first) Jennie Goodfellow, who died comparatively young, leaving two chil-

dren: 1. Margaret Olivia, married to Charles Wolfkill, a resident of Montreal, and another of two children, Marshall and Coulson. 2. William R., of whom further. He married (second) Julia Isabel Mallory, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and a daughter of Eli Hoyt and Hannah Stoddard (Clark) Mallory, of Danbury, but later of Hamilton, where Mr. Mallory was for many years manager of the Canadian Hat Works and where both he and his wife lived to the time of their deaths. Mr. Marshall's second marriage was blessed with seven children: 1. Beatrice, married to Homan Myles, of Hamilton, and mother of three children, Beatrice Aileen, Patricia and Thomas. 2. Gladys Lynette, married to Berton C. Anseley, of Toronto, and mother of one son, Alfred. 3. Waldemar Sidney, of whom further. 4. Florence, who died in childhood. 5. Violet Constance Beryl, married to Professor Harold Bristol Dwight of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and mother of four children, Julia Constance, Barbara Bristol, Margot, and Edith Louise. 6. Phyllis D., who resides at home with her mother. 7. Sylvia Hermione, married to John Gordon Malcolm, of Montreal. Mrs. Marshall and her children are likewise affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, and since her husband's death, Mrs. Marshall has continued to make her home in the attractive residence at No. 258 Bay Street, South, Hamilton, into which the family moved about 1900.

Mr. Marshall died at his home in Hamilton, August 9, 1914, and was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his friends a genial and faithful associate, those who shared his business interests an able and upright executive, and his city and country a patriotic, useful and public-spirited citizen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM R. MARSHALL, eldest son and second child of William and Jennie (Goodfellow) Marshall, (see preceding biography), was born in Hamilton in 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton and at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and after leaving college became associated in business with his father. This association continued until the outbreak of the Boer War, when he enlisted in the First Canadian Contingent, with which he went to South Africa and with which he took part in some of the heaviest fighting of this conflict, being mentioned several times for conspicuous bravery. At the end of the War he returned to Canada and for some time continued to serve with the regular army, being stationed at St. John, Province of New Brunswick. He was identified for many years with the 13th Royal Regiment of Hamilton, and it was chiefly the result of his untiring efforts that many of the young and sports-loving men of Hamilton joined the ranks of this organization. In 1902 he removed to Toronto and

there was appointed Provincial Inspector of public school cadets of Ontario, which responsible position he filled with great efficiency and enthusiasm until 1914. Some years prior to the outbreak of the World War he took a team of cadets to England to take part in the cadet shooting competition and at that time had the honour of being personally received by the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts. During the World War he went overseas with the 48th Highlanders of Toronto with the rank of major and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Currie. He was gassed at St. Julien, and he and two other officers were the only ones to escape with their lives. For his gallantry at this occasion he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and he was also mentioned for bravery at various other times. Somewhat later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having previously held the temporary rank of brigadier-general. He was killed in action May 19, 1916, and was buried in France. When he laid down his life on the field of battle in the cause of his country, Hamilton lost one of its bravest, most popular and most useful sons. His life always typified the finest qualities of manhood, and in the days of peace his courage and his love of action found expression in his devotion and success in athletics. He was one of the best known football, baseball and cricket players, and took part in many important matches in Canada, the United States, Europe and South Africa. He was also known for his expert horsemanship, for his skill in swimming and for the general high sportsmanship which he displayed at all occasions. His genial nature endeared him to all who knew him, and to his very large number of friends and acquaintances he was always known as "Billy" Marshall. He married, in 1908, Elizabeth Dunlop, daughter of James Dunlop, who survived him at the time of his heroic death.

LIEUTENANT WALDEMAR SIDNEY MARSHALL, younger son and third child of William and Julia Isabel (Mallory) Marshall, was born in Hamilton in 1887. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton and then entered the employ of one of the enterprises in which his father was interested. Like his older half-brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Marshall, he was identified for many years with the 13th Royal Regiment of Hamilton. After some years he went to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, as manager of the western branch of the Hamilton Importing Company, of which his father was president. This responsible position he filled with great ability and energy. He was always interested in sports, and was a clean living gentleman, and a sincere member of the Presbyterian Church. Upon the outbreak of the World War, he promptly joined the colours and went overseas with the 3rd Canadian Pioneers, with the rank of lieutenant. He took part in some of the heaviest fighting in France

during the early part of the war, and was wounded in action, October 3, 1916, so severely, that he died the following day. Like his older half-brother, he lies buried in France, the second sacrifice on the altar of patriotism and freedom made by the family of the late William Marshall. Though his promising life was prematurely cut short by the ravages of war, Lieutenant Marshall had already displayed qualities and abilities which, had he been permitted to work out his destiny in times of peace, would have assured him a brilliant career and success in whatever he might have undertaken.

ROBERT RUSSELL GAGE—A recent issue of the Hamilton "Herald" contained the following announcement: "At a special and private meeting of the Hamilton Parks Board last night, a letter from Miss Eugenie H. Gage, of No. 1072 Main street east, offering to give \$20,000 for the erection of a fountain in Gage Park as a memorial to her father, was read." This notice marks another generous and public spirited act in the long history of an honoured family name and recalls to mind the career of one of Hamilton's ablest barristers and most highly esteemed citizens of the past generation. Robert Russell Gage was born in 1840, son of John and Hannah (Cline) Gage, of Bartonville, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. He was educated in Hamilton and began his chosen profession of law in this city. For a time he was associated with J. F. Monck, who later became Judge of Wentworth County. On the conclusion of this partnership, 1884, he associated himself with Judge Jelfs. This association continued up to the appointment of Judge Jelfs as Police Magistrate. He then entered into partnership with C. E. Burkholder. Retiring from active practice in 1893, he passed quietly the closing years of his life in the home he had built on Main street east, known as "The Retreat." This home was adjacent to his beautiful farm of eighty acres which he named "Jubilee Farm," in honour of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. This is the large and beautiful tract of land now known as Gage Park, justly famed for its natural charms, and in which the city of Hamilton rightly takes great pride. It is fitting the park should bear the Gage name, for Mr. Gage, besides being a man of high character and marked professional success, was one who bore most conscientiously the responsibilities of citizenship and devoted himself whole heartedly to the general welfare of the community.

Throughout his life, he was a staunch Liberal, supporting actively the principles of the party and its leaders. For a number of years he was secretary of the Reform Association. He was especially interested in the cause of education, taking a leading part in the erection of the old Trolley Street School, when that section of the city was in the Township of Barton. He served as a member of the City Council for a period of years. It

was during this period that he acted on the reception committee for the long-to-be-remembered visit of Princess Louise. Mr. Gage held membership in the Masonic fraternity.

Robert Russell Gage married Hannah Gage, daughter of James and Ellen (Bates) Gage, of Bartonville, Ontario, and granddaughter of James and Mary (Davis) Gage, a name associated with Stoney Creek Battlefield. Born of an historic family. Mrs. Gage was in the true sense of the term, a gentlewoman, refined and cultured, devoted to her home, interested in all good works. She was an active member of the Methodist Church, in her earlier years a teacher in the Sunday School. To Mr. and Mrs. Gage was born one daughter, Eugenie H., who now resides at the old homestead, "The Retreat." Having given to her father and mother, during their lifetimes, the joy and comfort of a loving daughter, she now perpetuates the spirit and influence of their lives in her own noble character and generous deeds, of which the Memorial Fountain for the pleasure and beautification of the city of Hamilton is a concrete expression. The fountain is verily a work of art. The basin and ornamental parts are of carved stone. Running from the basin is a channel where the water pours down through a canal, two hundred and twenty-nine feet in length. In the canal are seven levels, each level creating an artificial waterfall. On each side are concrete walks leading up by a flight of steps to a richly designed stone balustrade. Thanks to Miss Gage and her revered father and mother, Hamilton may now possess one of the most beautiful parks in Ontario.

Mr. Gage died on March 26, 1918. Mrs. Gage passed away on December 1, 1925. They rest side by side in the family plot in Hamilton Cemetery.

RALPH LEEMING GUNN—With the passing of Ralph Leeming Gunn on October 3, 1918, Hamilton lost one of her most useful and prominent citizens, and Masonry, of Ontario, a valued leader. For over a half-century the family has been numbered among the residents of that city, and their contribution to its life has not been small.

Daniel Charles Gunn, his father, was born in England, but came to Canada as a boy with his parents, and first settled in Montreal, then pushed on to Hamilton, where he was first engaged in the wharfinger business, and later established a foundry and constructed the first locomotive used in Canada, made for the old Great Western Railway. He was twice married. He married (first) Mary Barnum, and to this union were born six children, of whom two died in childhood, the others being: 1. Anne, wife of the Rev. T. J. M. W. Blackman, a clergyman of the Church of England, both now deceased. 2. Alfred, deceased. 3. James O. B., deceased. 4. Ralph Leeming, the subject of this biographical sketch. By his second wife, Miss Grant, he had two sons: William and John, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Ralph Leeming Gunn was born in Hamilton on December 26, 1846, and having acquired his education in the schools of that city, he took a position, while still in his 'teens, with the Great Western Railway. As an accountant in the auditing department, he remained in their employ for several years, resigning to enter into a partnership with Mr. J. J. Mason in the assignee and accounting business. With a considerable degree of success he carried on this work until 1878, making for himself a solid reputation in his line of work. So well was he qualified for its duties, that the appointment of clerk in the Ninth Division Court of Wentworth County was tendered to him, and he accepted it, dissolving the partnership with Mr. Mason and having his offices in Hamilton. For thirty years he filled this position of trust and responsibility to the great satisfaction of the court and the people.

When a young man, Mr. Gunn had joined the Strict Observance Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and from that time to the end of his life he was one of the most ardent and faithful members of that Order in the Province, as well as one of the most prominent and active. He passed through all the chairs of the Strict Observance Lodge. As he advanced through the degrees of Masonry, he became active in the affairs of the Grand Lodge and held a number of important offices, including that of District Deputy Grand Master and member of the Board of Grand Purposes. When the late Hugh Murray died in 1907, Mr. Gunn became his successor as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, and for eleven years he faithfully performed all the duties incumbent upon him, passing away in office. He was also a member of Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory, Knights Templar, and all bodies of the Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second Degree.

Politically, Mr. Gunn supported the Liberal party, and he and his entire family belonged to the Church of the Ascension (Anglican), with which his wife's family were also prominently identified. Mr. Gunn was a devoted churchman, and actively interested in the work which it carried on.

In spite of all these outside activities, Mr. Gunn was a man of domestic tastes and much devoted to his home and his family. He was also a nature lover, and found strength and rest in the beauties of the world about him. He held membership in the Thistle Club and the Hamilton Club. He more than rounded out the prescribed threescore years and ten, passing away in his Charlton Avenue home, and was laid to rest according to the rites of the Order which was so dear to him and to which he had given years of loyal and loving service, with all Masonic honours.

In 1869, Ralph Leeming Gunn married Edith Mackelcan, of Hamilton, daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Mackelcan, (see following

biography). Mrs. Gunn, who was also a lifelong member of the Church of the Ascension, was a woman of beautiful Christian character, abundant in good works, a mother whose life will ever be an inspiration to her children. She was one of the original members of the Duffield Flower Mission, and for many years was vice-president of the Home for Aged Women. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn reared a family of six children, the youngest, Jean, dying in childhood. The five who still survive are: 1. Charles Mackelcan, who resides in San Francisco. 2. Anne Edith, widow of F. G. Bowers, now residing in the Gunn home on Charlton Avenue. 3. Ralph George, also a resident of California. 4. Frances, wife of F. R. Steele, residing in Princeton, British Columbia. 5. Kate, who resides at home. Miss Gunn, who was educated in the Hamilton schools and at the Collegiate Institute, has been identified for some years with the educational life of her native city as a teacher. The first school which she opened and conducted for several years was the Malvern House School. Later she became associated with the Misses Murphy in conducting the Alexandra School. Like her mother, she is very active in charitable work and holds her church membership with the Church of the Ascension.

JOHN MACKELCAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., one of Hamilton's most useful and distinguished citizens and a leading physician, was a native of Great Britain, having been born at Fort George, Island of Guernsey, on September 22, 1804, son of Colonel, later General, Mackelcan, who was at the time of his birth in command of the Royal Engineers and governor of the Fort. Dr. Mackelcan was educated for the medical profession at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, under Abernethy, Lawrence, Latham, and other eminent professors of the day, receiving his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1827. He began practice in the west end of London, and during the invasion of cholera in the winter of 1831-1832, was appointed extra surgeon of the parish of Marylebone, having a district of about twenty thousand inhabitants assigned to his care. When a recurrence of the plague broke out in the winter of 1833-1834, the same appointment was given him. It was because the health of his wife and children demanded a change of climate that he finally left his native land and crossed to Canada, settling first at Guelph, then in Simcoe, where, during his residence, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the 85th Regiment during the frontier disturbances in 1838-1839. After the murder of Dr. Hume, he rode on horseback from Simcoe to Sandwich to assume Dr. Hume's duties as surgeon of the forces stationed there. Dr. Mackelcan came to Hamilton in 1846, and was actively engaged in practice there until he withdrew from active life in 1881, and spent the last years of his life in retirement. During his active years in Hamilton there was a break of five years, when

broken health forced him to leave his profession for a period and seek recuperation in a change of surroundings and labour. He took his family to Ancaster and for five years he lived a farmer's life. But his arduous life had broken under the strain of the unusually drastic demands which he had put upon it, both during the four epidemic periods, in military service, and answering the demands of a very heavy private practice. When he again returned to his home in Hamilton, it was to the quiet life of a retired physician. He remained active in both mind and body up to the time of his death, passing away on April 15, 1886, at the age of eighty-two.

In the midst of his professional duties, Dr. Mackelcan somehow found the time to render to his city most valuable services in ways entirely apart from his specific work. He was keenly interested in the civic life of his city, and assumed, at the request of his fellow-citizens, several offices, which he filled with conspicuous ability. He was an alderman in 1861-1862, serving during the latter year as chairman of the finance committee. To the duties of this position he devoted a great deal of time and study, placing the city's finances upon a satisfactory basis. He found the interest upon the debentures in arrears and no available funds to meet it. He took an active and a leading part in the rearrangement of the city debt, with the result that both taxpayers and debenture holders were satisfied.

As may be readily imagined from the results of his work herein set down. Dr. Mackelcan was a man of superior intellectual, as well as administrative, powers. He possessed high scholastic attainment and combined with it brilliant conversational ability and a retentive memory. His well-stored mind and his unusual ability to interest others in whatever was of interest to him, made of him a charming guest or host, for whether the subject turned upon science, history, or politics, his opinions and statements were of value. His acquaintance with the facts of Great Britain's military history for a century back was remarkably intimate and accurate. In still another field, Dr. Mackelcan was a leading figure—in the Anglican Church, of which he was a devout and devoted member. In 1851, when the Church of the Ascension was built, he, together with Richard Judson and Hugh C. Baker, were very actively interested in its erection. He was frequently chosen as delegate to the diocesan synod.

Dr. Mackelcan married Elizabeth Lloyd, a member of the Church of the Ascension, who survived him nine years. She now lies beside him in Hamilton Cemetery. Dr. and Mrs. Mackelcan became the parents of twelve children, of whom eight grew to maturity: 1. John, who died in Hamilton. 2. George Lloyd, a physician of Hamilton, now deceased. 3. Frank L., who died in Hamilton in August, 1906. 4. Jane Neville, who resides with Miss Kate Gunn in her home on Charlton Avenue.

5. Louise, now deceased. 6. Charlotte, wife of Arthur Patriarche, residing in Michigan. 7. Edith, wife of Ralph Leeming Gunn, (see preceding biography), now deceased. 8. Henry J., a lawyer of East Orange, New Jersey.

H. LESLIE STAEBLER—The name of Staebler has long been prominent in the city now bearing the name of Kitchener, in Waterloo County. It has stood and still stands for enlightened, progressive citizenship, loyalty to the public welfare, square dealing in business relations. H. Leslie Staebler was born in Kitchener, September 17, 1875, son of Jacob Merner and Angeline (Zeigler) Staebler.

The family was established in Canada by Jacob Staebler, a native of Württemberg, Germany. He located in East Zorra Township, county of Oxford, where he was one of the pioneer farmers at a time when the Indians were yet often to be seen in the neighbourhood. He cleared his land and developed a fertile farm. His wife was a sister of Senator Merner, which family was of Swiss origin.

J. M. Staebler, as he was always known, son of Jacob Staebler, was born in 1846 on his father's farm in Oxford County. Until he was out of his 'teens his life was like that of other farmers' sons. He attended a country school in the winter seasons and at other times helped to cultivate the home acres. Although his educational opportunities were rather limited, he was endowed with a mind of fine quality and possessed an insatiable appetite for learning. He was a great collector of books, and until the day of his death he was a voracious reader, keeping himself well abreast of the developments of his times in all departments of knowledge. He was a keen observer, a clear and accurate thinker, and was able at all times to express himself in a diction that was at once forceful and graceful. He was thus, in the truest sense, a well educated man; but he could never rid himself of the sense of loss in not having been able to pursue the more formal courses of study at a college or university. As a young man he located in Berlin (now Kitchener), and for a time was employed in various manufacturing and mercantile lines of work. For a year or so he was a salesman for several stock propositions, also in the wholesale button trade. In the early '90's he established the general insurance business now carried on by his son. This venture was successful from the beginning, and he won for himself a prominent position among the important business men of the town. Another writer has said of him: "He was termed a self-made man and his intelligence and business capacity soon attracted public attention. In the year 1880 he was elected a member of the Town Council, which was followed by the honour of the reeveship. Both of these offices he filled creditably, which was made evident by his election to the mayoralty in 1891 by a hand-

some majority." While he was in the council he took an active part in the establishment of the sewer farm. He was the originator of one of the finest assets which the city possesses—Victoria Park, the beauty spot of Kitchener. The following quotation is from a "Souvenir of Victoria Park" published in 1901:

"Only a few years ago nothing but a low, swampy piece of land could be seen in place of the beautiful grounds that now meet the visitor's eyes. One could not have imagined that such a lovely park could be developed out of the once swampy marsh. Only a well trained artistic eye could see the hidden beauties in that lonely waste.

"One of the prominent citizens of Berlin, Mr. J. M. Staebler, for some years saw in this piece of land a most lovely park, and for several years before the town purchased the land, he made known his ideas to several citizens of the town without any apparent results. But in spite of the opposition and criticism Mr. Staebler's plans met with, they gained a foothold in the minds of some of the citizens, and in the year 1894 the town authorities ventured to publicly announce the possibilities of the town having one of the most lovely pleasure resorts in the Province, with a beautiful lake for rowing.

"The ground was finally purchased and the first Park Board elected, with Mr. J. M. Staebler as President. Mr. Staebler then laid his plans before the Board more fully and the work of excavating the lake and levelling and filling up the grounds was begun at once. A most beautiful lake of about five acres was excavated with an island called 'Roos Island' in the centre of it, connected with the main park by a fine iron ridge. Every year some improvements have been made until now it presents to the visitor one of the loveliest spots in this Province for rest and recreation . . . The park contains about thirty-five acres of land.

"Mr. J. M. Staebler deserves credit for the time and pains he spent in planning and managing the work of development."

He had a great deal to do with designing the landscape, landscape gardening being one of his hobbies. When the project first came before the public, it was claimed by opponents that it was extravagant; but the increase in the value of the surrounding property more than offset the cost of making the Park. Mr. Staebler was a great lover of the beautiful in nature and acquired a wide knowledge of floriculture.

His interests were wide and varied, and he was ever ready to give of his abilities, time and means in the furtherance of any movement that promised to enhance the common good. As a member of the Board of Trade, and at one time its chairman, he had a great deal to do with the early upbuilding of the city, especially at the time when the bringing of new industries to the city was a prime necessity. Kitchener was the first city in Canada where welfare work was inaugurated, and Mr.

Staebler did a great deal to arouse interest in this endeavour to improve the environment and increase the comfort of workers in manufacturing plants. He was a member of the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital Board and kindred bodies. He was a member of Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Kitchener, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies, being a member of the Consistory at Hamilton. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Lancaster Club.

J. M. Staebler married Angeline Ziegler, daughter of Enoch Ziegler. From this union four children were born, of whom two grew to maturity: H. Leslie, of whom further, and Eldon, now a resident of Gananoque, Canada. Mr. Staebler was a man of great force and energy, with a will to carry through to accomplishment whatever he undertook to do. Frank and open, with strong social instincts, he was a welcome guest at all gatherings, and was held in highest esteem by all who knew him. He died in May, 1906. In his religious views he was a Liberal, placing more emphasis on right living than on dogmas and creeds. In early life, about the time of his marriage, he was identified with the Methodist Church, but for some years before his death his membership was in the Anglican Church. His wife was a fine vocalist, and for years sang in the choir of the last named church.

H. Leslie Staebler was educated in the Berlin public and high schools, and at the University of Toronto. He began his business career in a bank in Kitchener, where he was employed from 1895 to 1897. For the next three years he was employed as a teacher in the public schools of his native city, and following that went west to the Crow's Nest Pass. He resided at Fernie, British Columbia. Having surveyed the possibilities of engaging in business, he decided soon after his arrival that there was an opening for a teacher of music, and having received a sound training in both vocal and instrumental music, he employed his talent and skill in that way. Mr. Staebler was the first professional musician to organize a class in that region. He was successful from the beginning, and in addition to giving instruction in music, he served as organist and choir leader of the Presbyterian Church at Fernie. Finally, he entered the employ of Mason and Risch, piano manufacturers, and travelled on the road for them for about six months. This employment was cut short by the sudden illness of his father, necessitating his hasty return to Kitchener to look after the business. That was in 1906. After assuming charge of his father's affairs, Mr. Staebler dropped all his other interests and concentrated his time, attention and energies upon the insurance business. This he has greatly broadened. He now writes all kinds of insurance, including life, being the present representative of The Standard Life Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

In politics, Mr. Staebler is independent, and has found his chief interest along these lines in the educational affairs of the city. He served for seven years as a member of the school board, and for two years of that time was its chairman. He was instrumental in placing instruction in music in the schools on a new and sound foundation. He was enabled to do this the more readily because at the time he was both President of the Music Club and Chairman of the school board, the former organization having been the prime mover under his direction as president, making possible this forward step; this also resulted in the formation of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philharmonic Choir, which is under the direction of the supervisor of music in schools, thereby forming a complete community musical scheme—something unique in the musical history of Canadian cities. By an arrangement with Waterloo it became possible to employ a high-class instructor to direct the work in the schools of both cities, and thus both cities secured a grade of instruction that neither city could have had were each to attempt independently to carry on instruction in this special study. While he was a member of the school board several fine public school buildings were completed, and he took an active interest in this work. The Suddaby School is especially worthy of note, as it marked a new step in the design and construction of school buildings in this section. A community hall was incorporated in the plans, and this hall has been greatly appreciated and very freely used by the people in the section of the city where it is located.

In 1900, Mr. Staebler was an ardent follower of football, and in that year was a member of the Ranger football team which won the championship of Canada that year. He is fond of all outdoor sports. Mr. Staebler's social and fraternal affiliations include Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of Phoenix Lodge; the Lancaster Club; the Kiwanis Club, and the Kitchener-Waterloo Music Club.

H. Leslie Staebler married Lettie Evans, August 29, 1905, daughter of Frederick Evans, born in England, settled in Guelph, and Emma (Parker) Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Staebler have three children: Dorothy Elizabeth, Frederick Keith, and Norton Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Staebler are members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Kitchener, which Mr. Staebler serves as organist.

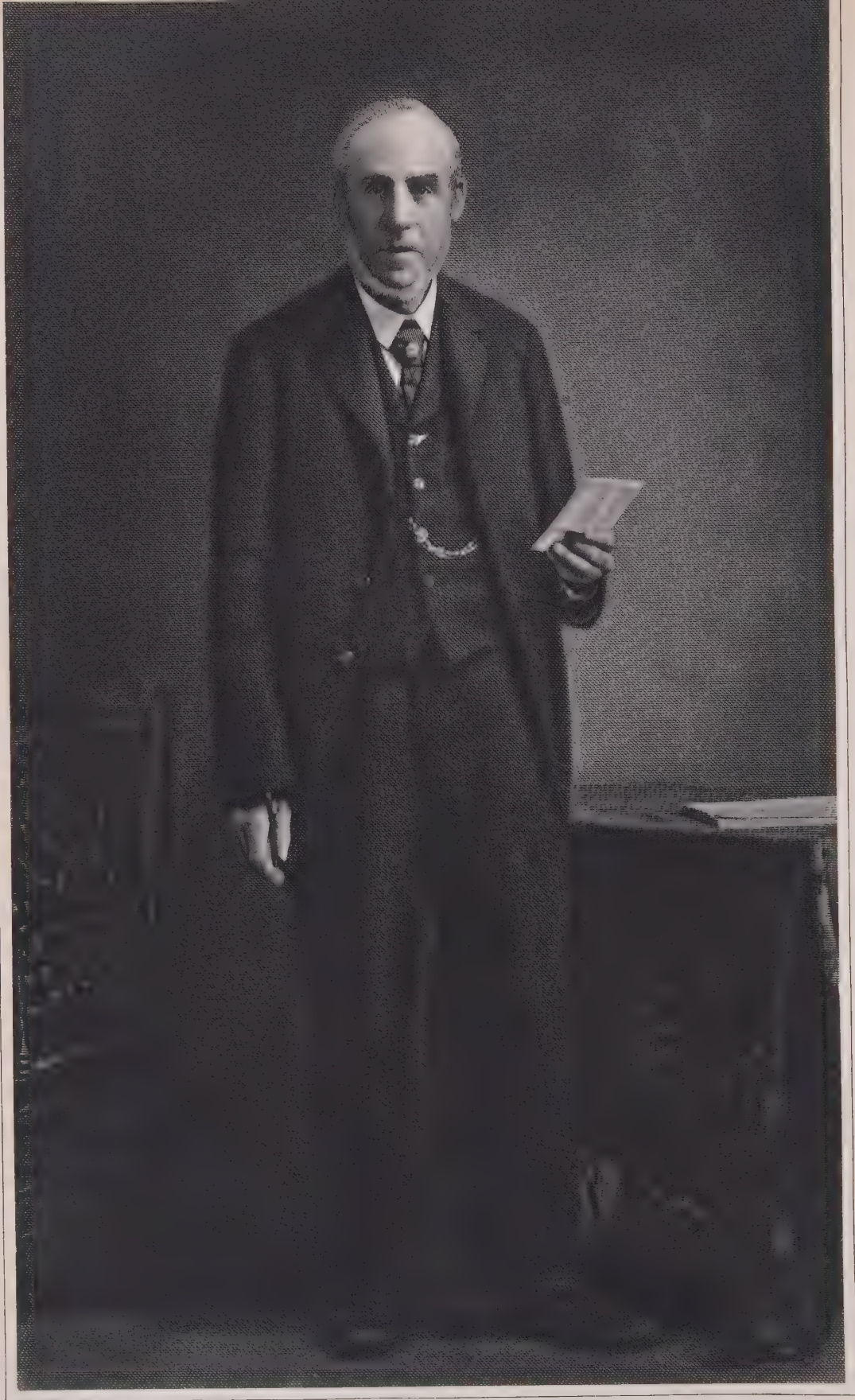
JOHN McDERMID—The history of the McDermid family is traced back many generations to Scotland, where they are found as Clan McDiarmid. The founding of the Canadian branch of this Clan dates from the days of the American Revolutionary War, when Duncan McDiarmid, born in Perthshire, Scotland, came over as a soldier in the British Army. At the close of hostilities, he returned again to England with his regiment, but not to stay for long. He married and brought his

young bride to a home in the Genesee Valley, New York State, but perhaps memories of the days when he fought to hold the young nation as a part of his own fatherland were too fresh in his mind for him to be happy there. At any rate, after a short time, we find him over the border, located in Glengarry County. It was the year 1801 when he built his new home on a lot in the ninth concession of the Indian Reservation, at Charlottenburg, then known as Lunenburg. He followed farming all his life, and died at the good old age of ninety-four years. He was a staunch Presbyterian, and was an elder in the church. His wife, whom he had brought across the seas as soon as they were married, was Jane (McGregor) McDiarmid. She, too, lived beyond the allotted time, and when she passed on at the age of ninety-four years, was laid to rest beside her husband. They were the parents of eight children: John, Catherine, Peter, Duncan, Hugh, Christy, Finlay, and Angus.

The succession follows through Finlay McDermid (as he spelled the name), who was born March 3, 1807, in the homestead. On April 1, 1841, he married Elizabeth Benfeather, and they made their home on a farm in the Township of Kenyon, Fourth Concession, where they lived, reared their family, and then, full of years, were gathered to their fathers. Finlay McDermid lived to count ninety-three years, and his wife eighty-one. They brought up a family of two sons and four daughters: Duncan, Lizzie, Jane, Janet, John, and Ellen.

John McDermid was born on the family farm, April 20, 1850. He attended the schools of the neighbourhood, and helped his parents on the farm until he had passed his seventeenth birthday. Then he started out in the world to make his own way. He travelled West as far as the Pacific Ocean, and going down the coast he first located in California. Here he became intensely interested in prospecting and mining. After studying the field a while and gaining some practical knowledge of the requirements for success in this field, he entered Keels College, San Francisco, and took a course in mining engineering. With this equipment, he then went to work, and soon became known as an expert in mineral mining, working in California, Nevada, and Mexico. He spent many years on the western coast, but finally returned to Ontario, and in 1897 went to make his home in Hamilton, where he lived until his death, which occurred after a short illness on April 23, 1926. Mr. McDermid was actively connected with his profession as long as he lived, and was known all over the American Continent and in Mexico as an authority and one of the greatest experts in mine engineering, especially for gold and silver deposits. In his later years he was especially identified with mining interests in Ontario.

On January 27, 1897, John McDermid and Ellen Victoria Wilson, daughter of John and Ellen



Wm. McQuinn

(Craig) Wilson, were united in marriage at Brampton, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. McDermid had two sons: John Finlay, born October 21, 1898, an electrical engineer with the Hydro-Electric Power Company of Hamilton, living at home; William Duncan, born August 7, 1900, now residing at Miami, Florida.

Mr. McDermid, though called away from home a great deal by the demands of his business, was nevertheless identified prominently with the life of Hamilton, where he resided for thirty years. He identified himself with the Liberal party, and was deeply interested in public affairs, though never an active politician. He was a faithful member of the Christadelphian Church, to which the members of his family still belong. Mr. McDermid was a man who commanded the respect of his associates and the affection of a wide circle of friends. Though he has passed on, his memory will remain a precious heritage to those with whom he lived and worked during the years of his well spent life.

THOMAS HOLLIDAY—A Yorkshireman, frank, honest and independent, one of the strong citizens who came to Canada and gave constructive ability to its welfare and progress, the late Thomas Holliday, prominent in the brewing and malting business, became an honoured and valued citizen of Guelph. His courage and his business acumen established him quickly among the band of men who saw the possibilities of his small township becoming an important factor in its section of the country, and to their united efforts and active brains Guelph owes its desirable position of today. Many of these early enterprising builders have passed beyond, and younger men step to the fore; but with the loss of their presence, a memory has been established which shall remain imperishable.

Thomas Holliday was born at Yulethorpe, near York, England, on September 25, 1817. He was the son of Robert and Mary Holliday, and received his education in the schools near his home. At the age of eighteen years he placed himself in apprenticeship to John Jenson, a brewer of Market Weighton, England, and he served his time, remaining with him for a period of fifteen years. He then became engaged with John Simpson, at York, and Lord Mayor of the City; he continued to work with him until the death of Mr. Simpson. He was thrifty and had saved a considerable portion of his wages, with which he decided to establish himself in business in the new country, and crossed the Atlantic to Canada, at the age of thirty-seven years. In order that he might learn the methods of business activities in Canada, he became associated with Grant and Middleton, now known as the J. M. Lottridge Company in Hamilton, and served with them for two years. He arrived in time to take an active part in the "palmy" days of Guelph, when the town was ready for its initial

boom, in the years of 1885 and 1886. At that time a large number of settlers, among whom were the early pioneers of this section of the country, began to look upon Guelph as a desirable town, which had all the possibilities of developing both as a residential and a business town. Mr. Holliday selected Guelph as a promising field for the manufacture of his products, and established himself in the brewing and malting business. He had learned of it, and its desirability through the ex-Mayor of the town, Mr. Sunley, who persuaded him to locate here. He was immediately agreeable to the suggestion and lived all the rest of his life in the community. In the year 1856 he purchased the present site upon which were some buildings which had been previously used for fourteen years as a brewery. Its owner had been James Hodgett, but the business had been abandoned. With his native intelligence, skill and training, Mr. Holliday founded here the business which endured throughout his lifetime. In the year 1861 he obtained ownership of the spring, north of Waterloo Avenue, and brought its waters into the brewery, and gradually expanded his buildings and his business. With artistic ability and the love for beautiful grounds and neat buildings, he made additions and alterations, and laid out his private grounds with plants and flowers, and built a trout pond which attracted vast attention and gave immense pleasure. His property covered about seventeen acres, extending from the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway line to the river. His product, its quality especially, was his pride and success, and he became famous with his East Kent ale. With his motto that "whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," he devoted himself wholeheartedly to his enterprise and sought by study and research to place upon the market the very best product of its kind. His introduction to Canadian barley met with his prompt enthusiasm, which he continued to retain throughout his business activities. He exported large quantities of malt to the United States, and on his last visit to England in the year 1886, bore with him a quantity of Canadian malt and impressed upon the great English brewers, Bass and Allsop, the superiority of Canadian malt and barley. For malting purposes, he consistently preferred Canadian barley, which became thus internationally important through his personal introduction of its unusual quality. He was strongly opposed to intoxicant liquors, and felt that drunkenness could be cured better by physical remedies than by penal punishment, or by religious or moral persuasion. He was staunch in his opinion that beer and ale were powerful factors in decreasing the appetite for strong liquors, which they were able to displace in the desire of man for a cold stimulating drink. He was interested in the civic matters of Guelph, and served for more than twelve years as a councillor and alderman for the St. James' District ward. He was especially keen, a generous supporter of the

societies formed for the purpose of horticultural and agricultural progress, developing within the town of Guelph the love of lawns and gardens which contributed so much beauty to the homes and to the community. He gave his coöperation and support to the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and was the donor of one of its most famous trophies, the Holliday Cup. He believed in investing in the local enterprises of Guelph, and was a large investor in many of the business and commercial concerns of the town. Sports were a favourite pastime, and in his early years of youth was reputed as a wing shot. In political matters he was a staunch Conservative, and in religion, a member of the Church of England. Upon the occasion of his eightieth birthday, Mr. Holliday gave an oyster supper to several of his confreres, including ex-Mayors Chase, Lamprey and Howard, and other old municipal associates, and at that time referred to himself as the oldest brewer and maltster in the Dominion.

Thomas Holliday married in England, about 1844, Mary Dean, whose personality and graciousness attracted to her many friends, and the affection and respect of all with whom she came in contact. Nine children were born to them, four deceased and five of whom are living. Mr. Holliday died at his home, "Burnside," No. 24 Fleet Street, Guelph, Ontario, on October 14, 1902, and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery. He was always liberal and generous in his philanthropy; and his hearty greetings and his well preserved form became distinctive to the community and to his friends.

MAJOR STUART MacVICAR FISHER, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.—There can be no doubt that in the development of the human race breeding counts as it has been demonstrated to count in the lower species. As one glances over the records of Dr. Stuart M. Fisher's forebears that are available for the last three generations, one would expect to find in the present generation a fine type of mental capacity. The professional work done in the army during the Great War by Dr. Fisher and in private practice since bears out this theory. Dr. Stuart MacVicar Fisher was born in London, July 8, 1888, son of Colonel Charles Edward Hurley and Susan Margaret (Land) Fisher.

Dr. Alfred Fisher, grandfather of Dr. Fisher, was born in London, England, May 24, 1820, the son of Joseph Fisher, a solicitor. He was well educated, read medicine under a preceptor and spent five years in a London hospital. He then travelled for some time between London and New York as ship surgeon of the steamship Hermann. About 1846 he gave up the sea and located in Belleville, where he engaged in farming until 1852. From there he removed to Sarnia, Ontario, where he engaged in buying and selling livestock. In 1859 he was appointed postmaster and held that office until his death. He also served for a time as

county clerk. He was a member of Victoria Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Sarnia.

Dr. Alfred Fisher married Eliza Davis, a sister of the late Judge Frederick Davis, and daughter of Captain James Davis, who was a Commander in the Royal Navy. Cork, Ireland, was the original home of the Davis family.

Colonel Charles Edward Hurley Fisher, son of Dr. Alfred and Eliza (Davis) Fisher, was born in Belleville, April 13, 1843. His education was received in the elementary and high schools of Sarnia, after which he went to work in the post office under his father. The work appealed to him and in 1868 he joined the Railway Mail Service. He continued to work on the trains until 1881, when he was made assistant inspector and as he was attached to the London office he became at that time a resident of that city. In 1913, Colonel Fisher was promoted to the position of Inspector and continued in that capacity until he was retired in 1921.

In 1865 he enlisted in the Sarnia Independent Company of Militia, which subsequently became part of the 27th Battalion, of Lampton, and served in all ranks up to that of Lieutenant-Colonel with which he retired in 1892.

Colonel Fisher is a member of The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master; St. George's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; London Lodge of Perfection and the Woodmen of the World.

On February 27, 1878, Colonel Charles Edward Hurley Fisher married Susan Margaret Land. She was born in Hamilton, daughter of Robert Land, also a native of that city, and a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist pioneer. Five children have been born from this union: Frederick St. Clair, of Hamilton; Charles Alfred, M.D., died in 1917, unmarried; Allen H., of Chicago; Dr. Stuart MacVicar, of whom further; Rivington H., M.D., of London. Colonel and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, which he has represented as lay delegate to the Synod of Huron.

Major Stuart MacVicar Fisher, M.D., received his education in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of London. He then entered the University of Western Ontario Medical School, from which he graduated in the class of 1909 with the degree of M.D. He then spent a year as interne in Victoria Hospital and another year in Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, and was on the Faculty of Queen's University there in medicine for a year or two. Dr. Fisher then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he did post-graduate work in medicine and received his degrees L. R. C. P. and L. R. C. S. and L. R. F. P. and S. From there he went to London, England, where he engaged in research work with Sir Frederick Mott along the line of his specialty, mental and nervous diseases. At this time Dr. Fisher had an appointment at the National Hospital, Queen's Square, and was also on the staff of the Clayburn Pathological Laboratory under Dr.

Mott. When the Great War broke out, Dr. Fisher returned to Canada in 1914 and enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was given the rank of Captain and was assigned to take the fifteenth field ambulances to Valcartier, Quebec. He was the first officer to leave London. From Quebec he went overseas with No. 2 Stationary Hospital, reaching France about the first of October in that year. He returned to England in the latter part of 1916 and was connected with the Ontario Government Hospital at Orpington until the end of the war, most of the time on the surgical staff. In 1917, Dr. Fisher was promoted to the rank of Major and he received his discharge in 1919. He then returned to London and took up the private practice of his profession.

Dr. Fisher is a member of the staffs of Victoria and St. Joseph's hospitals. He is neurologist for the Government in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. He is Chief of the Department of Medicine at St. Joseph's Hospital; neurologist to the Juvenile Court and also to the Children's Aid Society, and is Lecturer in the Department of Medicine at the University of Western Ontario School of Medicine. Dr. Fisher is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario and the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a member of the Ontario Neuro-Psychiatric Society. His fraternal affiliation is with Kilwinning Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masóns of London.

On November 17, 1917, Dr. Stuart MacVicar Fisher married Nellie Clair McCurdy, who was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, daughter of James and Amelia (Archibald) McCurdy, and a sister of the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Halifax. Dr. and Mrs. Fisher have two children: Charles Frederick and Margaret Claire. They are members of the Church of St. John the Evangelist (Anglican).

BERNHARD KOEHLER—In one of its issues in April, 1924, the "Kitchener Daily Record" printed an article on the city's park system from which the following is quoted:

Kitchener's splendid parks system comprising Victoria Park, a gem of landscape gardening; Breithaupt Park, a resort of restful nature undisturbed; the Poor House Bush, unromantically named but yet possessing all the charm of sylvan grandeur, and the newly acquired athletic field with all its undeveloped possibilities, is the outcome of ideas and controversies that stirred the growing and industrious town of Berlin in the early nineties, when the civic fathers and citizens generally divided upon the proposition of purchasing additional Park land. The parks land development of which the citizens are naturally proud is the realization of an evolution which is still in progress and which through the quarter century or more have given comfort, pleasure and recreation to thousands.

Some of the important facts concerning those early efforts will be found in connection with the sketch of the late J. M. Staebler (q.v.) to whom is generally conceded the honour of being the father of this parks system. Here we are concerned more

especially with the contributions to the development of the beauties of the parks during the last decade or so for which Bernhard Koehler, the present superintendent, is responsible. The same paper already quoted says in this connection:

The real development of Victoria Park to its present standard of artistic landscape gardening dates back to slightly over ten years ago, when the park board secured the services of Bernhard Koehler, who was educated in landscape gardening and horticulture in Germany. From his inception the park began to bloom forth in shrubbery artistically arranged, trees advantageously planted, and flower beds of rare beauty and design. The painting of a picture with trees and shrubs and flowers has been Mr. Koehler's specialty, and how well he has succeeded is best answered by a survey of the city's garden of beauty. It is only now that Mr. Koehler is beginning to realize the results of his early planting, and as the years go by the city will benefit from the artistry of his great landscape scheme in the park.

Bernhard Koehler was born in Nordhausen, Germany, December 3, 1879, son of Ferdinand and Anna (Fuchs) Koehler. For hundreds of years the family have been landscape gardeners in that town and vicinity. His paternal grandfather, who followed that vocation, was also mayor of Gross Welther, a suburb of Nordhausen. There Ferdinand Koehler was born. Like all German children he was given a good education in the fundamentals. He grew up in the occupation of his ancestors and followed it all his life, becoming prominent as a horticulturist and landscape gardener. His flowers and sets won many prizes in London, England, in Dusseldorf, Berlin and other German cities. He died in Berlin, December 25, 1910, as a result of an accident at the age of sixty-two. He had lost his wife at the birth of their youngest child. From 1882 until his death he had been engaged in business on his own account.

Bernhard Koehler, after completing the courses in the elementary schools and gymnasium, served an apprenticeship of four or five years with his father. Then, in accordance with the German custom, he worked for some years in various places to broaden his knowledge and experience. Among the notable places where he was employed was the famous watering resort Wiesbaden; another was Kassel, famous as the city where Napoleon III. was confined. Finally he returned and helped his father to carry on his business for a time. After a period of three years' service in the German navy he came to New York City in 1909. He worked there at various things for a year. Handicapped by not knowing the language (a handicap he has overcome so effectively in the years that have passed that many natives might well envy his large vocabulary and choice diction) he suffered many hardships and had many experiences that after the lapse of years and in the light of his knowledge of New World conditions may be laughed at heartily, but at the time, they were no laughing matter. About 1910 The Dominion Cannery, Limited, started an experimental farm at Brantford, and they asked the Minister of Labour to grant them a special permit to bring six or seven trained garden-

ers into the country. The permit was issued and Mr. Koehler was one of the men selected to work on the farm. He was head gardener there for two years. Then the organization fell apart and Mr. Koehler returned to New York, and there met the lady who became Mrs. Koehler.

At this time the lure of the sea came upon him, and he secured a position on the Atlas Line plying between New York City and the West Indies. But the love of the land and flowers and shrubs and trees soon reasserted itself, and in 1911 he came to Berlin (now Kitchener) and became gardener for A. L. Breithaupt with whom he remained about three years. He then became manager of the store of the Berlin Floral Company. When he learned that the city was about to employ a superintendent of parks he put in his application and was selected from a list of twenty-two applicants, his appointment being dated August 1, 1914. No easy task confronted him for he found Victoria Park a conglomeration of rubbish and weeds. The entire parks system had run down as a result of untrained management, and conditions had become so bad that the general public were complaining. To further complicate matters he was appointed at the beginning of the War with Germany, a time when bitter feeling was at fever heat, and on account of his nativity it was predicted that he would not last in the position for more than three days. The fact that he is holding the position after more than ten years and has the confidence and esteem of all his fellow citizens, is in itself sufficient commentary on the character, personality and calibre of the man. At first it took the entire time of three men to clean the weeds of the roads and it was necessary to hire a team to mow the lawns. Funds were very limited at that time, the parks system being weighted down with a debt of \$83,000. Very little could be done in the way of park development until the assessment was increased to one mill. This was done largely through the efforts of Nicholas Asmusen, who was then member of the Provincial Parliament, in coöperation with representatives of other cities of the same size. With the funds available from this small increase the parks blossomed. It is astonishing what has been done. All of the trees now less than six inches in diameter—which includes most of the trees—were planted by Mr. Koehler.

When he had been in charge of the parks about five years, he persuaded the board to erect a greenhouse twenty by fifty feet. Later another fifteen by fifty feet was built. These houses provide facilities for starting and propagating plants and made it possible for Mr. Koehler to carry out some of his ideas for increasing the beauties of the grounds in his charge. His efforts were appreciated when he had demonstrated his artistic talent and skill in converting barren lands into charming gardens, and his duties were enlarged by turning over to his supervision the trees and boulevards of the city. Mr. Koehler is now laying out a new cemetery of twenty-nine acres and is improving the grounds of

the new Collegiate Institute. At times he has as many as eighty-five men under his direction. Of these only six men are used to do the work in Victoria Park, and it will be conceded that to keep these fifty-six acres up to their present high standard with that small force is an accomplishment of which Mr. Koehler may well be proud. In some cities three times as many men are employed to do the same amount of work. Another park in the system that should be mentioned is Breithaupt Park, a beautiful tract of sixty or seventy acres that is being preserved in a state of nature.

When Mr. Koehler came to his present position, Woodside Park was an important recreation spot; but the proximity of Victoria Park and its splendid development led to the abandonment of Woodside Park, and the tract was divided into building lots. It is becoming a manufacturing centre. The proceeds from the sale of the lots is being used to buy other land for use as children's playgrounds. Mr. Koehler claims that if the children can not go to the playgrounds, the playgrounds should be brought to the children. The policy is to have playgrounds in each ward easily accessible to the children. Another important park is that known as the Poor House Bush, a tract of twenty-four acres. As yet nothing has been done to it in the way of development. The new athletic field is another acquisition in park lands, comprising about twenty-nine and a half acres lying between Kitchener and Bridgeport. This is made necessary by the increasing demand for space for athletic activities. Mr. Koehler long felt that the people of Kitchener needed a swimming pool, but it was hard to interest the city fathers in the project; so, for demonstration purposes, he dammed Schneider's Creek, which supplies the lake in the park, and created a temporary swimming pool. The immediate results justified his contention; the pool was used by two thousand people a day, and it was said jokingly that there was not enough water in the pool to wet the people. This opened the eyes of the authorities and an adequate swimming pool is being constructed, the pavilion estimated to cost \$40,000. A new ornamental lighting system is being installed at a cost of \$10,000. It has been claimed that when these improvements have been completed Victoria Park will be the finest municipal park in Canada.

Allusion has already been made to the feeling of prejudice against Mr. Koehler on account of his nationality at the outbreak of the War with Germany. Some of his enemies were so bitter that they wrote letters to the Park Board threatening to burn down the park buildings if he were not discharged. This resulted in the placing of a watchman to guard the property. As nothing untoward happened he was laid off at the end of four weeks and immediately the buildings were burned down. The guilty incendiary was never discovered, but Mr. Koehler was completely exonerated after a thorough investigation, and out of the proceeds of the insurance the very attractive residence that Mr. Koehler now occupies at the entrance of the Park

was erected, from designs which he drew embodying the lines of a Swiss chalet. It was at that time that Mr. Koehler succeeded in having the first greenhouse built. It was placed near the residence so that the one steam plant would heat both houses. Annually \$2,500 worth of flowers are produced and these are used in beautifying the parks and the grounds of public buildings.

On November 1, 1924, Mr. Koehler started business for himself under the name of the Kitchener Nurseries. This has proven a successful venture, and is showing very satisfactory results.

Mr. Koehler is a member of Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Kitchener Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of Kitchener. He is also a member of the American Association of Park and Cemetery Superintendents; a member of the Optimist Club; the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Craftsman's Club.

Mr. Koehler married May 3, 1913, Mary Marshall, daughter of James Young Marshall. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. They have one daughter, Dorothy, born August 17, 1919.

JOHN WESLEY SHAVER—A native and lifelong resident of Wentworth County, Ontario, the late Mr. Shaver, following in his ancestors' footsteps, devoted himself throughout his active life to agricultural pursuits at Ancaster, Wentworth County, Province of Ontario. In his chosen work he achieved notable success, his large farm, which he occupied from his early manhood until his retirement from active work in 1898, being extensively developed and conducted in accord with modern agricultural methods. After his retirement he removed to Hamilton and there resided until the time of his sudden death in 1911, continuing, however, his general interest in agricultural matters. He took a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of Hamilton, its people and institutions, participated in its religious life, and gave considerable of his leisure time to travel, of which both he and his wife were very fond. Throughout his entire life he was greatly devoted to his wife and home life, and in every respect he was an ideal representative of that group of Christian men who, inheriting a love for and a knowledge of the soil, devote themselves wholeheartedly to its cultivation, practice clean living, interest themselves in everything that is truly good and worthwhile, and form the very backbone of civilization.

John Wesley Shaver, on his father's side, was a member of an old United Empire Loyalist family, the first Canadian ancestor of which, William Shaver, came to Ancaster as a young man from Oxford, New Jersey, where he was born October 9, 1771. At Ancaster, he located on lot No. 35, concession 3, in what was then a wilderness, became one of the pioneer farmers and landowners of this section, cleared off his land and developed a fine and prosperous farm. In his agricultural pursuits he was so successful, that he was able to give to each of

his eight sons a farm of his own, when they had reached manhood. He, as well as his family, were members of the Methodist Church. He was married, May 15, 1798, to Catherine Book, born in Pennvalley, Pennsylvania, but a resident of Canada since her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver were the parents of the following children, all of whom grew to maturity and most of whom lived to an unusually old age: John; Henry; Margaret, who married William Rymal; George; Philip; Charity, who married David Smith; Mary Ann, who died unmarried; Peter; Susanna, who married James Wilson, a member of Parliament for many years; Daniel; William, of whom further; Frederick; and Catherine Book, who married Jacob Kramer. Mr. Shaver died on his farm, April 28, 1830, being survived by his wife until February 8, 1845. They were both buried in the private family cemetery on the home farm in Ancaster.

William Shaver, father of the subject of this article, was born on the home farm, May 22, 1815, a son of William and Catherine (Book) Shaver. He grew to manhood there and followed in his father's footsteps by taking up farming, his farm adjoining the home farm. He was very successful, erecting a nice home on his own and making many other improvements, and became a highly respected and much liked member of the community. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Church, while in politics he was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party. He married Catharine Vanderlip, a native of Brant County, Ontario, and they were the parents of nine children, all of whom are now deceased, the youngest child having died in infancy: William; Elizabeth; Jacob; Edward; Emma; John Wesley, of whom further; Harriet; and Norman. Mr. Shaver died on his farm, June 14, 1889, at the age of seventy-four years, and was buried in the family cemetery on the old home farm, where his wife was also laid to rest.

John Wesley Shaver, fourth son and sixth child of William and Catharine (Vanderlip) Shaver, was born on his parents' farm at Ancaster, Wentworth County, May 11, 1853. He was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of the township and at a school for boys in Dundas, Wentworth County. Until he reached his majority, he assisted his father on the latter's farm and then devoted himself to farming on a farm of his own, located near that of his father. He was possessed of a deep love of the soil, and an unusual understanding of agricultural problems enabled him to make a notable success of his farm. He did not specialize in any particular branch of agriculture, but carried on general farming and was, with full justification, very proud of his fine home, stock and land. In 1898 he rented his Ancaster property and removed with his wife to Hamilton, where he continued to live to the time of his death. There he established his home in a handsome brick building on Main Street, East. Mr. Shaver was a man of fine appearance and of equally fine character and throughout his life he was interested in all clean outdoor sports, this interest being

the result of his great love of nature. He was also very fond of travelling, and in his young manhood had visited Europe. In later years, and especially after he had retired from active farming, he, together with his wife who shared this inclination, travelled extensively in Canada and in other parts of this continent, spending one winter in Bermuda and Florida. Even after he had removed to the city to live, he enjoyed driving a good horse and he always maintained one for his personal use. He was a member of Red Cross Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he was Past Chancellor. In politics he was a supporter of the Conservative party, but, although he was a man of public spirit and always took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement and welfare of his community and country, he never took an active part in public affairs. His religious affiliations, like those of his ancestors, were with the Methodist Church, in the work of which he could always be counted upon as a sincere and liberal supporter.

Mr. Shaver married, at Hamilton, Mary Louise Rymal, a native of Barton, Ontario, a daughter of John and Agnes (Rymal) Rymal, and granddaughter of William and Margaret (Shaver) Rymal, the last-named being an older sister of Mr. Shaver's father. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver had no children, and since her husband's death Mrs. Shaver, who is a member of the United Church, has made her home in their original Hamilton residence at No. 589 Main Street, East.

Mr. Shaver died suddenly at Ancaster, March 29, 1911. He had returned with Mrs. Shaver for the day to their old home to visit some members of his family and, while waiting for the street car to take them back to Hamilton, he was suddenly seized by illness and expired in the arms of his devoted wife, before help could be summoned. His body was brought to Hamilton and there was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. His memory will always be cherished as that of a Christian gentleman of the highest type, a loving husband, an upright, useful and successful citizen and a representative of all that is best in our civilization.

WILLIAM LUTHER GAGE was a well-known agriculturist of Barton Township, Wentworth County. He was born on May 11, 1862, son of Solomon and Harriet (Munn) Gage, grandson of James Gage, and great-grandson of Andrew Gage, the founder of this prominent Ontario family. His father, Solomon Gage, was a farmer and land owner, industrious, of strong Christian character; in short, a highly respected citizen. His wife, Harriet (Munn) Gage, was also a descendant of one of the old families of Barton Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Gage a daughter and a son were born: Annie, wife of William Nash; and William Luther, of further mention.

William Luther Gage spent his boyhood on the farm, attending the local school, later studying at the Hamilton Public School. Having a love for life in the open, he chose to remain in the old homestead, making general farming and fruit-growing his life's occupation. In 1912, he gave up farming,

disposed of his valuable property, and moving to Hamilton, purchased an attractive home on Emerald Street, where he resided until his death, which occurred on January 1, 1924. He rests in Hamilton Cemetery. Mr. Gage inherited the rugged qualities of his father. He was a man of quiet temperament, little given to taking an active part in public affairs. Nevertheless, his sterling Christian character won for him a position of respect and influence in the community.

William Luther Gage married December 28, 1893, Christina Walker, daughter of William and Helen (Elliott) Walker, of Hamilton. They became the parents of one daughter, Helen Harriet Gage. Miss Gage is known among her friends as a musician of much ability. Mr. Gage was during his entire lifetime a member of the Methodist Church, with which denomination the Gage family has been identified through the generations. Mrs. Gage and her daughter are members of the United Church.

DR. CYRUS HALLMAN ZIEGLER—Representing one of the oldest families in the Province, Dr. Ziegler has always taken an active interest in all that concerns the public welfare, and has ever been ready to serve his community, usually in unobtrusive ways that gain little, if any, public recognition. His many years of practical experience as a teacher taught him the great importance of the work of the public school, not only in fitting the individual for the battle of life, but in bringing forward a generation of patriotic citizens who would give character and quality to the nation in a coming day. So he has served long and conscientiously as a member of the Board of Education, a service in which one's reward must come largely from a sense of social duty faithfully performed. Dr. Ziegler has also devoted himself with so much zeal to the work and welfare of the Masonic fraternity that his brethren have honoured him with the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite, the highest in the gift of the order. Dr. Ziegler is the oldest operating dentist in London.

(I) The family here under consideration was established in the New World by Michael Ziegler, who was born in Switzerland in 1680. In 1707 he emigrated to America, settling in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The records show that in 1734 he was assessed for one hundred acres of land.

(II) Andrew Ziegler, son of Michael Ziegler, married Elizabeth Kolb, daughter of Dilman and Elizabeth Kolb. They acquired a large tract of land near Skippack, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and resided there.

(III) Dilman Ziegler was the third child and son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Kolb) Ziegler.

(IV) Dilman Ziegler, second child and son of Dilman Ziegler, was born in 1781. He married Catharine Schwartz for his first wife. She was born in 1782. In 1816 they moved with their family to Canada, settling in the old "Salyard Farm" near the village of Preston, Waterloo County. He afterward became a resident of Hamilton, where he died in 1848.



William L Gage

(V) Enoch Ziegler, youngest of the six children of Dilman and Catharine (Schwartz) Ziegler, was born March 2, 1822, on the homestead farm near Preston. He learned the trade of carriage builder, and at an early age went into business on his own account in Berlin (now Kitchener). That was in 1846. Later he began the manufacture of baby carriages, and was the first to build them in Western Ontario.

In his early life he was identified with the Reform party, but at the general election of September, 1878, and the leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald of the Liberal Conservative party, Mr. Ziegler, transferred his allegiance to that party, and what was termed the "National" policy which had for its object the protection of its home industries. He served on the council in Berlin for the first time in 1854, and was a member of the famous council that built the old town hall in the face of great opposition from the majority of their fellow townsmen who thought the expense would be too great. The sagacity of this council was justified and the approval of their former critics was shown by their reelection by acclamation. Mr. Ziegler also served on the Board of Education. Many years before his death he retired from business, his interests being taken over by his two eldest sons.

In 1844 Enoch Ziegler married Hannah Hallman, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Detweiler) Hallman. (See Hallman V). From this union the following children were born: 1. Enoch, died in infancy. 2. Harriet, died in infancy. 3. John, born 1845, married Fannie Date, died in Seattle, 1923, wife died 1923. 4. Helen, married (first) Benjamin S. Eby; (second) John R. Eden, (q.v.). 5. Benjamin, married Maggie Pringle; he died 1923, his widow living in Kitchener. 6. Angeline, married Jacob Staebler, of Kitchener. 7. Albert, married Emma Eby; he died 1924, widow living in Melville, Saskatchewan. 8. Dilman, died 1917. 9. Dr. Orlando, a dental surgeon of Toronto; married Lottie Shoults, the latter died December, 1924. 10. Dr. Cyrus H., of whom further. 11. Lizzie Ann, a teacher in Waterloo, who has taught school fifty-four years. 12. Rebecca, married Judge A. T. Boles, resides in Simcoe.

Enoch Ziegler and his wife were people of great piety and were members of the Mennonite Church, in which they were reared. He died November 19, 1897. His widow died July 19, 1913, at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

(VI) Dr. Cyrus Hallman Ziegler was born in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, February 25, 1861, son of Enoch and Hannah (Hallman) Ziegler. After completing the public school course in his native town, he completed his academic training at the Collegiate Institute there. He then taught school for two years, and followed that work with a course in the Normal School at Ottawa. He then went back to the very school he had attended as a boy, this time as teacher. In 1885 he matriculated in the Dental Department of the University of Toronto, graduating in the Class of 1887. He was a member of the first

class following the affiliation of the Dental School with the University, receiving the degree of D. D. S. in 1888. After many years of practice, during which he kept himself well abreast of the developments in his profession by reading and attending conventions, Dr. Ziegler in 1901 took a post-graduate course at the Northwestern University Dental School in Chicago. Dr. Ziegler began the practice of his profession in Galt, where he remained until 1890. In that year he removed to London, where he has practised continuously to the present time. For a period of five years he served as an examiner on the faculty of the Dental College. Dr. Ziegler was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1898 and served seven years in that capacity. In 1920 he was appointed a member of the London Public Library Board, and in 1923 was reappointed and is now serving his sixth year; serving as chairman of that Board in 1923. He is a member of the London Dental Society and the Ontario Dental Society.

Probably Dr. Ziegler's greatest interest outside his profession and his family has been the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master, and he is Past District Deputy Grand Master of the London District; he was Thrice Puissant Grand Master of the London Lodge of Perfection; member of London Chapter Rose Croix; Moore Consistory of Hamilton, and was honoured with the thirty-third degree, October 24, 1923, in Toronto. He is a member of Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of London, Ontario.

Dr. Ziegler has always been interested in athletic sports, and when at college played football, and later in life became interested in lawn bowling.

On June 22, 1892, Dr. Cyrus H. Ziegler married Mary Millicent Silverthorne, daughter of Gordon Drummond and Ann Suget (Hughill) Silverthorne. She was born in Oakville; her parents in Yorkshire, England. From this union two children have been born: 1. Eric Hallman, of whom further. 2. Karl Whitney, mentioned below.

Mrs. Ziegler has for years been actively identified with many philanthropic enterprises, but in a quiet and unostentatious way. From its organization she has been secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the London Health Association, of which the late Lady Beck was president from its inception until her death. In the beginning the object of the Society was to look after the linen, furnishings, etc., and give the men advice and assistance in matters with which men, as a rule, are not familiar. During the Great War, Mrs. Ziegler was a member of the Executive Board of the Red Cross Society and still holds that office; for some years she has been Vice-President of the Society. For about twenty-five years she has been a member of the Board of the Protestant Orphans' Home, and is now its Vice-President. Dr. and Mrs. Ziegler are members of the First Methodist Church, Dr. Ziegler being a member of the Quarterly Board. From the time he was sixteen years of age until

within about ten years, Dr. Ziegler sang tenor in the church choir. He has served as President of the Philharmonic Society of London.

(VII) Lieutenant Eric Hallman Ziegler, son of Dr. Cyrus Hallman and Mary Millicent (Silverthorne) Ziegler, was born in London, April 2, 1893. His education was received in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute of London and at Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines. He was a fine athlete, his favourite sports were rugby, football and hockey. He was extremely popular among his associates. After finishing his studies he went to the Northwest, and had been there two years when the Great War broke out. The following account of his military career is taken from a book published in England. He did not take long to decide in which direction his duty lay when the storm cloud of war broke over Europe but enlisted in the Canadian Army, at London, Ontario. He qualified as captain before going overseas, but gave up his rank in order to get to the front, and took a lieutenancy. He went over as an infantryman, but took a machine-gun course at Napier Barracks, England.

After a few months' training he was gazetted as Lieutenant to the 7th Fusiliers, in March, 1915, and soon qualified as Captain, and was appointed Second in Command of the Home Guards. In November, he received orders to proceed overseas as a "Detailed Officer attached to the 36th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force." On reaching England, he qualified as a Machine Gun Officer, in which capacity he crossed to France on April 2nd, 1916, (his birthday), as Commanding Officer of the "C" Section, 7th Brigade, Machine Gun Corps, and there, after two months of gallant service, he was fatally wounded at Hooge, in the Ypres Salient, on June 6th, 1916, passing home on the following day at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station.

The excellent work done by Lieutenant Ziegler and his machine guns was specially commented on by the General in command, and one report in referring to Lieutenant Ziegler said:—

"This officer did valuable work in getting the machine guns into position when the enemy's fire lifted previous to the attack. He showed utter disregard of personal danger. He gave valuable information of the enemy's advance from a very exposed observation post that he was forced to take up. He directed the fire of the guns splendidly, and caused heavy casualties to the enemy."

Lieutenant Ziegler's Commanding Officer wrote:—

"Had your son lived I should have undoubtedly recommended him for a reward. It is with the greatest regret that I cannot now do so, nor enable his family to inherit such reward."

He was buried at Lyssenthock Cemetery, about a mile southwest of Poperinghe.

Among the many messages of condolence received by his parents were personal telegrams of sympathy from their Majesties the King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, and Sir Sam Hughes, whilst the Agent General for Ontario wrote from England:—

"He was one of the finest and noblest Officers that I have seen from Canada. I have the picture of him now sitting opposite me where I am writing, clean featured, clean-eyed, and goodness expressed in every line of his face."

(VII) Karl Whitney Ziegler, son of Dr. Cyrus Hallman and Mary Millicent (Silverthorne) Ziegler, was born in London, April 13, 1897. He was educated

in the public school and the Collegiate Institute of London, Ontario. He took his Lieutenant's certificate before he was eighteen, but he enlisted in the Great War as a private in the 4th Division Ammunition Sub-Park, Canadian Army Service Corps, London, Ontario. After he was in France for a while he was invalided to England, (December, 1916). After regaining health he was assigned to Records Office in old London, where he remained until his return to Canada, March, 1918.

Soon after his return to Canada he went to Saskatoon, where he is employed as cashier in the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada. He married Evelyn Irma Winnifred Brooks, of Herne Hill, London, England, and they have one son, Eric Brooks.

The Hallman Line

It is a fact well known to genealogists that the surnames of immigrants who came to the United States in Colonial days and for some time after, were, with very few exceptions, spelled in various ways. This was due, probably to the general illiteracy of the times. The name Hallman is no exception to the rule. As now spelled the name has been found in Germany as far back as 1672. The name Heilman has been in use there since 1305, and means physician, the children of Viet, der Heilman adopting, as was the custom, the name of their father's occupation as their patronymic. It can not now be determined positively which of the two spellings was used by the progenitor of the family here under consideration. It is the opinion of H. S. Hallman, the family genealogist, from whose work most of the following data are taken, that Heilman is the original and correct spelling of the family surname. This opinion would seem to find justification in the fact that in the records of Augustus Lutheran Church the name of Anthony Hallman, the immigrant ancestor of this family, is always spelled Heilman, and several of the old tombstones in the Mennonite cemetery at Skippack also show the same spelling.

(I) Anthony Hallman, who established the family on this side of the Atlantic, was born in 1671. He was a resident of Skippack Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, probably as early as 1708. On March 9, 1720, he purchased a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres from the estate of Evan Williams. This farm adjoined one owned by the Mennonite Church. His name appears on a petition under date of May 10, 1728, sent by the settlers to Governor Gordon of the Province, asking protection from the Indians. In Heckler's "History of Lower Telford Township" Anthony Hallman is referred to as "a well-to-do farmer of Perkiomen township." He owned a farm of one hundred acres in Lower Telford Township. The same historian in his "History of Skippack" says that Anthony Hallman was a great speculator in land. He and his family were members of Augustus Lutheran Church, Trappe, Pennsylvania, and he served as a member of the committee that built the old church in 1743, which is still standing, unused but preserved as a historic monument. He

was an elder of the church as early as 1748. He attended the first Church Conference of the Lutheran Church in America, held at Philadelphia, August 26, 1748, and at subsequent annual Conferences. Evidently of a deeply religious nature, he was yet liberal in a day of intolerance, for he gave of his time and labor in helping his Mennonite neighbours build their meeting-house and the graveyard enclosure.

Anthony Hallman married Maria Salome (surname unknown), who was born in 1673 and died September 26, 1745. Although a Lutheran, she was buried in the Mennonite graveyard, and in a letter the pastor of the Augustus Lutheran Church explains why: "The man lives nearby the Mennonite Church and helped in former times to build the graveyard in which the family in part lies, therefore he wished also to have his wife buried there." Anthony Hallman died July 16, 1759, and at the time of his death he was warden of the church.

(II) Henry Hallman, youngest son of Anthony and Maria Salome Hallman, was appointed sole executor of his father's will, by the terms of which he inherited the homestead in Skippack Township. He resided there all his life. He remained a member of the Lutheran Church. He was twice married, this line of descent tracing through the second child of the second marriage. He married for his second wife Anna Maria Bersons. She died December 5, 1792, aged fifty-eight years and two months. He died at the age of eighty-seven years and five months.

(III) Benjamin Hallman, son of Henry and Anna Maria (Bersons) Hallman, served in Captain Barnet Haine's Company of Militia in 1777 in the war of the American Revolution. In 1781 he was ensign. He was a shoemaker and lived in Upper Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He married Anna (or Fronica) Gotwals and they had thirteen children.

(IV) Benjamin Hallman, youngest child of Benjamin and Anna (Gotwals) Hallman, was born in Perkiomen Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1783. He followed farming there. The period between 1816 and 1827 was one of great financial depression. Many farmers in his section suffered great losses and to protect their creditors many of the distressed farmers sold their farms at a great sacrifice, paid their debts and with what little was left made their way to Canada where land was to be had cheaply and a new home might be established. Benjamin Hallman was one of these, and thus established here what has become a numerous family.

On May 6, 1825, he started with his family from Pennsylvania. They crossed the Niagara River from Lewiston to Queenston on a large Flat Boat, and thence by way of Dundas and through the Beverly Swamp they wended their way to Waterloo County. He located on a farm two miles west of Waterloo until the following spring when he purchased two hundred acres of forest land in North Dumfries Township, about one mile east of Roseville. He cleared the land and developed a fine, fertile farm,

where he died September 10, 1869. He became a member of the Mennonite Church and was noted for his piety and consistent Christian life. On September 2, 1802, he married Elizabeth Detweiler, born August 8, 1784, and died August 9, 1856, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Harley) Detweiler. Of their numerous family all but the two younger, Hannah and Wendel, were born in Pennsylvania.

(V) Hannah Hallman, next to the youngest of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Detweiler) Hallman's children, was born in Waterloo County, November 3, 1824. She married Enoch Ziegler. (See Ziegler V.).

JOHN MELVILLE STUART—"One of the City's Gloomiest Spots Transformed Through Two Years' Efforts" is the caption of a newspaper article which, though telling of but one of John M. Stuart's achievements, is a key to the spirit which animates the man in all his work. Occupying a position of public service, it is not enough for him to fulfil the stated duties of his office in a perfunctory manner, he is ever on the alert for opportunities to do all that can be done to list London as the most progressive city of Ontario. Mr. Stuart has figured in municipal politics since 1912, holding his present position since 1916. Says the above mentioned article: "While individual officials of the county buildings are receiving warm praise for the wonderful showing of flowers on the front lawns of the jail and county buildings, to one official goes the entire credit and that is John Stuart, county clerk. Two years ago the grounds were devoid of flowers, but during those years they have been transformed into one of the beauty spots of the city, due solely to the untiring efforts of Mr. Stuart. Flower experts have declared that there is not a garden in the city that can compare with the one in front of the county buildings for variety and beauty. Possessed of the happy faculty of being just a few steps ahead of the other individual, it is mainly through his efforts that the grounds are the pride of every citizen in London and the envy of visiting jail officials. It was a big undertaking, but with the spirit of devotion and loyalty to the county which has been so pronounced in Mr. Stuart's work, the change has been gradually accomplished. American tourists stop daily by the dozens and comment on the wonderful showing of the flowers, even asking permission of the sheriff to take photographs. The work was supervised entirely by Mr. Stuart, who purchased all the seeds and designed the lay out of the beds. This year special attention was paid to the roses, and it is not with a feeling of boastfulness that officials claim to have the most beautiful roses in all the city."

Up to the time that Mr. Stuart became identified with the political life of London, he had lived in the open country. He was born on April 28, 1859, in the township of Caradoc, the son of Charles and Hannah (Campbell) Stuart. His father was a Scotchman, from Perthshire. His mother came from Sunderland, England. Both his parents came to Canada in childhood, their respective families settling on farms

in Halton County. After his marriage, his father was sent by the Great Western Railroad to Komoka, Middlesex County, to build a water tank and station. Though a carpenter by trade, he had not been long in Middlesex County before he bought a farm in Caradoc County, where he remained until his death in 1906 at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, who survived him three years, passed away at the same ripe age. Together they lie in Cooks Cemetery, Caradoc, in the burial plot with his maternal grandparents, whose epitaphs show that they, too, lived to be eighty-five and eighty-eight years of age.

John M. Stuart went to the public school of Caradoc and worked on the farm, as all the other boys of his acquaintance, until 1893, when he determined to go West. His parents rented the farm and moved to the village of Glencoe during the years of his absence. Twenty-five miles west of Calgary, Province of Alberta, he located on a cattle ranch and for seven years followed the life of a ranchman. In 1900, he returned to the old homestead, where his parents joined him, and operated the farm until 1916. Four years before this time, he was made councillor of Caradoc and a year later, 1913, became deputy reeve. His public service has been continuous since that time. During the years 1914-1915, he held the office of Reeve, receiving the appointment to county clerk in January, 1916, in which capacity he is still found at his desk. Mr. Stuart is still interested in the old farm, which is now under the management of his son, Norman.

High tribute has been paid to the character of Mr. Stuart by the evidence of the trust which his fellow citizens place in him. In 1916, Middlesex County joined the Patriotic Fund of Canada, and he was chosen as president of the Middlesex County organization, being placed in charge of the funds. When the war closed, a balance of seven million dollars remained in the treasury, which it was decided to spend for post-discharge work, to relieve the families of soldiers who were in want, and to relieve the discharged men who were not in the government's care. The distribution of this large sum of money for London, and for Oxford and Lambton Counties was placed in Mr. Stuart's hands. Other interests which claim a share of Mr. Stuart's time and thought are The Middlesex Mothers' Allowance Board, of which he is chairman; and the London and Middlesex Children's Aid Society, on which Board he represents Middlesex County. He also serves as the county's representative in the London Chamber of Commerce. The Canadian Club lists him among its members.

On March 6, 1889, John M. Stuart and Mary R. Whiting were united in marriage. Mrs. Stuart is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Barfoot) Whiting, of Caradoc Township, (both deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have two children: 1. Alma Jane, the wife of A. J. Larrington, insurance inspector of Toronto; they have one child, Mary. 2. Norman, who married Edna Faulds; they have one child, Donald. Mr. Norman Stuart has been nominated several times for the Township Council, but has refused to run.

Mr. Stuart and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder.

FRIEND RICHARD ECCLES, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., F.O.S., LL.D.—A great and good man, a teacher, endeared to his students for the knowledge and endeavours, a physician and surgeon widely known and recognized, a Christian who dearly loved his Master and his Church, and a friend to all who suffered, lived and wrought in London. Citizens of his own and future generations will hold in high esteem the memory of Dr. Eccles.

Eccles Arms—Azure, on a saltire argent two halberts saltireways of the first.

Crest—A broken halbert azure.

Motto—*Nec deficit animus.*

Dr. Friend Richard Eccles was born in Warwick, Lambton County, January 25, 1845, a son of J. Dickson Eccles. His early education was obtained at the Grammar School of Sarnia. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1867, and from Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York, in the same year.

The first years of his practice were spent in Arkona, during which time he made regular pilgrimages to England and Scotland for further study. He worked for two years (1876-7) at St. Thomas Hospital, London. He spent the summer of 1883 working at the Samaritan Free Hospital with Sir Spencer Wells in the study and advancement of abdominal surgery. In 1885 he did special work with the celebrated Lawson Tait, who was then at the height of his fame as a specialist in abdominal surgery. He was named M.R.C.S. of England, and F.R.C.S. of Edinburgh, and a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, England, (1883).

Dr. Eccles was a specialist in many lines, as an obstetrician, a gynecologist, and a surgeon, he was a pioneer and an authority, as a consultant his advice was sought and respected. As a musical and literary critic his judgment was often sought. Dr. Eccles began operating and became an authority on abdominal section. At Victoria Hospital he performed the first successful ovariectomy in London. He had a very large practice and operated in many towns and villages throughout Western Ontario. Most of his early operations were performed in private homes; few surgeons equalled him in converting a room into a suitable place for serious operations and in using available persons as his assistants. The range of these operations was wide—gall stones, appendicitis, pancreatic cyst, lithotomy. Since our modern hospitals, Victoria and St. Joseph's with their up-to-date operating rooms, so perfectly and splendidly equipped, were available, there Dr. Eccles performed his major operations. In these hospitals he held many clinics, demonstrating and teaching the great principles which made him so well known.

Dr. Eccles was a member of the Faculty of the University of Western Ontario on its inception in 1882. He was Professor of Physiology and Gynecology in 1888-9. He remained Professor of Gynecology until 1912. He served as Dean of the Faculty from



W. H. S.



J. R. Eccles J. R. C. S.

1907-1912. He was an attractive lecturer—a diligent student—punctual and painstaking—and became the idol of his students, honoured for his vision, enthusiasm, thoroughness and attainments.

Dr. Eccles held many positions and offices. He was medical examiner for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, 1882-84, and was later a member of that Board. He was on the Board of the Imperial Life of Toronto, and the Huron and Erie and Canada Trust Company of London.

This beloved physician was a cultured Christian gentleman, official and member of the First Methodist Church of London. He was a friend and supporter of preachers, valuing them in measure of their faith and work. His religion was a great living reality which was evidenced in all his work. He gave freely of his great energy in every branch of church work, as leader and supporter. Twenty years ago he arranged a luncheon at his home to discuss Church Union, believing not in a particular church but in Christianity itself.

After providing a life interest for his widow and relatives, Dr. Eccles' estate will be divided amongst his particular interests, namely: the Medical Department of the University of Western Ontario, Victoria Hospital, and the Methodist Church. He provided a fund to be administered for the establishment and maintenance in perpetuity of a museum and library in connection with the Medical Department of the University, the procuring of suitable books for the medical library, and the establishment of a scholarship and annual lectureship. The winner of the scholarship is to be provided with means to go abroad and pursue further the study in which he has proved himself worthy. The lectureship is to be founded to bring noted men to the University to address the students.

Other beneficiaries are the Methodist Church and the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. This included a bequest to the Superannuation Fund. There is also provision for the endowment of a bed in a private room in the Gynecological Department of Victoria Hospital "for the use of worthy poor women patients in the said hospital so that such women after critical operations may have the benefits, quietness, and additional comfort incident to private rooms." Several years ago he gave a room in the Children's War Memorial Hospital named for his wife, Janet D. Eccles, and known as "The Janet Eccles Room."

Dr. Eccles' life was an unceasing endeavour to do good and to bring health to the suffering, to aid and help the weak, to support and strengthen the church, to increase and spread education; his wise and generous arrangements enable his work to be carried on in his profession, the Hospital, the University, and the Church. A life such as his can never die. Wherever there is an interest in science, or commerce, or religion, there you will find the spirit of this just man, made perfect on June the Twelfth, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-four.

WALTER SCOTT MacBRAYNE, K.C.—The philosopher, Schopenhauer, declared: "Right in itself is powerless; in the natural course of things Force prevails. To supply Right with Power, so it may rule, is the problem of statesmanship." Without attempting any discussion of this philosophic finding, we know that the exaltation of Right in society makes for stability and progress. A great lawyer is distinguished not only by his cleverness and brilliance in handling his cases but also by his evident desire that Right shall prevail.

Walter Scott MacBrayne, son of Cornelius MacBrayne, noted barrister at law, was born September 8, 1860, at Botany, near Thamesville, Ontario, and died on November 25, 1923, in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. His death occasioned widespread regret and brought forth expressions of highest appreciation from the press and the public at large for his character, ability and service. The large and representative gathering at the funeral service, held in the Church of the Ascension (Anglican), further witnessed to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The Right Rev. W. R. Clark, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Niagara, and the Venerable Archdeacon Renison officiated. The honorary pall-bearers were: Judge C. C. Snider, Judge J. G. Gauld, the Honorable George Lynch Staunton, K.C., Mr. S. F. Washington, K.C., Mr. C. W. Bell and Mr. Lyman Lee. The interment took place in Hamilton Cemetery.

Mr. MacBrayne first studied law in the firm of Teetzel & Harrison, eventually becoming a member of the firm. This was previous to the elevation of the senior member, Mr. J. V. Teetzel, to the Supreme Court bench. Later, we find him practising law in the firm of Biggar & MacBrayne. In 1913 he became the senior member of MacBrayne & Brandon, continuing this partnership until his death. He was considered one of the strongest Appellate Court counsels in the Hamilton Law Society. His success in appeals from decisions of the lower courts was frequently commented on in legal circles. He figured in several famous criminal cases, notably that of Ralph Rufus, accused of murder. At the conclusion of the trial, the Judge, Chief Justice Mulock, paid him a high compliment for his brilliant handling of the defense. But his most numerous noteworthy successes were with civil cases. In 1922 he was made a King's Counselor on the recommendation of the Ontario Law Association and at the special request of the Honorable W. E. Raney, then Attorney-General of the Province. Following the resignation of Mr. S. F. Washington, K.C., as county crown attorney, he refused for financial reasons to allow his name to be considered by the Ontario Government for the vacant post.

Mr. MacBrayne was identified with various civic and philanthropic enterprises. He was a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; also a member of the Hamilton and Thistle clubs, and the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, being an enthusiastic golfer as well as a good hand at curling.

These sports provided much of his recreation.

Walter Scott MacBrayne married Lillian Grant, daughter of Peter and Judith Wills (Adams) Grant, of Hamilton, Canada, and Devonshire, England. Mrs. MacBrayne now resides at her home on Charlton Avenue, West. She is a member of the Anglican Church of the Ascension. Besides the widow, three sisters survive Mr. MacBrayne: Mrs. John Everett and Mrs. William Dunlop, of Thamesville, and Mrs. Walter Old, of Elkville, Pennsylvania. His father followed him to the Great Beyond in March, 1926.

Kirsopp Lake says, "the distinction between right and wrong disappears when conscience dies, and that between fact and fiction when reason is neglected." In Walter Scott MacBrayne a live conscience and a strong mind combined to produce a preëminent leader at the bar and a man of unusual integrity and uprightness, poise, and service to his city and country.

W. M. O. LOCHEAD—Versatility and variety, and an aptitude to excel in many lines of endeavour have marked the career of W. M. O. Lochead, of Kitchener, where he represents the Mutual Life as District Manager. He was born in the village of Centreville, near the town of Napanee, on January 10, 1874, the son of James Simon and Eliza (Baker) Lochead. The father was born in Scotland, and the mother in the Township of Camden, County of Lennox and Addington, where her father, Thomas Baker, had inherited the patriotic traditions of the old United Empire Loyalists to which his parents belonged. They migrated to Canada from the State of Pennsylvania and found congenial surroundings.

James Simon Lochead came over from Scotland with his parents when a child and followed them to Camden Township. He grew up there and engaged in the building contracting business in Centreville, where he was active in politics. He served one term as Warden of the County; he was a staunch Orangeman, and a member of the Masonic Lodge and active in the councils of both.

W. M. O. Lochead was educated in the Napanee Collegiate Institute and at the Queen's University, Kingston. He was graduated an M.A. in 1898, and was gold medalist in history. Following his graduation he identified himself with the lumber industry, as a member of the office force of the Hamburg Manufacturing Company of Brandon, Manitoba. After two years in the office, he represented his firm on the road, covering all of Western Canada from Winnipeg to the Coast. In 1901 he was sent to Japan to organize the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company in that country, with headquarters at Kobe. He remained in Japan until early in 1904, when he took a pleasure trip around the world, visiting Manchuria, and Port Arthur, which he was privileged to see just before the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan. He passed through China, visiting the principal cities, and going thence to the Philippine Islands, and

from there back to Hong Kong. He passed on to the Straits Settlements, there visiting Singapore and Penang. From there he sailed to India, touching at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, and descending the coast to Colombo, Ceylon. The journey was continued through the Red Sea, and the Suez Canal, which brought him to the Sphinx and the Pyramids of Egypt, Cairo, Alexandria, and across the blue Mediterranean to Palestine. After visiting Jerusalem, he took a steamship to Naples, passed through the principal cities of Italy and seeing the objects of most interest in that sunny peninsula. From Italy he went to Switzerland and on to the Riviera in the South of France with its show places of Nice and Monte Carlo. Berlin and Paris drew him in turn, and the Channel was crossed to the British Isles, where he paid a first visit to his Scotch relatives, returning to New York towards the end of May, 1904. There he associated himself with the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company; and was made inspector of agencies in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, with headquarters in Ottawa.

In January, 1905, Mr. Lochead was appointed District Manager of the Mutual Life of Canada, with headquarters at Kitchener, where he has remained continuously ever since. He arrived in Kitchener on January 5, and on the same date ten years later, he was made president of the Kitchener Board of Trade. Since he came to the city, he has served on the board of directors, or as president of practically every social or civic organization in Kitchener. He was a charter member and first Secretary-Treasurer of the Grand River Golf and Country Club, and became its president in after years. He served as a director for many years and became president of the Lancaster Club. He has been twice president of the Life Underwriters' Association, and served on the central executive committee for some years, and was president of the Kitchener and Waterloo Rotary Club for the club year 1924-25. He is a Past Master and life member of Grand River Lodge, No. 151, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a life member of Kitchener Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 117, a member of Vallette Commandery, No. 64, Knights Templar of Kitchener, and of Moore Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as well as of Mocha Temple Order of the Mystic Shrine, and lastly a member of the Cyrene Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having been elevated to the thirty-third Degree in October, 1925.

Mr. Lochead is a member of National Club of Toronto, of the Craftsman Club of Kitchener, and a life member of the Kobe Club of Japan.

Mr. Lochead joined the Militia as a major in September, 1914. On September 15, he was commissioned Lieutenant-colonel and put in command of the 118th Overseas Battalion. They trained first in Kitchener, then in London, then in Camp Borden, sailing in January, 1917, for Overseas to Liverpool, England. There Mr. Lochead was as-

signed to the 25th Reserve stationed at Bramshott, where he remained for six months, when he was honorably discharged and returned home.

In August, 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel Lohead was appointed officer commanding the militia of North Waterloo, then the 108th Regiment, and brought about the reorganization of that body, it being later called the North Waterloo Regiment.

He retired from active command in October, 1924, and posted to General Reserve of officers.

Mr. Lohead married on April 24, 1907, Agnes G. Moore, daughter of George Moore, for many years one of Waterloo's foremost and most influential men, and Mary (Barrie) Moore (both deceased). Mr. Lohead has bought the Moore homestead, one of the finest dwelling houses in Waterloo. Two sons have been born to himself and his wife. They are James Moore and George Herbert, both attending the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute.

THOMAS WELLINGTON MCFARLAND—Two and a half million biscuits and about twenty thousand pounds of candy is the output each day of the D. S. Perrin and Company's plant on Dundas Street, London. This mammoth concern is a monument of three men, D. S. Perrin, who first started the business in 1856, on Hamilton Road, his son, who carried it to a small shop on Horton Street in 1863 and later to an enlarged factory which stood on a part of the site of the present plant, and Thomas Wellington McFarland, designer of its magnificent new home, president and general manager of the Company. Perrin's biscuits and candy maintain supremacy throughout the Dominion, where their enormous consumption furnishes silent but most convincing testimony of their perfection. Perrin warehouses dot the land from coast to coast, acting as distributing agents for the products that daily pour from the home plant. Though the great plant is worked to its fullest capacity every day, thousands of dollars worth of export orders have had to be refused recently, because they could not be filled without robbing the home trade.

It was years and years ago, when home-made goodies were the order of the day and cooking by machinery was as yet undreamed of, that D. S. Perrin took a little shop and began the manufacture of biscuits, which were made by hand and delivered by hand. His methods were as simple as the needs of those times. But his wares met with favour, and like a healthy child, the enterprise has grown. Brains have been liberally mixed with other ingredients to produce the almost endless variety of sweets that bear the now famous name of this firm.

When Mr. Perrin was making his modest beginning in business, the man who later was to play so important a part in the future of his concern was a little shaver of four, out on his father's farm in Haldimand County, Ontario. His parents,

William and Katherine (Hopper) MacFarland, brought him up in the fear of God, and today he is an active and invaluable member of the Methodist Church of his city, despite the numberless demands that are made upon his time and thought by the business world. He attended school and remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age. By this time he had made up his mind that his future was somewhere out in the big world, not on a farm. So he went to London to make a start. The first nine months he was employed in the Ontario Car Company's plant, but this did not suit him, and he changed to the McCormick Manufacturing Company, where he learned the fine art of candy making. Though he was unaware of the fact, his path was leading straight to the door of opportunity, which he opened for himself when he entered the employ of D. S. Perrin, as candy-maker, in April, 1881. The secret of his phenomenal advancement to superintendent of the plant, to the position of director and vice-president, and at last to the president's chair, is disclosed by the tribute paid to Mr. McFarland by an intimate business associate:

It is a spirit of willingness to tackle any job, no matter how disagreeable, that has enabled him to bring the large plant under his control to its present state of efficiency. Every part of the present plant has been laid out by him, and the building itself is one of his own planning, even to the quality and type of materials used. The details of construction were drawn and supervised by architects, but it was Mr. McFarland who mapped out the positions of the various departments and equipment. Everything in the factory is designed with a view to securing the highest efficiency. To this end labour-saving devices are used where at all possible.

This new plant consists of one six and one seven story brick and stone buildings, one to house the production of biscuits and one for the candy. But the demand has outgrown their maximum production, and land has recently been bought, two hundred feet on the north side of Carling Street and two hundred feet on the south side of Fullarton Street, which is now used for storage and yard room, where further additions to the plant are soon to rise. The architecture is severely plain, its myriad windows adding a cheerful note and speaking of the brightness and comfortable surroundings of the army of employees within. Mr. McFarland says, "The only old thing about it is its treasured good name." A wonderful arrangement of machinery automatically receives the flour and it is hoisted to the sixth floor, where there is storage space for six million pounds, by an automatic elevator. The bake ovens are all but human in what they accomplish unassisted. The sweet biscuit machines and ovens, which are combined and work in unison, take the dough at one end and the baked biscuit emerges at the other end, practically without the intervention or assistance of a human finger. The ovens, by direction of Mr. McFarland,

were all placed on the top floor, so that all surplus heat and gasses are carried directly outside by properly constructed flues and the factory is thus kept free of all odors usually incident to a bake-shop. The factory is operated throughout by hydro-electric power.

One wonders how it is possible for a single man to cover the wide field of affairs, as he reads a list of the concerns with which Mr. McFarland's name is connected. From 1912 to 1918, he was a director of the Board of Trade, being its president in 1915 and 1916. He is a member and director of the London Chamber of Commerce. From 1915 to 1925 he was chairman of the Parks Commission for the City of London. It was during his tenure of this office that he inaugurated the London Zoo, making the start with some grey squirrels, from which incident he gained the sobriquet "Squirrel McFarland." However, the London Zoological Gardens are today among the finest in Ontario. Mr. McFarland is an executive member of the Ontario Hydro Electric Municipal Association, a member of the Public Utilities Commission, operating the Hydro Electric Power and Water Works System. When the new ten million gallon city reservoir was built, he was acting chairman of the committee that put the project through. He is a director of the Commonwealth Life and Accident Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, and a director of Silverwood's, Ltd. He is a member of the executive committee of the Confectionery, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries of Canada.

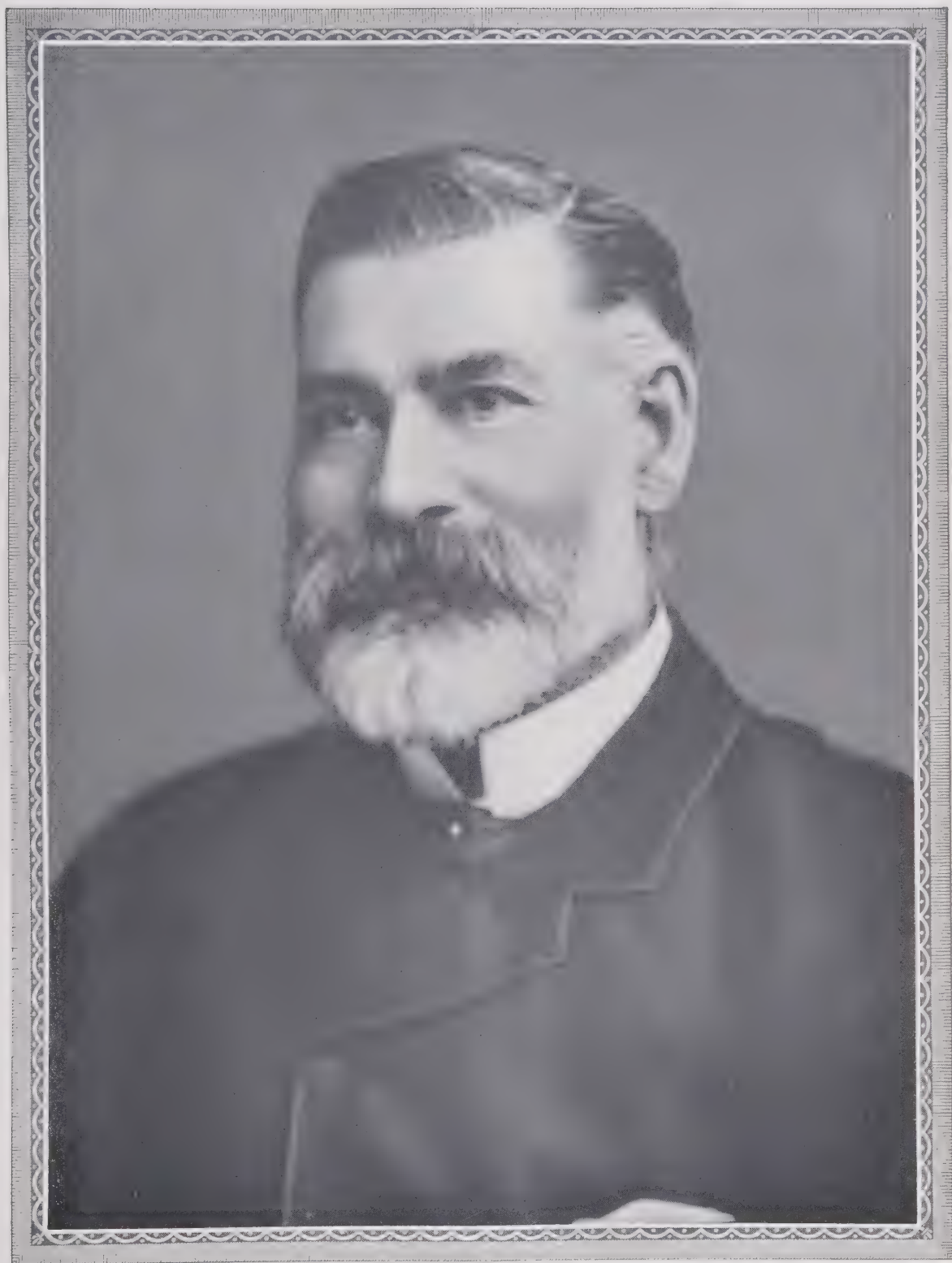
Mr. McFarland is athletic. He is fond of all sport, taking his recreation in golf, baseball, bowling, fishing, and motoring. He is a member of the Rotary Club, of the Highland Golf Club, and the Thames Valley Golf Club (a municipal club), and the Canadian Club. The social side of life also makes its claim upon him. His Masonic affiliations are with Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64; Moore Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Hamilton; Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member and for a number of years was president of the Conservative Club. Mr. McFarland is an active member of the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Church, and of the Board of Trustees, working on the Property, Finance, and Music committees.

On Christmas Day, 1896, he married Victoria Laschinger, of New Hamburg, Ontario, daughter of Joseph Laschinger. Her mother, Mrs. Laschinger, was formerly Miss Merner, sister of the late Senator Merner, of Waterloo. Their home is at No. 132 John Street, London.

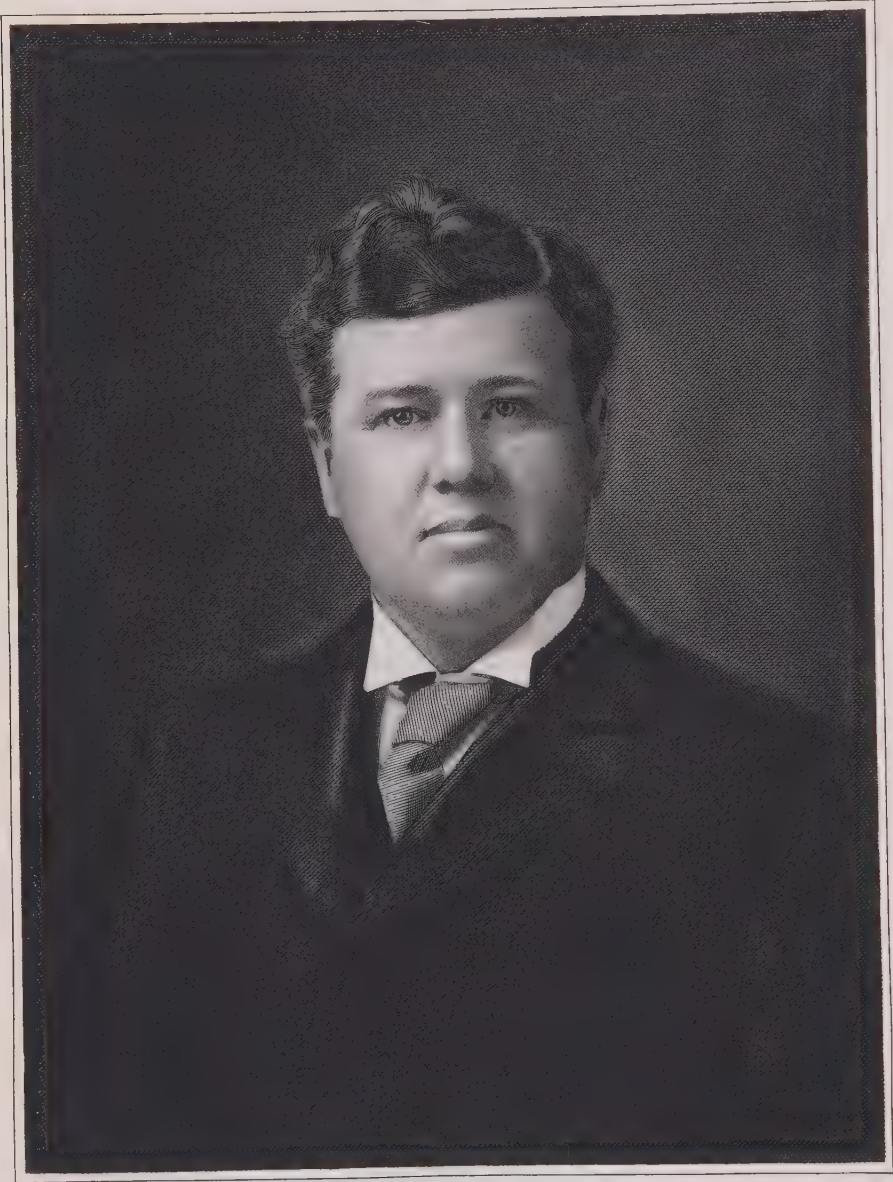
D. S. PERRIN—On a post in the first Perrin factory was nailed the first copper taken in over the counter in exchange for one of the Perrin sweets, perhaps a stick of peppermint candy. For years it remained there as a sort of talisman, watching the ever increasing tide of business in

the little place where the name was beginning to make itself known. In 1856 a very small business was begun in a very small shop on Hamilton Road by Mr. D. S. Perrin. Old fashioned stick candy, ginger snaps, fruit crackers and soda crackers covered the list of confections which he offered to the public. Made by hand, sold in small quantities, delivered by hand—so the start was made. Later, Mr. Perrin's son succeeded to the business, which still bears his name. Doubtless he hoped for prosperity and still larger growth. Who does not dream at the side of a cradle? But certainly he could not foresee the seven hundred employees at work in a six-storey building, equipped with traveling and reel ovens, driven by hydro-electric power, where each of the original varieties of candy and biscuits produced have been multiplied an hundred fold, until one is bewildered in making his selection from the list offered. D. S. Perrin moved first to Horton Street, then to Dundas Street, on a part of the site where the plant now stands. In the meantime, the fame of the firm was spreading. Perrin biscuits were to be found all through the Dominion. Then they crossed the Canadian borders, and became known in other lands. Today on the shipping books of the firm are found destinations in British West Indies, South Africa, South America, and other distant lands. With the innumerable changes that have been made in every department to bring the concern up to its super-efficient standard, one old thing has been jealously preserved from the very beginning, that is the good name which is its cornerstone. Mr. Perrin demonstrated his good leadership, too, in the men whom he chose to be his associates, so that when advancing years made it necessary for him to leave its management to others, the great wheels which he had started turning, kept right on, and the growth of the company was uninterrupted. He remained its president until his death in 1910, at which time Mr. H. P. Allen became his successor, remaining at the helm until he, also passed away in 1917. A thoroughly prepared man was ready to fill the president's chair, and Mr. Thomas W. McFarland has since directed the business. (See preceding sketch).

JOHN WILLIAMSON JONES—One of the best known barristers of Hamilton, Ontario, was John Williamson Jones, who died in that city in 1920. Mr. Jones was a man whose genial personality won him many friends, both in his profession and out of it; and his abilities were very highly regarded. The Jones family were descendants of United Empire Loyalists. The founder of the family in Ontario was Stephen Jones, who settled at Stoney Creek, and married Mary Smith. Stephen James Jones, son of Stephen and Mary (Smith) Jones, was born at Stoney Creek, Ontario, December 21, 1821, and attended the grammar school at Hamilton. He studied law with Judge O'Reilly, of Hamilton, and later with S. B. Freeman, Queen's Coun-



John W. Jones.



J. H. Balfe

seller, also of Hamilton, and was called to the bar in 1846. For some years he practised in partnership with Mr. Freeman, and then, on January 21, 1853, received the appointment, from the Hindis-Morin Government, of county judge, of Brant County, which office he filled for many years, making his home at Brantford. In 1875 he was appointed Master in Chancery and continued as judge until 1897, when he retired from the bench. While a resident of Hamilton he held the position of lieutenant adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, Wentworth Militia, under appointment of 1847. He was chairman of the Board of County Judges of Ontario, which at that time consisted of five members, Judge Jones of Brantford, Judge Hughes of St. Thomas, Judge Sinclair of Hamilton, Judge McDonald of Brockville and Judge Senkler of St. Catharines. During his entire career Judge Jones was an active member of the Methodist Church, serving as steward and trustee of the Brant Avenue Church in Brantford, and as delegate to the First General Conference of the Methodist Church held in Toronto in 1874, and each conference thereafter. He was a strong advocate of the Methodist Union and also of the Federation of Victoria University with the Provincial University. Judge Jones spent the last days of his life in retirement, and died in 1902.

Mr. Jones married, in May, 1847, Margaret Williamson, a daughter of John Williamson, of Stoney Creek, Ontario. She died in Los Angeles, California, and is buried in Brantford, Ontario. Judge and Mrs. Jones were the parents of seven children: 1. John Williamson, of further mention. 2. Colonel Charles, a barrister of Toronto. He was register of the Crown Lands Department in Toronto, and commander of the 38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles, for several years in Brantford. 3. Jennie, who married George Kerr, a well-known barrister of Toronto. 4. T. Harry, city engineer of Brantford, and a major in the army. 5. William, who died in infancy. 6. Will D., a graduate in law, and barrister in Brantford, now deceased. 7. Alfred, a graduate in law, and now police magistrate at Brantford.

John Williamson Jones, son of Stephen James and Margaret (Williamson) Jones, was born in Hamilton, January 28, 1848. He spent his boyhood days in Brantford, where he attended public school, and he also studied at the famous grammar school kept by Dr. Tassie at Galt, after which he entered Toronto University and graduated from the law course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He also read law in the office of E. B. Woods, at Brantford, and in 1871 was called to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Hamilton, where he entered into a partnership with the late Judge Proudfoot and Mr. I. B. McQueston. After some years Judge Proudfoot retired from the firm, which then carried on practice under the firm of Jones & McQueston for a number of years. In his later life Mr. Jones practised alone, being in active practice up to the time of his death. Mr.

Jones was the soul of honour, and his integrity, his genial disposition and unostentatious kindness, attached to him all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Devoted to his home and family, he took but little part in public life. He was, however, an active worker in the cause of temperance and a member of the Royal Templars, was chairman of the Board of Education of Hamilton at one time, and took a great interest and delight in the affairs of the Horticultural Society, in which he held the office of president. He was a loyal member of the Charlton Avenue Methodist Church. Mr. Jones died in Hamilton, March 3, 1920, and is buried in the Hamilton Cemetery.

Mr. Jones married, at Brantford, Ontario, Eliza Jane Robinson, born in Brantford, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Sanders) Robinson, Joseph Robinson having been for years clerk of the District Court in Brantford. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other being Florence C. Jones, who married Dr. Thomas Hugh Balfe, a biography of whom follows.

DR. THOMAS HUGH BALFE was one of Hamilton's outstanding physicians, and in surgery, particularly, was very highly regarded. He was a son of Thomas and Anne (Horrigan) Balfe, who were natives of Ireland and came to Canada, settling in Smiths Falls, Ontario, where Thomas Balfe took up farming, and where he still resides. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following survive: 1. Leona, who married Edgar H. Cottrell of New York. 2. Mary, who married William Devaney of Chrysler, Ontario. 3. Michael, a farmer of Smiths Falls. 4. Annie, married J. C. Cooke, and resides at Fort William, Ontario. 5. Gertrude, a graduate nurse of Highlands Hospital, at Beacon, New York. 6. Thomas Hugh of further mention.

Thomas Hugh Balfe, a son of Thomas and Anne (Horrigan) Balfe, was born at Smiths Falls, Frontenac County, Ontario, April 11, 1871. He was educated in his native town and in Queen University, where he graduated in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Chirurgiae Magister, or Master of Surgery, after which he took post-graduate work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Returning to Hamilton, he opened up an office and in a short time built up a large and successful practice. Dr. Balfe was a great student and took many post-graduate courses, studying at various times in London and in American hospitals and often attending medical clinics, particularly the Mayo Brothers Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. After the first few years, he gave most of his attention to surgery and was particularly successful in this field. He was a member of the medical and surgical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital in Hamilton, a member of the local medical society, in which he took an active part, and for some time examining physician for one of the local branches of the Catholic Mutual Benefit As-

sociation. Dr. Balfe was a man of sterling qualities, and was respected and loved by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church, attending St. Mary's Cathedral, and was very active in the church and much given to unostentatious acts of charity among the poor and friendless. In his leisure time he took great delight in outdoor life and sport, and was an expert with rod and gun, frequently enjoying hunting and fishing trips. Dr. Balfe died a martyr to his calling, from Spanish influenza and pneumonia contracted while attending a patient, November 5, 1918. He was buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Hamilton.

Dr. Balfe married, October 26, 1898, in Hamilton, Ontario, Florence C. Jones, born in Hamilton, the daughter of John W. and Eliza Jane (Robinson) Jones (see preceding biography). Dr. and Mrs. Balfe were the parents of five children: 1. Dr. Thomas Hugh, Jr., who is now practising his profession of medicine in Hamilton. He received his education at St. Mary's School and Toronto University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the Buffalo General Hospital, where he took post-graduate work. Dr. Balfe is a member of the Catholic Church. Professionally he is regarded as one of the most promising young medical men of this vicinity and is rapidly building up a successful practice. He married Annette Munholland, a daughter of Joseph Munholland, of Toronto, and they have two children: Florence Annette, and Dorothy Elizabeth. 2. Leila Margaret, who was educated at Loretta Academy for Young Ladies in Hamilton and at Niagara Falls and finished her education at the Sacred Heart Convent at Montreal, where she studied art and music. 3. Helen Anne, a student at Loretta Academy for Young Ladies, in Hamilton. 4. John Williamson, in school. 5. Florence Leona, in school. All the family are members of St. Joseph's Parish (Catholic Church). Since the death of Dr. Balfe, Mrs. Balfe, and her family make their home with Mrs. Balfe's mother, Mrs. Jones, at the family residence of the late John Williamson Jones.

RUSSELL GAGE OLMSTED—The parents of Russell Gage Olmsted, Samuel and Sarah (Martin) Olmsted, were pioneer settlers of Binbrook Township, and he was born in the old homestead on July 12, 1844. He attended the local school and worked with his father until he was of an age to own and manage his own farm, which he bought in Ancaster. Here he continued to take care of his acres, bringing to his home there his bride, Charlotte C. Rymal. In 1876, he made a complete change in his life, selling his farm to go to the city and found an industry, which is today one of the important concerns of Hamilton. The first location was on York Street and here he established the manufacture of ornamental iron. For many years he continued at this place, and the

business steadily grew, so that larger quarters were required. He then found the plant on Rebecca Street, and taking his sons into the business with him, he carried on the manufacture of his goods on a larger scale. The Olmsted Iron Works soon gained a wide recognition, and through Mr. Olmsted's able management and wise administration were put on a firm and enduring foundation. In 1915, he retired from active participation in the business, handing over to his two sons large and extensive manufacturing interests, which they are still carrying on under the same name.

Mr. Olmsted was a Liberal in politics, and was one of the leading Methodists of the city. He was one of the original trustees of the Gore Street Methodist Church, and at the time of his death was a member of Centenary Methodist Church. His fraternal affiliation was with Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. But Mr. Olmsted was above all else a man of domestic tastes, and was devoted to his home and his family. He was interested in the progress of his city, and contributed in every way that he could to its highest and strongest development. He was a man of personal integrity and business honesty, a man who took his high ideals with him into his everyday life. He retired from business cares in 1915, and was spared to his family for ten more years, which were spent in his home in Hamilton. On February 17, 1925, at the age of eighty-one years, he passed beyond the veil that hides eternity from our knowledge and was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery.

In 1870, Russell Gage Olmsted married Charlotte C. Rymal, of Barton Township, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Ann (Terryberry) Rymal. To Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted three children were born: 1. Joseph E., one of the present owners of the Olmsted Iron Works; married Selma Jacob, of New York City. 2. Claretta May, wife of W. J. Robinson, residing at Aldershot. 3. Charles Vernal, co-partner with his brother in the Olmsted Iron Works; married Lena Anderson, of Grimsby.

Mrs. Olmsted, who survives her husband, is the daughter of the man known all over the Dominion as "Honest Joe Rymal." For over twenty-five years he represented his constituency in the Dominion Parliament. He came of an old family, founded three generations before by one Joseph Rymal, who came from New Jersey and took up a grant of land. His son, Jacob Rymal, became deeply interested in the public life of Ontario at an early age. He was elected to represent Wentworth County at the Upper Canada Assembly, and became a very warm friend of William Lyon Mackenzie, being close to him during the trouble that led up to the rebellion of 1837. It was Jacob Rymal's horse that carried the leader of the rebellion out of the country beyond the reach of his pursuers. It was natural, therefore, that his son, Joseph Rymal, should early take an interest in public affairs. During the twenty-five years that he held his seat in the Par-

liament, his reelection was each time bitterly opposed by those of other parties. Mr. Rymal was a strong Liberal, and always strongly supported the leaders of his party. He did not often speak before the House, but when he did, his words counted. His speeches were characterized by hard common sense, and enlivened by flashes of homely humour that were irresistible. When he rose to the defense of some principle or to attack a measure that did not meet with his views, he was a mighty fighter. He earned his sobriquet of "Honest Joe Rymal," by the fearless and intrepid opposition, which he offered to some of the planks of the platform of the Confederation. He was one of the keenest critics that the Conservatives ever had among the rural members, yet in spite of this he was personally a warm favourite among the members on both sides of the House, and even the Conservative leaders, who found in him a foe-man worthy of their steel, entertained a very warm feeling for him, among whom was the late Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald. He held very pronounced views in favour of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church. He married Lydia Ann Terryberry, in 1846, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1896, surrounded by their seven children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

RICHARD WINNETT—A new country, untamed by civilization, possesses a strong attraction for men of iron, men who joy in overcoming difficulties and in wresting success from reluctant conditions. Such a man was the father of Richard Winnett. Henry Winnett was a well-to-do merchant of the County Clare, Ireland, when through misplaced confidence, he lost a large part of his fortune. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, with his wife and family and his son Richard, then a lad of nine years, he set his face toward the new land across the Atlantic with a determination to retrieve his losses in Canada, that land where almost unlimited opportunity beckoned to those who were of pioneer spirit. The family settled in London, coming in 1854, where Richard Winnett attended the public schools. When he had acquired a fundamental education, he left the class room and entered the shop of Thomas Brown to master the trade of a boiler maker. His father had likewise been diligently working in the same line, and in the late '60s father and son formed a partnership and began the manufacture of boilers under the firm name of the Dominion Boiler Works. That business has been continued uninterruptedly until the present time, though the name has been changed to R. Winnett and Son. The many oil refineries located at one time in London kept the plant well supplied with orders in its earlier years, but the removal of these concerns from the city many years ago necessitated a change in the character of the business, and now, while they still build boilers, the repairing

of machinery constitutes a large share of the firm's business.

As a result of his own intelligently directed industry, business sagacity and thrift, Richard Winnett is in a position to retire from active business, but he is a man who will die in the harness. Activity is the essence of his life. With plenty of ambition and a determination to succeed, he has realized many of his aspirations, but he still finds his keenest pleasure in forging ahead rather than in idly enjoying the fruits of his labour. Quiet, unpretentious, home-loving, no outside interest has ever diverted him from his single purpose, and his deepest pleasures are found in the home circle.

Richard Winnett married Cecelia Alice Yorke, of Nilestown, a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Maybee) Yorke. Her father, who was a native of Rome, New York, died a month before she was born while on his way to visit his birthplace. He had been given an excellent education and before removing to Nilestown had taught school in New York State. Possessed of considerable means, he bought a farm at Nilestown a few years after his marriage and settled there, personally directing the care of his land. He married Susan Maybee, a native of Pictou, who was the granddaughter of Colonel Waters, who fought in the War of 1812 on the British side.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winnett, Henry Albert, born September 11, 1872, now a member of his father's firm; and Ida Adell, who was born on May 22, 1875, widow of Harry Lewis, (see following biography). The family are active members of the Methodist Church now the United Church of Canada.

HARRY LEWIS—With the passing of Harry Lewis on October 24, 1921, the city of London lost a highly esteemed citizen, while a wide circle of friends mourned the departure of a man whom they had loved and trusted. When but little more than a boy, he made his first business venture in that city, and steadily through the years that followed he devoted himself to its development. Success rewarded his untiring efforts, and at the time of his death, he was one of London's well-known merchants.

The Lewis family is of Welsh origin, the Canadian branch having been established by his father, William Lewis, who, upon landing in the New World, settled at first in Hamilton, where his son, Harry Lewis, was born on May 9, 1871. His wife, Elizabeth (Mason) Lewis, was a Philadelphian, of Scotch parentage. William Lewis was a painter by trade, and a master craftsman. When the Grand Trunk Railway opened its shops in London, he was sent there as foreman painter. These shops were destroyed by fire, and during the period of their reconstruction, Mr. Lewis was transferred to their shops in Toronto in the same capacity, returning to London when the new building was again in operation. With the deep and sincere

piety, which distinguish the Scotch and Welsh people, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were devoted and active members of the Dundas Street Methodist Church in London, where Mr. Lewis was a class leader, an earnest worker in the Sunday school, and a member of the quarterly conference and the board of trustees for many years. He was also endowed with a beautiful tenor voice, and not the least of his service for the Kingdom of God was through the ministry of music. He was a member of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, and was tenor soloist, and at the Dundas Street Church, London, he was also tenor soloist. Those who attended the meetings of the celebrated Evangelist, Morley Puncheon, will remember the valuable support which was given to the preacher by the soloist and leader of the congregational singing, William Lewis.

Harry Lewis was educated in the public school. At an early age, he decided that he would be a business man. With no capital except good health, a love of work, and a personality which won him friends, he began a wholesale confectionery concern in his own name, which prospered in his hands, and which he conducted with increasing success up to the day of his demise.

On October 28, 1896, Harry Lewis was married to Ida Adell Winnett, of London, a daughter of Richard and Cecelia A. (Yorke) Winnett (see preceding biography). Mrs. Lewis is a descendant of two very old and honoured families. According to tradition her father's family, who bear the name Winnett, went to England with William the Conqueror, some time later crossing to Ireland, where her father, Richard Winnett, was born in Killeloe, County Clare. Her paternal grandmother, Ellen (North) Winnett, also traces her lineage back for some hundreds of years to the time when, according to tradition, the family held large and extensive possessions in the south of France. The progenitor of the Irish branch of the family went to England with The Conqueror in 1066, his descendant, Sir Hubert de Nord, crossing to Ireland in 1364, where he acquired large land holdings in the counties of Cumberland and Durham. The coat-of-arms, first granted in 1480, *vide* baronetcy, 1676, is:

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable; three fleurs-de-lis gules.

Crest—A crescent embracing a fleur-de-lis on a wreath of its own colours.

Motto—*Vi et arte.*

This is the most ancient arms of the surname, North. The other, or modern, arms are an assumption in 1704. They were borne by Frederick North, seventh Earl of Guilford, K.G., 1732 to 1792, better known as Lord North, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1767; First Lord of the Treasury, 1770; Prime Minister during the American War of the Revolution. He was the grandfather of Ellen North, who was the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Lewis. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis were born four children: 1. H. Winnett, who married Mar-

garet Gillies (deceased). They had one son, Henry. H. Winnett Lewis enlisted for service in the Flying Corps at the time of the Great War, as a cadet. He rose to the rank of lieutenant, though he never was sent overseas. 2. Alice Lorna, deceased. 3. Richard William Delmer, who graduated with the degree, Bachelor of Arts, from the University of Western Ontario in 1923, graduated from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, class of 1926, called to the bar in the same year, now a barrister-at-law. Being too young to enlist at the time of the war, he has since gained his Lieutenancy, and has been given a provisional captaincy. 4. Cecilia Yorke, graduated from Conservatory of Music, of Toronto, class of 1926, with degree of Associate of Toronto Conservatory of Music; was a teacher of piano as a member of the staff of the London Institute of Musical Art; married Ardagh Sidney Kingsmill, son of the late Dr. Kingsmill, of Toronto.

When Mr. Lewis was taken away, Mrs. Lewis faced the problem of the future of the business, which her husband had built up. She herself had never had any practical business training or experience, but she did possess the hidden potentiality, which in man or woman rises to an emergency and measures up to whatever may be required. Not willing to sacrifice what had been gained by her husband's toil, with the aid of her elder son, she assumed the responsibilities and has carried on.

It is not given to man to relive his life, yet who will say that such a father, upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, devoted in his home, performing his duty in the fear of God, does not yet live in his family? Though he has passed beyond mortal ken, the good that he did lives after him.

THOMAS SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY, M.D., C.M.

—A distinguished native of Ontario, an important and highly esteemed citizen, Dr. T. S. McGillivray, nerve specialist and a scientist of note, gave unsparingly of his energies, his time and his knowledge to the service of his community and his fellow men. He read broadly, explored deeply into research, and as a student of nature and natural history, was an authority on the subjects of his vocation and avocation; and he was generous in sharing the results of his own activities with others.

Born at Smiths Falls, Ontario, July 24, 1856, Thomas S. McGillivray lived his youthful years there and at Washington, Ontario. He early gave promise of a versatile mind and unusual ability, and decided upon the study of law as a profession. He completed his studies in the law and practised successfully for several years in the State of North Dakota, U.S.A., but his attention was diverted to medicine, and he entered Queen's University at Kingston, graduating in the year 1888 with honours. Dr. McGillivray was at that time thirty-two years of age and remained at Kingston for a



W. E. Sanford

year's practice and experience, and then went to New York for a post-graduate course, specializing in diseases of the nerves and diseases peculiar to women. In 1891, he returned to Canada and established his practice at Hamilton, where he became one of the best known and greatly esteemed physicians. His vivid personality, loyalty to friendships, keen wit and happy disposition attracted to him the best that Hamilton had to give to him, and his constructive citizenship was appreciated and honoured by all those with whom he came in contact. In 1894, Dr. McGillivray was elected to the office of alderman, and upon his election was appointed chairman of the hospital committee, which then had charge of the General Hospital and the House of Refuge. He was an able organizer and immediately undertook the inauguration of improvements to modernize the hospital and to raise the standard of its service. One of his first methods adopted, was to establish a school for nurses, where a thorough and complete course on nursing and its special branches could give to the hospital the highest type of ability for the nursing staff. On September 18, 1894, he laid the corner stone, as chairman, on the new and modern House of Refuge, and the silver trowel with which he was presented at that occasion, had always been a choice symbol and memento to him.

Dr. McGillivray was exceedingly literary and gave valued services to the Library Board upon which he served from 1916 to 1924, being chairman of the Board in 1919. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1910 to 1915, and throughout his life retained an active interest in the advancement of the educational and library activities, incorporating many advanced ideas. He was the moving spirit of an organization which received considerable prominence twenty-five years or more ago, known as the "Serene Thinkers." Dr. McGillivray, as a nerve specialist, recognized the broad need of men and women for serenity of mind. He was ahead of his times for a general realization that mental poise was becoming one of the most important and vital requisites for the human race; that in the advancement of civilization, the great leaps and rushes of materialistic and mechanical inventions and devices, often left distracting reactions mentally and physically upon the human being. With the speeding up of outside forces, a counter activity results within; without serenity and poise, a chaotic or confused condition shatters repose, and the ability to think quietly becomes rare.

Dr. McGillivray was a renowned ornithologist and was considered an authority of bird life. He had inherited a love of nature and natural history from his father, who was a keen student of natural creations. Among his writings is a volume of value on the subject of pheasants culled from his experiences in establishing the first Canadian pheasantry, this being the largest on the continent at that time. His former residence at King and

Bay streets was surrounded with grounds of great beauty and artistic design and was famous throughout that part of the country for the exceptional and fine stocks he bred of pheasants, and Nubian goats. Dr. McGillivray served his community in many civic, scientific and literary activities and was an honoured member in many learned societies, some of which he created or organized. He was the influence which founded the Hamilton Medical Society, the first meeting of which was held in his home. For many years he had been chairman and chief medical examiner of the Hamilton and District Lunacy Commission. He was a member of the Ontario Medical Association, and a beloved member of the Dominion Medical Association. In politics he was a lifelong and strong Liberal, and actively interested in his party. He was a member of the Centenary Church. Originally a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he later became a member of the local branch of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

Dr. Thomas Shannon McGillivray married twice. His first wife was Alice (Skimin) McGillivray, M.D., who died several years ago. One daughter was born to them, Gladys, now Mrs. Charles A. Harte-Hancock, of Boston, Massachusetts. He married (second) Lillian Kitchen, who survives him. The family residence is at No. 154 James Street. Dr. McGillivray died at his home, February 23, 1926, and was buried in Hamilton Cemetery.

HON. WILLIAM E. SANFORD—The city of Hamilton and the Province of Ontario will long keep green and fresh the memory of the Hon. William E. Sanford, distinguished member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, and one of the most influential and prominent business men of Ontario, whose death occurred in 1899. Although nearly three decades have elapsed since the hand of death stilled his beneficent and constructive activities for all time, his name has not lost its magic power, or his life and labour their lustre. During his long and useful life he was engaged in various industrial and commercial pursuits—all of which were successful. Everything he undertook seemed destined for success, and this quality, while in part inherent, was actuated by and predicted upon his great vitality, unbounded energy, initiative and progressiveness. He was, beyond the shadow of a doubt, one of the greatest merchants and legislators of his day, and his brilliant career in itself constitutes a monument to his memory and assures his name of perpetuity.

William E. Sanford was a native of the United States, having been born in New York State, and tracing his lineage back to one of the most distinguished of the old Colonial New England families. The American family of Sanford traces its earliest English history to Thomas de Sanford, a Norman follower of William the Conqueror. His name appears on the Battle Abbey Roll and he

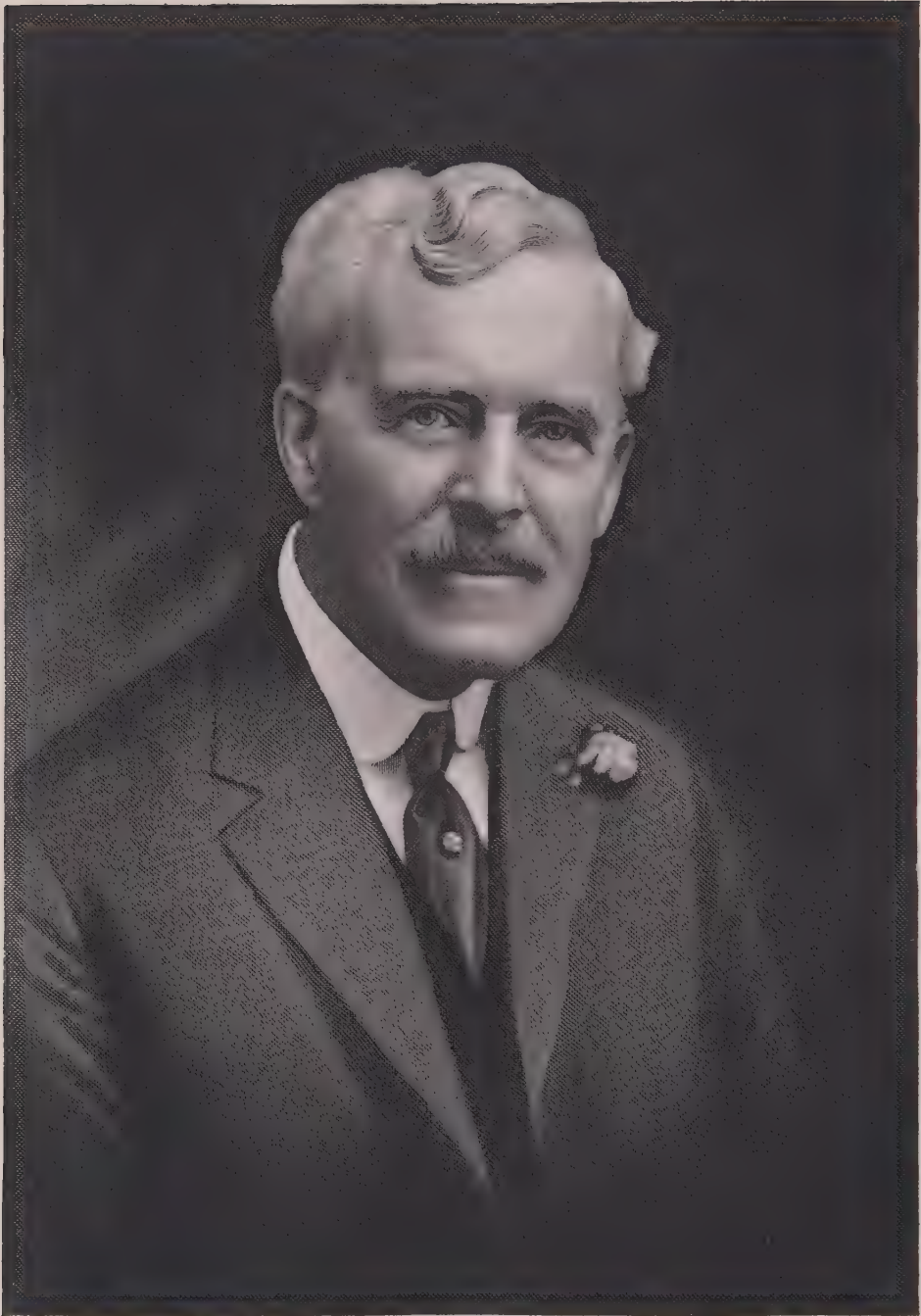
held the manors of Sanford and Rothal. Members of the family were identified with American colonization from its very beginning. Holmes, in his comprehensive work, "Ancestral Heads of New England Families," lists Andrew Sanford, at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1651; James, of Boston, 1656; John, a Freeman of Boston, 1632 (afterward a leading figure in Rhode Island); John, of Boston, 1654; Nathaniel, of Hartford, 1653; Richard, of Boston, 1640; Thomas, of Boston, 1631; and Zachary Sanford, who was at Saybrook, Connecticut, in the year 1651. The several New England lines early found their way into New York State, and it was here that William E. Sanford, a son of Eli and Emmeline (Argall) Sanford, was born on September 16, 1838.

When William E. Sanford was still very young, his mother—a cultured English lady—died, and in 1845 when he was only seven years old his father also died, leaving their son an orphan at that tender age. He came to Hamilton to make his home with his uncle, Edward Jackson, who at that time was a leading business man of Hamilton, and one of that city's most prominent citizens. Jackson Street, in Hamilton, is named in his honour and perpetuates his memory. Thus, William E. Sanford was reared under the care of his uncle. He received his early education in the local public schools, following which he entered and completed a course at an educational institution of note in Connecticut. At the age of sixteen years, having completed his scholastic work, he went to New York City to make his own way in the world. He embarked upon his business career by accepting a clerkship with the book publishing house of Farmer, Brace & Company, where he remained for five years, until reaching his majority. He was then offered a partnership in the firm, which he declined for personal reasons, and soon after was offered a position paying a salary of three thousand dollars a year by a similar concern, which he also refused, having fully made up his mind to work for himself in the future and to be his own employer. He thereupon returned to the Province of Ontario, Canada, where he formed a partnership with his uncle, Edward Jackson, and Murray Anderson, under the firm name of Anderson, Sanford & Company, and conducted most successfully a foundry at London, Ontario. The unusual business ability of the young man was soon evidenced by the efficient manner in which he built up to large proportions the business of his iron foundry enterprise. In a comparatively short time it became the largest and most prosperous foundry of its kind in Western Canada. He had been married in the meantime to Emmeline Jackson, the only daughter of Edward Jackson, and after eighteen months of married life she passed away. Mr. Sanford then gave up the foundry business and returned to the city of Hamilton, where, after a short time, he again entered into active business. He formed an association with a group of New

York City wool dealers, and in less than a year had become one of the largest wool-buyers in Canada, controlling the entire wool output of the Province of Ontario, and becoming well and widely known as the "Wool King of Canada." He continued successfully in the wool business in which he was destined to achieve a most remarkable success. He entered the clothing manufacturing business by forming a partnership with Alexander McInnis, with a capitalization of \$20,000, under the firm name of Sanford, McInnis & Company, and built up an extensive business which in a short time became one of the best-known clothing houses in Western Canada. Upon the retirement of Mr. McInnis after ten years of identification, Mr. Sanford bought out his interest and took two of the firm's employees in as partners. These men retired in 1884, and the business was conducted by Mr. Sanford alone until 1887 when he took several members of his staff into the business on a partnership basis, forming the house of W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company, Limited. This association continued with Mr. Sanford as the executive head until his death in 1899, since which time the business has been managed by the aforementioned staff members. The firm employed more than two thousand workers, shipped its product to all parts of the Dominion, and maintained large factories, warehouses, and branches in Hamilton, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Victoria, British Columbia. One of the finest business structures in Hamilton, the Sanford Block, was erected by Mr. Sanford, who always took a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the city, its growth, improvement and progress. He was an active member of the Board of Trade, and at one time served as its president. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the old Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company, and vice-president of the Hamilton Provident Loan Company. Always a protagonist in the cause of higher education, he served for many years as president of the Hamilton Ladies' College and as Regent of Victoria University.

Early in life he was a believer in and an advocate of the principles of the Liberal (Reform) party, and gave able service as president of the Reform Association of Hamilton. He was a strong advocate of a protective tariff for growing industries, and urged upon the McKenzie administration the necessity of having such a tariff, with the result that his plans were finally approved by the administration. Mr. Sanford later supported the government of Sir John Macdonald when he came into power in 1878, and from that time on supported the principles of the Liberal Conservative party. In 1886, Mr. Sanford and other prominent industrialists organized the Manufacturers' Association, and through their efforts Hamilton was carried that year for the Party. Mr. Sanford was elected first president of the Manufacturers' Association, and held that office for many years.

In February, 1887, Mr. Sanford received the



L. V. Koutledge

appointment of Senator of the Dominion by the Earl of Derby, at that time Governor-General of Canada, through the request of his personal friend, Sir John Macdonald, at that time Prime Minister of Canada, and served as a member of that distinguished body with honour and ability until his death. Senator Sanford was also a personal friend of the late Sir John Thompson. In 1894, Senator Sanford went to England as a Commissioner for Canada to negotiate a trade treaty with the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes of the Cape Colonies, and while in London on that important mission, Sir John Thompson, then Prime Minister of Canada, died suddenly in December, 1894, while paying his respects to Queen Victoria. Senator Sanford accompanied the remains of the deceased statesman on Her Majesty's ship "Blenheim" back to Canada. In 1896, he was appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the Liberal-Conservative Union of Ontario. While a Senator and a member of the Board of Regents of Victoria University, he founded the Sanford Gold Medal Award in Mathematics and another in Divinity. He was known for his many acts of charity and benevolence and gave largely towards the support of the Chinese missions on the Pacific coast, one of which was known as the "Sanford Mission." He also built and supported the "Elsinore" Convalescent Hospital at Hamilton, and liberally assisted the National Sanatorium at Gravenhurst, of which he was a trustee; and the Royal Canadian Humane Society, of which he was a valued member of the Board of Directors. He was a member of the Centenary Methodist Church of Hamilton, which he served as trustee, steward, and as a lay delegate to every general conference since the union of the Methodist bodies. For many years he was also a member of the committee made up of the principal societies of the Church. Fraternally, he held active membership in the ancient Masonic Fraternity. He was a man of artistic tastes and temperament, a great lover of nature and out-of-doors life, and especially fond of flowers, being an excellent horticulturist himself. His home, "Wesanford," on West Jackson Street, is the finest residence in Hamilton, with its spacious grounds and large conservatories. Senator Sanford was noted for growing the largest and rarest assortment of orchids and azaleas in Canada. He was an extensive land owner, and one of his many tracts consisted of more than sixty thousand acres on the Portage Lake Prairie, on which he had established a large cattle and horse ranch. In addition, he owned large marble deposits and quarries at Barrie. His beautiful summer home, "Sans Souci," at Lake Rousseau in Muskoka, was where he and Mrs. Sanford spent their summers, and where they owned and operated their famous steam yacht, "Naiad," as a pleasure boat.

Senator William E. Sanford was again married on April 25, 1866, to Sophia Vaux, of Ottawa, Canada, the youngest daughter of Thomas Vaux, an

official of the Dominion. Mrs. Sophia (Vaux) Sanford, who survives her husband, is a lady of culture and refinement, deeply interested in matters connected with the International Council of Women, in whose behalf she has travelled extensively. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, one son, Harry Vaux Sanford, lived only eighteen months, while the eldest son, Edward Jackson Sanford, passed away at the age of twenty-nine years; one daughter, Edna, now of "Waverley Court," Camberley, England, was married in 1898, her husband, Brigadier-General E. T. Tudor, C.M.G., dying suddenly in November, 1925; the youngest daughter, Muriel, now Mrs. Gordon J. Henderson of "Idlewyld," still resides in Hamilton, Ontario, with her husband, Colonel Henderson and their children.

The death of the Hon. William E. Sanford occurred at his summer home in Muskoka, Province of Ontario, on July 10, 1890, in his sixty-first year. He was a man of good deeds, a public-spirited citizen, who was always awake to the needs of his community and its people, a public benefactor and an upright Christian gentleman. His life was not lived in vain, for he fulfilled man's highest obligation, and achieved man's most worthy aim and ideal by leaving this world a better place than he found it. His career, viewed in perspective, shows a brilliant career characterized by integrity and probity—a career worthy of emulation, and one which could very well serve as both an inspiration and a guide to the present generation of rising young business men. He was an honour to the land of his birth, a credit to his ancestry, and an asset to the vast Dominion for whose welfare he had laboured unceasingly for so many years. He was, in fact, an upright noble citizen and patriot of the Dominion of Canada—than which no finer tribute can be paid to his memory.

GEORGE ALBERT ROUTLEDGE, M.D., C.M., L.C.P.S.—One of the most prominent physicians and surgeons, horsemen and livestock judges of the Province of Ontario. Dr. George Albert Routledge, ex-member of the Provincial Parliament, passed away at his home "Egdel-tour," in Lambeth village, near London, January 3, 1924. Widely known for his former leadership in Western Ontario of Liberalism, he was equally well known in his own vicinage for his skill as a physician, while his reputation as a horseman and as a judge of light-horse classes was very high both in the United States and Canada. Dr. Routledge was also prominently identified with fraternal orders, particularly the Masonic fraternity, and he had been elected, but a few weeks before his decease, Illustrious Potentate in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. As a member of his profession he enjoyed the esteem of his fellows, and in that connection had served in important public offices and as president

of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons.

George Albert Routledge was born in Lambeth, near London, Ontario, June 22, 1855, the son of John and Elzina (Banghart) Routledge. His grandfather, John Routledge, came from Cumberland, on the border of Scotland, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Lambeth. He was granted his land by the Crown, cleared it of brush and timber, and was engaged in farming to the end of his days.

John Routledge, son of John Routledge, the pioneer, was born May 1, 1828, on the family homestead and died there December 30, 1895. He was a farmer all his life. In politics he was a staunch Liberal. He married, December 10, 1850, Elzina Banghart, born February 9, 1831, died August 12, 1912, daughter of Andrew Banghart who was born February 17, 1777, and came from Belvidere, New Jersey, and settled at Hamilton at an early date. He later was a farmer in Lambeth, and was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His son, George Albert Routledge, received his early education in Middlesex Seminary at Komoka, Ontario, whence he was graduated (classical course) in July, 1872, and concluded his academic training at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario. It was the custom of medical students in those days to read medicine under a preceptor, and he did so under Dr. Joseph J. Lancaster of London, Ontario. He then matriculated at New York Homeopathic Medical College, New York City, New York, whence he was graduated with the degree M.D. in the class of 1875. Returning to Canada, he pursued his studies at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, whence he was graduated in the class of 1876, and at the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, from which he received the degrees, M.D., C. M., and L.C.P.S. He took up the practice of his profession in his native town of Lambeth and continued to reside there until his death in his sixty-ninth year. He was the first Coroner of Middlesex County, having been appointed April 12, 1881. At the time of his appointment the territory covered was a large one, but later this was divided into townships and each had its own Coroner. Dr. Routledge also served as first Medical Officer of Health, Middlesex County, and after the subdivision as Health Officer of the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex. He was always actively interested in civic affairs. He was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament in 1903, taking his seat as a member of the Sir George W. Ross government, and he was the only Liberal ever elected from the Riding of East Middlesex. At that time he centered his interest on legislation for the advancement of agriculture and transportation. His lively interest in horses was demonstrated on numerous occasions. He served as a judge of light horse classes at Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Edmonton, Alberta; Boston, Massachusetts; Buffalo, New York City, and at other exhibitions in Canada and the United States. Dr. Routledge

held the world's record for driving fastest team over one-half mile track in a race, marking the pacers Bobbie Hal and Charlie B., 2.13¼. He furnished a number of horses that won prizes at international horse shows, notable among them the pair shown by E. T. Stotesbury in England.

Dr. Routledge was a director of the Western Fair Association and president of the Lambeth Division of the Bell Telephone Company. He was president of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society; chairman of the horse committee of the Western Fair Association; member of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Ontario Medical Association, the Medical Association of Middlesex County and of the staff of Victoria Hospital. His affiliation with fraternal organizations included him as charter member and Past Worshipful Master of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons of Lambeth; life member of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, K. T.; life member of London Lodge of Perfection; life member of Sovereign Chapter, No. 18, of Rose Croix; charter member of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter of Lambeth, Illustrious Potentate Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to which he was elected in the fall of 1923; treasurer of London Court, No. 36, Royal Order of Jesters; honorary member of Ansar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Springfield, Illinois; honorary member (and member of club) of Rameses Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Toronto; member of the Chosen Friends, member of the Woodmen of the World, both in the United States and Canada; member of the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a member of the Highland Golf Club, the London Club, and of many other clubs and organizations, among them Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Noontide Club (honorary life member), and Syria Temple of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Routledge married (first) Alice M. Best, who was born in Lambeth, daughter of John and Ellen Best. John Best came with his wife, Ellen Goodwin, from Nova Scotia and settled in Lambeth at an early date. Dr. Routledge and his wife had one son, Dr. Albert Roy Routledge, of London. (See following biography). The senior Routledge and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. George Albert Routledge married (second), February 19, 1917, Emily M. (Vanderburgh) Morgan, daughter of Andrew J. and Eliza (Wilkinson) Vanderburgh, of Toronto, Ontario. She is a direct descendant of United Empire Loyalists and Sir Roger Williams. On her mother's side she is of the highly esteemed families of Middleton, Bradley and Wilkinson, the last-named being early settlers of Canada. She is a woman of culture and refinement and makes her residence in beautiful "Egdeltour" at Lambeth, Ontario.

Testimonials of the esteem in which Dr. Routledge was held by his associates in the various endeavours, in which he was a prominent figure, include the following noteworthy examples:

From the Westminster Township Council, resolution passed January 14, 1924:

That we, the members of the Municipal Council of the township of Westminster, take this the first opportunity of expressing to Mrs. Routledge our sincere sympathy in the great loss she has sustained in the death of her husband, the late Dr. Routledge. His kindly and genial disposition, his sympathetic and big-hearted nature, makes his loss to his family and to the community irreparable.

The township of Westminster, as well as the Province at large, owes him a debt of gratitude that can only be repaid by the loving memories they will cherish of one whose life was spent in one long effort to better the condition of those with whom he came in contact, particularly the poor, who have lost in him a true and sympathetic friend.

A copy of this resolution to be forwarded to Mrs. Routledge.

GEORGE RIDDELL, Clerk, 1923	J. S. COUSINS, Reeve, 1923.
E. S. HUNT, Clerk, 1924	W. S. LAIDLAW, Reeve, 1924.

From the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Mrs. Dr. Routledge,
Lambeth, Ontario,

Dear Mrs. Routledge:

On behalf of the Council of the College, I wish to convey to you the sympathy of its members in the loss sustained by you in the death of Dr. Routledge.

His long membership in the Council afforded ample opportunity to the other members of it to recognize his sterling worth, and to find in his friendship qualities of loyalty and lasting nature rarely met with.

My own personal attachment for him, engendered by his geniality and unusual kindly spirit, enables me to appreciate more effectively how keenly you must feel your own bereavement. Believe me, with kind regards,

Faithfully,
H. WILBERFORCE AIKINS,
Registrar.

From Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, London, Ontario:

With most sincere regret is recorded the death on the third day of January, A.D. 1924, at his home in Lambert, Ontario, of

GEORGE ALBERT ROUTLEDGE, M.D.,
Illustrious Potentate,

who had been intimately connected with the affairs of our temple since its formation, for many years having been a member of its divan. The esteem and regard in which he was held by the Nobles was amply shown by their electing him to the high office of Potentate at the session of December 5, 1923.

Deprived of his genial presence and loving comradeship, we gratefully remember his many gracious qualities of heart and mind, his kindly concern for the welfare of his friends and his all-embracing Christian charity; qualities which found tangible expression also in the community at large by his notable public service to the political life of the Province, his keen interest in its agricultural affairs, and, above all, by his work in the advancement and development of the science of medicine and surgery to which he devoted his life. His honorable and useful career is ended, and we wish humbly to express our

gratitude to the Great Architect of the Universe for our association with him in the bond of the Mystic Shrine, to give voice to our sense of the great loss we have sustained in parting with him, and to convey to his bereaved widow and sorrowing son our heartfelt sympathy.

On behalf of the Nobility of Mocha Temple,
JARED VINING,
Potentate.
W. H. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

London, Canada, March, 1924.

From the Western Fair Association of London, Canada, under date of March 4, 1924:

Mrs. G. A. Routledge,
"Egdeltour,"
Lambeth, Ontario.

Dear Madam:

At the annual meeting of this association, held on February 20, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Moved by Mr. E. S. Little and seconded by Mr. George G. McCormick that the following resolution regarding the death of the late Dr. George A. Routledge be spread on the minutes of the Western Fair Association, and that a copy of such resolution be forwarded to the widow at "Egdeltour," Lambeth.

It is with the most profound regret and deep sorrow that this association has learned of the death of Dr. George A. Routledge, for many years one of the most enthusiastic and energetic directors of our association, the chairman of the light horse committee, and a man whose outstanding abilities have, through the years, contributed in a great measure to the success of our Western Fair. His removal is a personal loss to each and every one of us, for his kindness of nature and brightness of disposition had endeared him to us all, and he leaves a vacancy in our midst that can never be filled. In addition to his services in connection with our own affairs, Dr. Routledge lived a life of usefulness and of value not only to the community in which he resided but to the country at large.

A skilled physician, whose many patients never sought him in vain, he practised for many years in Lambeth and the surrounding rural districts. No weather was too rough for him, no trouble too great, if he thought he could carry ease and comfort to the sick; and he was relied on by hundreds for his advice, his skill and medical ability. A former member of the Legislature of Ontario, representing the Riding of East Middlesex, he faithfully served his constituents and introduced valuable legislation for the advancement of agriculture and transportation. A noted horseman, he was known throughout Canada and the United States, and was frequently called on to act as judge at horse shows and exhibitions in the larger cities in both countries.

A leading Mason and a member of several fraternal and benevolent societies, a short time ago he was elected Illustrious Potentate of Mocha Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Few men have left behind them a record of greater activity and interest in mankind than the late Dr. Routledge.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. SAUNDERS,
President.

From the East Middlesex (Canada) Agricultural Society:

At a meeting held on the nineteenth of January, 1924, a resolution was passed, expressing the deep sense of loss the society had sustained in the death of Dr. George A. Routledge, for many years president of this society.

He was always active in promoting its welfare, ever placing his expert knowledge at the disposal of

the society. He was of a genial disposition and always sympathetic with those associated with him in this work. His passing is greatly regretted, not only for his invaluable services to the society but for the helpful and pleasant intercourse we have enjoyed with him.

Our sincere sympathy is expressed to Mrs. Routledge and Dr. Roy Routledge in their great loss.

JAMES MURRAY,

President.

H. WHEATON,
Secretary.

From Benjamin S. Murray, 250 Oxford Street, London, Ontario, under date of January 7, 1924:

Dear Mrs. Routledge:

When facing sorrow such as yours, "Words, idle words," do not always count for much, but I only wish to say just what you and I along with many others, many years since experienced.

That this world held all too few of the sterling type and brand of George Routledge, and we know that this world is much the poorer for his passing onward and upward—but which he could do, cheerful and unafraid—leaving a name and reputation that his family and his many friends might well be proud of.

For over forty years I knew him as a "100-point man," four-square in every respect, who "played fair" with every man and woman and child whom he ever came in contact with.

With personally every good wish, and repeating expression of profound sympathy, I am,

Sincerely yours,

BENJ. S. MURRAY.

ALBERT ROY ROUTLEDGE, M.D.C.M.—It is beyond question that the child who is well born begins life with many advantages; but to enter the medical profession as the son of a widely known and successful physician, a man who had also served with credit in the Provincial Parliament, is not without its handicaps; for the young doctor is sure to be judged by the standing of the father's mature experience and achievements. Dr. A. Roy Routledge knows this from experience, but he had made good, and today his reputation rests upon the merit of his own knowledge and skill. He is adding fresh luster to the honoured name of one of the oldest families in the London district. His great-grandfather, John Routledge, came from Cumberland, on the border of Scotland, and settled in Lambeth. His son, John Routledge, born on the family homestead, was a farmer all his life. He married Elzina Banghart. Their son, George Albert Routledge, married Alice M. Best.

Dr. Albert Roy Routledge, son of Dr. George Albert and Alice M. (Best) Routledge, (see preceding sketch), was born in Lambeth, Ontario, September 25, 1880. His grandmother, Elzina (Banghart) Routledge, was a daughter of Andrew Banghart, and came from Belvidere, New Jersey, and settled at Hamilton, Ontario, at an early date. Dr. Routledge's mother, Alice M. (Best) Routledge, was a native of Lambeth, daughter of John and Ellen Best. John Best was a United Empire Loyalist, who came with his wife, Ellen Goodwin, from Nova Scotia, and settled in Lambeth at an early date. After com-

pleting the courses in the public schools of his native town, Albert Roy Routledge prepared for his medical studies at Woodstock College. The first two years of his medical course were taken in the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, and the last two years at Trinity Medical College, Toronto. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1901 with the degree M.D.C.M. He then returned to his native town and for eighteen years engaged in general practice. In 1919 Dr. A. Roy Routledge removed to London, and from that time specialized in general surgery. He is a member of the staff of Victoria Hospital.

Dr. A. Roy Routledge is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario and of the Ontario Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association. He has taken all the Masonic degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, including the thirty-second, holding membership in the following bodies: St. Paul's Lodge, No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lambeth; St. John's Chapter, No. 3, G. R. C., of London; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar; London Lodge of Perfection, London Chapter of Rose Croix and Moore Consistory, of Hamilton, and is a Past Potentate of Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an honorary member of the following temples of the Mystic Shrine; Ismailia of Buffalo, New York; Moslem of Detroit, Michigan; Elf Khurafah of Saginaw, Michigan; Saladin of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Rameses of Toronto. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters, the Chosen Friends and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

For many years Dr. Routledge and his distinguished father were interested in breeding horses as a hobby and recreation. The senior Routledge captured the world's record for driving hobbled pacers in a race, marking the pacers Bobbie Hal and Charlie B., 2.13¼. The father also had furnished a number of horses which drew down prizes at international horse shows, notable among them the pair shown by E. T. Stotesbury in England.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Roy Routledge are members of the First Presbyterian Church in London.

Dr. Routledge married Victoria Wilson, born in Toronto, daughter of Robert Wilson, of the Wilson Foundry, Manchester, England, and Victoria (Gooderham) Wilson, youngest daughter of William Gooderham, who came to Canada July 25, 1832, and founded the firm of Gooderham & Worts at Toronto. Victoria (Gooderham) Wilson, after the death of her husband, became the wife of Donald McKenzie Cameron, born in Dingwall, Scotland, November 11, 1843, who was local editor of the Toronto "Globe", and later Federal Member for West Middlesex, Liberal, during the regime of Sir John A. Macdonald, and afterward was sheriff of Middlesex. Dr. and Mrs. Routledge have one son, Donald Cameron Routledge, now of the school of Fine Arts and Design, Paris, France, who was born at Lambeth, Ontario, February 26, 1906.

LOUIS J. BREITHAUP—The name of Breithaupt is prominently inscribed on the pages of Kitchener's history from its earliest days, when their tannery and leather factory aided in bringing the town to the front as one of Canada's most important manufacturing centers, to the present time. Not only has the family written their name large in the business annals of the city, but it has also been identified with much that has been accomplished toward the social, moral and spiritual advancement of the community. For three generations, the Breithaupts have contributed steadily to the material development of the town and city, frequently serving at the same time in public office, where they gave to their official duties the same careful attention that has placed the name of Breithaupt high on the list of the industrial and scientific leaders of Canada. Louis J. Breithaupt has contributed his full share to the prestige of the family name.

Liborius Breithaupt was born in Allendorf an der Werra, Kurhessen, Germany, in 1797. Like his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, he was a tanner by trade, and owner of a tannery in his native town. In 1842, he came to America to spy out the land, as it were, and the following year returned to Germany for his family. In January, 1844, he arrived in Buffalo, New York, with his wife and son. There he established himself in business, opening his tannery under the name of L. Breithaupt and Company. On October 24, 1826, Liborius Breithaupt married Barbara Catharina Goetze, born October 19, 1801, who died in Berlin (now Kitchener), in January, 1887.

Philip Louis Breithaupt, son of Liborius and Barbara Catharina (Goetze) Breithaupt, was born in Allendorf an der Werra, Germany, November 8, 1827, the eldest of three children. Reared in the trade of his ancestors, he was associated with his father in his tanning business in Buffalo, New York, succeeding him in the business at his death in May, 1861. Upon becoming owner of the tannery, he dropped his first given name, Philip, and called himself thereafter simply Louis; mainly, it appears, in order to continue the business name of L. Breithaupt. About a year after his father's death, and before his own marriage, Louis Breithaupt formed a partnership with Jacob F. Schoelkopf in Buffalo. Mr. Breithaupt did a deal of traveling in connection with this business, going as far west as the Missouri River, then the extreme western frontier. At one time a transaction called for the services of a lawyer, and Abraham Lincoln, then still in Illinois, took the case. Ever afterward Mr. Breithaupt retained a high admiration for this great American and kept among his treasures a photograph given him by Mr. Lincoln, which is still a family possession. In 1861, the partnership between Mr. Breithaupt and Mr. Schoelkopf was dissolved and Mr. Breithaupt located in Berlin, Canada, where he had started a tannery on land obtained from his father-

in-law, in 1857. He remained a resident of Buffalo, however, until after the outbreak of the Civil War. On November 1, 1861, he moved his home to Berlin, Canada, where through successes and reverses—his entire tannery was destroyed by fire in 1867 and again in 1870—he built up a large business. He took a foremost part in fostering the growth of his adopted town and in extending its many and varied interests, so that for many years before his death he was recognized by common consent as its first citizen. He served as a member of the town council, during a long period was a school trustee, and at the time of his death, July 3, 1880, was serving his second year as mayor. Essentially a man of domestic tastes, a strict disciplinarian, he was always kind and affectionate. Commenting upon his funeral, the Berlin "Daily News" said, in its issue of July 7, 1880: "Without doubt the largest funeral that ever took place in the County of Waterloo was that of the late Mayor Breithaupt. Among those present were friends and relations from Detroit, Buffalo, New York, and other places in the States, the warden of the county, the Mayors and councils of Galt, Waterloo, Guelph, Stratford, etc., and nearly all the other leading citizens of the County of Waterloo."

It was on one of his periodical trips to Canada for his Buffalo business that Louis Breithaupt met Catharine Hailer, who was born in Berlin, Ontario, on August 16, 1834, and died there on July 6, 1910. They were married on February 8, 1853. Mrs. Breithaupt was the daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Riehl) Hailer, wellknown residents of the town.

Jacob Hailer was the pioneer manufacturer of Berlin and one of its first settlers, who came from Germany in the van of a large number of his compatriots, who made of the little village the most important German center, as well as the foremost manufacturing town of its size in Canada. Jacob Hailer was born in Wilferdingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, on November 20, 1804. He came to America in 1829, landing at Baltimore, Maryland. There through her father, brother and sister, fellow passengers on the voyage, he met Margaret Riehl. A native of Mulhausen, in the then French Province of Alsace, where she was born in 1807, she had migrated to America the year before with a younger brother. They had sailed on the ship "Henry Clay", scheduled to land in New York City, but a storm blew her down to Baltimore, where she landed after ninety days at sea, arriving after she had been given up as lost. Jacob Hailer accompanied the Riehl family to Buffalo in 1830, and in that same year married there Margaret Riehl. For a time they lived on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, but in the fall of 1831, they moved to what was then Waterloo Township, now Kitchener. In 1833, he bought his first acre of land in Berlin (Kitchener) from Bishop Benjamin Eby, upon which he at once built his home and near by

his workshop. The house is still standing on King Street East, now used for business purposes, with a store in front. He manufactured chairs and spinning wheels, a trade, which he had learned in his native land. His product met a community need, and by industry and thrift he and his wife accumulated a competence. He was active in establishing the Evangelical Church in Canada, the first meetings in Berlin being held in his workshop. Jacob Hailer died March 3, 1882, his widow surviving him until June 9, 1885.

Louis and Catharine (Hailer) Breithaupt were the parents of the following children: 1. Louis Jacob, subject of this biographical record. 2. William Henry, whose biography appears on a following page. 3. John Christian, whose biography also appears on a following page. 4. Caroline Margaret Barbara, born November 17, 1861, married Albert Benjamin Augustine. 5. Melvina Emilia, born February 8, 1863, married Amos Franklin Baumann, M.D. 6. Ezra Carl, born February 19, 1866, died, unmarried, January 27, 1897. 7. Daniel Edward, born October 30, 1868, died July 9, 1871. 8. Albert Liborious, born November 3, 1870. 9. Catharine Louise, born December 3, 1872, died April 14, 1886. 10. Frederick Adolph, born March 25, 1875, died June 21, 1882.

Louis J. Breithaupt, president of the Breithaupt Leather Company, Limited, was born in Buffalo, New York, March 3, 1855, son of Louis and Catharine (Hailer) Breithaupt. His education was received in the public and high schools of Berlin (Kitchener) and at Day's Commercial College, Toronto. He began his business career in his father's tannery and office. After joining the sales department, he was on the road four years as commercial traveler. As he gained a knowledge of the business, he was advanced step by step, until having proved himself able to bear responsibility, he became acting manager of the company, though but twenty-five years of age. After the death of his father, he carried on the business, together with his mother and brother, William Henry, under the terms of his father's will until 1890. In that year, it was incorporated as The Breithaupt Leather Company, Limited, and Louis J. Breithaupt was made its president, which office he has since held. Extensive tanneries are operated at Kitchener, Penetanguishene, and Hastings, Ontario.

Like his father, Mr. Breithaupt has always been actively interested in everything that concerns the welfare of the community. The list of boards and committees on which he has served or is still serving is a long one; member and chairman of the Park Board of Kitchener, trustees of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, chairman of the Kitchener School Board, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, president of the Kitchener Board of Trade, deputy reeve and reeve of Berlin (Kitchener), Warden of Waterloo County, Mayor of Kitchener, 1888 and 1889, as a member of the Liberal party he represented North Waterloo in

the Ontario Legislature, 1900-1903, and vice-chairman of the Kitchener Patriotic Fund. Mr. Breithaupt is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and also of the Executive Council of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. He is and has been for many years a director and the vice-president of the Economical Fire Insurance Company, Head Office, Kitchener, and a director and a member of the Executive Board of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Head Office, Waterloo. He belongs to the Waterloo County Canadian Club, Grand River Country Club, the Kitchener Club, and the Ontario Club, of Toronto.

On April 5, 1881, Louis J. Breithaupt married Emma Alvarene Devitt, daughter of ex-Mayor Benjamin Devitt, J. P. and Nancy (Bowman) Devitt. She was born in Waterloo, Ontario, on October 17, 1860, and died June 12, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt were the parents of the following children: 1. Louise Evelyn, married October 31, 1906, John Roland Parry, B.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., of Hamilton, Ontario, and they are the parents of four children, Margaret Magdalen Lilian, Emma Elizabeth, Rose Evelyn, and Louis John. 2. Emma Lilian, Secretary Kitchener Waterloo Music Club. 3. Martha Edna, who was in China for several years and was there associated with the Council on Health Education and with the Special Relief Work in connection with the great famine in North China in 1920. 4. Rosa Melvina, married October 10, 1917, A. Russel Hewetson, manufacturer of Brampton, Ontario, and they are the parents of three daughters, Ruth Evelyn, Dorothy Edna, and Emma Mildred Rosemary. 5. Louis Orville, a biography of whom follows. 6. Lieutenant William Walter, secretary of the Breithaupt Leather Company, Ltd., Veteran of the Great World War, overseas, with the Canadian Field Artillery, member Dominion executive "Gideons," director Kitchener-Waterloo Kiwanis Club, president of the Kitchener-Waterloo Music Club, and at present vice-president of the Kitchener Board of Trade; he married October 1, 1919, Gertrude Irene, eldest daughter of Mr. S. R. Hughes, builder, of Toronto, they being the parents of three boys: William Ranson, Douglas Louis, Norman Hughes. 7. Catherine Olive, married November 22, 1921, Reverend A. Vincent Bennett, Mus.B., of Boston, and they have one son, Arthur Vincent, II. 8. Paul Theodore, director of the Breithaupt Leather Company, Ltd., now learning the tanning and leather trade. The elder sons were educated at the Kitchener High School, Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois, and Toronto University. The youngest son, Paul T., after preparing at Kitchener High School, Woodstock College, and St. Andrew's College, was recently graduated from McGill University with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. The daughters attended respectively Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby and Toronto and Boston Conservatories of Music. Mr. Breithaupt and his entire family are communicants of the Evangelical Church.



W. H. Bircham Jr.

LOUIS ORVILLE BREITHAAPT—One of the oldest and one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in Ontario is that carried on under the name of The Breithaupt Leather Company, Limited, of which Louis Jacob Breithaupt is president, and his son, Louis Orville Breithaupt, whose name heads this sketch, is vice-president and general manager. As set forth on another page of this work, the business was established in Berlin (now Kitchener) by Louis Breithaupt in 1857. It has grown steadily because of the unvarying merit of the product and the broad-gauge straightforward methods of dealing with the public, a policy established by the founder of the business and consistently maintained by his descendants now in control of the industry. All may be summed up in the word sincerity, which is a family characteristic. It goes without saying that to carry on decade after decade of business of this kind, in which the prices of raw materials and finished product fluctuate greatly and frequently, with a long period intervening between the purchase of raw skins and the marketing of the finished leather, calls for judgment of a high order, fine executive ability and unceasing diligence.

Louis Orville Breithaupt, son of Louis Jacob and Emma Alvarene (Devitt) Breithaupt (see preceding biography) was born in Berlin (now Kitchener) October 28, 1890. His education was received in the public schools of his native city and the Kitchener Collegiate and Technical Institute, from which he matriculated in the University of Toronto, but subsequently attended Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois. After a year's study at the University of Toronto, he entered the employ of The Breithaupt Leather Company, Limited, and beginning at the bottom he learned every practical detail of the tanning business. In 1914 he was made a member of the company and sales manager. For some years he covered the Montreal district as salesman for the company.

As both his paternal and maternal forebears were actively interested in public affairs and shouldered their full share of the burdens of public office, it is not surprising to see Louis O. Breithaupt emulating their worthy example. His first entry into the political arena was as candidate for the City Council in 1919. At the polls he was fifth man from the head of the leader, but in 1920, 1921 and 1922 he headed the count. This made Mr. Breithaupt automatically chairman of the council, and in this position he gained experience which was later to prove of great value to him in carrying out his policies as mayor. It was in 1923-24 he served as mayor. During his service on the council, work on the new City Hall was begun and many progressive measures were put through. Mr. Breithaupt took the stand that the House of Refuge (a home for indigent old people) was unfit for occupancy, and \$100,000 was spent in rebuilding the home, which is now one of the finest structures of the kind to be found anywhere. The

new building for the Collegiate and Vocational School was erected at a cost of \$500,000, giving Kitchener one of the finest school buildings in the Dominion. In 1922 Mr. Breithaupt was elected mayor of Kitchener, an office which had been ably filled by his father and both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, a record that probably cannot be duplicated on the continent. It is quite generally felt that Mayor Breithaupt is maintaining the high standard of efficiency as a public official that was set by his forefathers, and that he is sustaining the family reputation for conscientiously putting public service before personal pleasure or interests.

Mr. Breithaupt is a member of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity, the Rotary Club, the Grand River Golf and Country Club of Kitchener, the Ontario Club of Toronto, the Engineers' Club of Montreal, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, the Kitchener-Waterloo Musical Club. He is a director of the Hastings Tanning Company, and of the Maganetewan Tanning and Electric Company.

On November 27, 1919, Louis O. Breithaupt married Sara Caskey, a native of Ohio, but at the time of their marriage a resident of Toronto, daughter of Herbert Koch and Mary Scott (Mc-Elevey) Caskey. From this union three children have been born: Mary Scott, Louis Paul, and Sara Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt are members of Zion Evangelical Church, of whose finance board he is a member.

WILLIAM HENRY BREITHAAPT — In the career of William Henry Breithaupt are found those fine qualities of character, that efficiency in his profession, and high devotion to duty, both private and public, which have caused the name of Breithaupt to be inscribed upon the roll of Kitchener's honoured citizens. With pride may the descendants of Liborius Breithaupt contemplate the part the family has played in the business, civic, and religious life of their city, even as he brought with him from Germany an honoured name.

William Henry Breithaupt, son of Louis and Catharine (Hailer) Breithaupt (q.v.), was born in Buffalo, New York, on January 25, 1857. When he was four years of age the family came to make their home in Berlin (now Kitchener), where he attended the public and high schools. His academic education was continued at Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois, after which he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Civil Engineer. His first work was in connection with the construction of the West Shore Railroad in 1881, where he advanced from rodman to assistant engineer. The following year he was employed on bridge inspection for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and later as assistant engineer under C. Shaler Smith at St. Louis.

From 1883 to 1885, he was active under Mr. Smith on bridges for the Canadian Pacific Railway and for other railways. In 1886, Mr. Breithaupt moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he had charge of engineering work on superstructure of bridges for the Chicago, Sante Fé and California Railroad extension, Kansas City to Chicago, of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, of which he was bridge engineer. Locating in New York City in 1895, he had a wide practice mainly as bridge engineer until 1900, when he returned to Berlin (Kitchener), his home city. As engineer of bridges, he served the Mexican Central Railroad, and he prepared selective plans for the United States Senate for two contemplated bridges at Washington, D.C., Connecticut Avenue and Potomac River. For a number of years he was in partnership with the late E. H. Keating, Consulting Engineer, in Toronto. Mr. Breithaupt has been much interested in a project for conservation and power utilization of the Grand River, which has been under discussion for a number of years, and for which he has done much preliminary work, presented to the Provincial Government and at various meetings in Toronto and elsewhere. Other business connections which laid claim to a share of Mr. Breithaupt's attention were the Berlin Gas Company, the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway, and the Waterloo Wellington Railway, of which he was president and principal owner until those public utilities were taken over by the Kitchener municipal commission.

Mr. Breithaupt is the author of a number of scientific papers. He has always been especially interested in history, and by his studies has earned the reputation of being the best living authority on local history. He was president of the Waterloo Historical Society for twelve years from its organization. In 1924, and again in 1925, he was elected president of the Ontario Historical Society. For the past fifteen years he has been a member of the Public Library Board, and a member of the local Town Planning Commission since its beginning. His private library shows a fine discrimination in the selection of books worth while and a keen appreciation of the art-craft of the book binder.

Mr. Breithaupt is a life-member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, of which he was a member of the council for two years; member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (Great Britain), and of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers. He is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. He is a member of the Ontario Club (Toronto); of the Grolier Club of New York; the Lancaster Club (past president); the Grand River Country Club (past president); the the Riverview Golf Club. Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt were members of the Presbyterian Church while residents in New York, but since returning to Can-

ada they have been identified with Zion Evangelical Church of Kitchener.

On February 1, 1898, William Henry Breithaupt married Martha Cunningham Murphy. She was born in Montreal, July 24, 1865, daughter of the late John and Margaret (Gill) Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt are the parents of three children: 1. Philip William, born in New York City, December 16, 1898. 2. Margaret Catherine, born in Berlin, Canada, October 4, 1901. 3. Martha Elizabeth, born in Berlin, April 29, 1906.

JOHN CHRISTIAN BREITHAUPT—With truth it may be said of John Christian Breithaupt that he is a man who has not lived unto himself alone. His career, notable in its many achievements, has been of great public benefit to the city of Kitchener and to that wider territory in which business has been stimulated by enterprises inaugurated by Mr. Breithaupt and his brother, Louis J. Breithaupt. The family has for many generations been engaged in the business of tanning and leather manufacturing, both in the Old World and the New. Long before the day of the palatial trans-Atlantic liners, his grandfather, Liborius Breithaupt, came from the old home in Germany, bringing with him his family. With a thorough knowledge of his line of business, he founded a tannery in Buffalo, New York, in 1844, which was removed to Berlin (Kitchener) by his son, Louis, in 1861, where it has been enlarged from time to time and has been in operation from that date to the present. The original firm name, L. Breithaupt was changed in 1880, after the death of Louis Breithaupt, to Louis Breithaupt and Company, and later was changed to The Breithaupt Leather Company, Limited, in 1890, by the grandsons of the founder.

While John Christian Breithaupt, son of Louis and Catharine (Hailer) Breithaupt, was still a lad, his parents removed from Buffalo to Berlin (Kitchener), and he was sent to the public school. Completing his college preparation in the high school of Berlin, he returned to the States to matriculate at North-western College, Naperville, Illinois. In order to combine practical business knowledge with his liberal education, Mr. Breithaupt spent considerable of his spare time and his vacations in his father's tannery, gaining such a grasp of affairs that when his father died, in 1880, he took charge of the manufacturing end of the concern. Two years later, he built the tannery at Penetanguishene, in the interest of his brother, L. J. Breithaupt, and himself. When the old partnership was dissolved and the joint stock company was formed, Louis J. Breithaupt became its president and John Christian Breithaupt its secretary.

Under the joint management of the two brothers, the company acquired and operated tanneries at Kitchener, Listowel, Penetanguishene, Woodstock, and Burke's Falls, the manufacturing

details being in the hands of J. C. Breithaupt. Mr. Breithaupt travelled far and wide in the interests of the company, going to Europe and, in 1911, to South America on a special trip, for the hides used by their company (sole leather only) were largely secured from Argentina. In 1906, the two brothers acquired still another tannery, located at Hastings. Under a newly organized joint stock company, The Hastings Tanning Company, Limited, they have since operated this latest addition to their business interests, John Christian Breithaupt having been its president from its beginning to date. In 1925, he sold his holdings in the Breithaupt Leather Company, Limited.

As the years have passed, Mr. Breithaupt has become associated with other business concerns. He is president of the Anthes-Baetz Furniture Company, of Kitchener; a director and vice-president of the Ontario Equitable Life Insurance Company, of Waterloo. He was president of the Berlin (Kitchener) Board of Trade in 1895, and a member of the Toronto Board of Trade since 1891. For several years he served as president of the Berlin-Waterloo hospital, and for more than twenty-five years has been a trustee of his *alma mater*, Northwestern College. Like many others of his family, he has rendered valuable public service in various municipal offices. Seven years he was a member of the Town Council as councillor and for two years he was reeve. In 1896 and 1897, he was Mayor of Berlin. It was during his tenure of this office that the town negotiated for the purchase of the water works system, and Mr. Breithaupt became chairman of the Water Commission elected to manage it for the municipality, an office which he still holds after twenty-six years of service. In addition to these private and public activities, Mr. Breithaupt has laboured unceasingly for his church, the Zion Evangelical. For more than a quarter of a century he has been chairman of its Board of Stewards. He has sat in its General Conference as a delegate, and has served as a member of the Board of Publication and the Board of Missions. By the Board of Publication, he was appointed as one of the Managing Committee of the Eastern Publishing House, located at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Ontario Club, of Toronto.

On January 27, 1892, John Christian Breithaupt married Caroline Catherine Anthes, daughter of John S. and Lydia C. (Herlan) Anthes. Her maternal grandfather, Frank Herlan, was an itinerant preacher of the Evangelical Church. Her father, John S. Anthes, was a furniture manufacturer, a pioneer in this business in Kitchener. Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt are the parents of six children: 1. John Edward, born December 8, 1892, a chemical engineer by profession and now employed as overseer in the Hastings Tannery plant. 2. Louise Catherine, born September 29, 1894, residing at home. 3. Carl Louis, born July 27, 1896, a chemical engineer in charge of the laboratory of the

Breithaupt Leather Company's tannery. 4. Frieda Caroline, born March 30, 1898, a dietitian. 5. Walter Hailer, born December 20, 1901, a graduate of the University of Toronto, Class of 1925. 6. Helena Esther, born September 23, 1908.

DR. JAMES HENRY COYNE, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S.—Not only by reason of his able work as Registrar of the County of Elgin has the name of Dr. James Henry Coyne become well and widely known throughout the Province of Ontario, but his constructive labours in other fields of endeavour have brought him into deserved prominence in his native Province. He is an astute and brilliant lawyer of proved ability, a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, Local Master of Titles for the County of Elgin, a veteran of the famous Fenian Raid, ex-president of the Ontario Historical Society, member of The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, President of the Royal Society of Canada, a noted historian, and is otherwise correspondingly prominent in the public eye.

Henry Coyne (1774-1852), the founder of the family name in Ontario, was a native of the Isle of Man. When quite young he removed to Belfast, Ireland, where he attained his majority and there married and learned the trade of weaver. With his wife and three children he sailed from Belfast, October 20, 1810, on the ship "Danube," Captain Pearce, master, and they landed in New York, where he obtained employment at his trade. He was located in Poughkeepsie at the breaking out of the War of 1812, and, being a declared British subject, and therefore an "alien enemy," he and his wife, with their children, John, James and Mary, removed to Pleasant Valley, near Albany, New York, where they made their residence until 1817. In October of that year he loaded his family and household effects on a two-horse wagon and departed for Canada. They went by way of Niagara, crossing the international border at Black Rock, and thence journeyed to Dunwich in what now is Elgin County, arriving on October 20, 1817, just seven years after leaving Ireland. He and his family settled at a place known ever since as Coyne's Corners. His farm was the North-east quarter of Lot 6 in the 8th Concession, two and one-half miles north-west of the mouth of the Tyrconnell or "Number 9" Creek. His deed was from Colonel Talbot. Here Henry Coyne passed the rest of his life in general farming. A pronounced supporter of the principles of religious equality and political freedom, he was a staunch member of the Reform or Liberal party, a most worthy citizen of the community, and a devout and consistent Christian.

Henry Coyne married Ann, daughter of Singleton Gardiner, of Armagh, Ireland, and sister of James and Thomas Gardiner, the latter a well-known pioneer schoolmaster. Thomas Gardiner

taught school at Parker's Corners, in Dunwich, some miles from the Coyne home. For some time Henry Coyne's children attended school in the kitchen of the house of John Pearce, at Tyrconnell. Children of Henry and Ann (Gardiner) Coyne: 1. John, a pioneer settler of the Township of Mosa, Ontario. 2. James, settled in the city of London, Ontario. 3. Mary, married Edward Green, of the Township of London, Ontario. 4. Elizabeth, married Thomas Webb, latterly of London, Ontario. 5. Thomas, as an early reeve of the Township of Dunwich, Elgin County, is known as the builder of the Coyne Road. 6. William, of whom further. 7. Isaac, settled ultimately in Mount Forest, Ontario.

William Coyne, fourth son of Henry and Ann (Gardiner) Coyne, was born in Dutchess County, New York, on July 28, 1816, and came with his parents to Coyne's Corners, in Dunwich, Ontario, in 1817. His youth and young manhood were passed in a little log house. He attended that humble but well-taught school in the Pearce kitchen. He helped his father on the farm, and later, as a carpenter and builder, in co-operation with his brother, James, put up some farm buildings in Dunwich and Aldborough, which are still standing. At the age of twenty years he went to Clearville, Kent County, Ontario, and there engaged in the mercantile business from 1837 to 1839. In the latter year he removed to St. Thomas, then a small village, and, in partnership with his brother, James, carried on a highly successful general business in their store on Talbot Street for fourteen years. At the end of that period the firm of J. & W. Coyne was dissolved, James removing to London, Ontario, where he engaged in business on his own account. William remained in St. Thomas and continued to carry on the store, established under the partnership, with financial success until the panic of 1857 struck the country, when he, in common with the entire business world of Canada, suffered from its effects. But he weathered the period of great depression, and, either alone or in association with his sons, conducted a dry goods business until shortly before his death, which occurred August 1, 1895, when he was making his son, Isaac, a visit at Ingersoll, Oxford County, Ontario. William Coyne was an outstanding man of sterling character, devoted to his family and to the public weal. Like his father, he was a staunch supporter of the Liberal party. He was for a term president of the St. Thomas Reform Association, and president of the East Elgin Reform Association. He attended many Liberal conventions of the Province and County in his day. He was a member of the St. Thomas Town and City Council for a number of years, and for many years served as school trustee. He was actively interested in the affairs of the Methodist Church in St. Thomas, and was a trustee of that body for nearly a half-century. He was an influential factor in bringing about the separation of the southern tier

of townships from the County of Middlesex, and was the first provisional treasurer of the new County of Elgin thus created. He lies buried in the St. Thomas Cemetery. Children of William and Christina (Patterson) Coyne: 1. Sarah, married Rev. William Kettlewell, for a time president of the London (Ontario) Conference of the Methodist Church. 2. Isaac, for many years a merchant in St. Thomas and later in Ingersoll; died at Toronto, in 1911. 3. James Henry, of whom further. 4. John Patterson, lived in St. Thomas until his death in May, 1926. 5. Anna, died in 1884. 6. Margaret Jane (died in 1884), married Rev. A. M. Phillips, M.A., B.D., late of Montreal, Province of Quebec. 7. Daniel William, lives in Brantford, Ontario.

Dr. James Henry Coyne, third of the seven children of William and Christina (Patterson) Coyne, was born in St. Thomas, October 3rd, 1849. He attended the public schools of his birthplace until April, 1861, when he entered the St. Thomas grammar school, then under the head-mastership of Rev. Nelson Burns, M.A., since deceased. At the age of fourteen, he matriculated at the University of Toronto, carrying off first general proficiency scholarship and first class honours in classics, mathematics and modern languages. Owing to his extreme youth, however, he did not enter upon his college course until January, 1867, and then devoted himself chiefly to classics, history and modern languages. After winning numerous scholarships and prizes, he graduated from the University of Toronto, in the class of 1870, carrying off the Prince of Wales Prize for General Proficiency, the gold medal in modern languages, a silver medal in classics, the French essay prize, and first class honours in history and ethnology. In 1884 he was elected by his fellow-graduates a member of the Senate of the university, a position of great honour which he still holds.

After the completion of his university course, Mr. Coyne entered the law office of the late Colin MacDougall, Q.C., at St. Thomas, as articled clerk, giving this up temporarily to assume the head-mastership of Cornwall High School, which position he held for one year. In December, 1871, he returned to St. Thomas and resumed the study of law. He pursued his reading for nearly a year and then went to Toronto, where he entered the law office of Bethune & Hoyles, and was admitted to the bar in Michaelmas term of 1874, passing first, without an oral examination, both as attorney and barrister. Returning to St. Thomas, his native home, he formed a partnership with his former principal, Colin MacDougall, under the firm name of MacDougall & Coyne, and continued in active practice until 1880, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Coyne at once formed a new partnership with Jehiel Mann, under the firm name of Coyne & Mann, as Barristers-at-Law. This partnership continued until 1888, when in December of that year Mr. Coyne was appointed Registrar of the County of Elgin by the government of

Sir Oliver Mowat, the late noted Liberal Premier of Ontario. Since, and up to, and including the present time (1926) Dr. Coyne has discharged the duties devolving upon the high position faithfully and well, a tenure of office approximating four decades of unbroken duration. In 1892, at the request of the County Council of Elgin, he was made Local Master of Titles, upon the introduction and application of the Torrens System of Land Registration.

Until his appointment to an office under the Crown, Dr. Coyne was an active member of the Liberal party. In 1883 he was a member of the great Reform Convention held in Toronto, and was selected to speak on one of the resolutions passed by the convention. In 1885, he attended the Young Liberal Convention at Toronto as a delegate, and in 1886 was selected by his party to contest the Riding of West Elgin at the Provincial General Elections, but was defeated by Andrew B. Ingram by the narrow margin of forty-three votes.

In January, 1866, Dr. Coyne joined the St. Thomas Rifles, as a member of which he served in three campaigns during the Fenian excitement of that year, first at London in March when some thousands of regulars and volunteers were brigaded there; then at Port Stanley and Sarnia in June; and finally at Thorold in August, when he acted as quartermaster-sergeant to the Provisional Battalion of Volunteers, who were then brigaded with regulars and other volunteers under Wolseley. He received the Fenian Raid Medal and the Ontario land grant of one hundred and sixty acres for his services. In the following year, 1867, he joined the famous University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, of which he remained an active member until he graduated from the University in June, 1870. Dr. Coyne received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto when he graduated in the class of 1870; his Master of Arts degree, with honours, from the same University in 1905; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Queen's University, Kingston, in 1909.

In 1876, on account of ill-health, Dr. Coyne was forced to give up for a time his law practice. He made an extensive tour of Europe, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Rhenish Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy, spending upwards of a year on this prolonged health-seeking trip, and returning much improved to the practice of his profession.

Dr. Coyne has spent all his life in St. Thomas, always taking an active part in the growth and progress not alone of his native city, but of Ontario generally, and is known and highly regarded throughout the province. He is public-spirited and has always been deeply interested in the history of Ontario and its people. In 1897 he was elected president of the Pioneer and Historical Society of the Province of Ontario, which was found-

ed by the late Rev. Dr. Henry Scadding. Dr. Coyne at once proceeded to reorganize the society upon a larger basis of membership and with a much wider scope, under the name of the Ontario Historical Society, which, formed in 1898, was incorporated in 1899 by a special act of the Ontario Legislature. He held the presidency of the new society until 1902. During his tenure of office, the great Historical Exhibition of 1899 was held at Victoria College, Toronto, under the auspices of the society. In 1906 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, a high honour and one that was well deserved. In 1909-10 he was president of Section II of the Society (English Literature and History). In 1919 he was appointed by the premier, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, as a member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada on its establishment as an Honorary Advisory Board to the Minister of the Interior. In 1892 he was appointed by Sir Oliver Mowat a member of the Central Committee for the Celebration of the Centennial of Upper Canada. In 1925 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and in 1926 president of the Royal Society of Canada.

Dr. Coyne is a member of the Golf and Country Club of St. Thomas; founder and first president, and now honorary president of the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute; the Veterans' Association of St. Thomas, which he has also served as president for some twenty years; president of the University of Toronto Alumni Association of the County of Elgin; honorary president of the St. Thomas Philharmonic Society; an honorary member and ex-officio counsellor of the Ontario Historical Society; was a member of the Council of the Champlain Society for many years since its organization; a member, and was for several years chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Management of Alma College, St. Thomas; has been a member of the American Historical Association, the National Geographic Society, the Société du Parler Français du Canada, is a member of the Methodist Historical Society, Canadian Folklore Society, St. Thomas Horticultural Society; a corresponding member of the Buffalo Historical Society; honorary member of the Waterloo Historical Society; a member of the Canadian Defense League, the Canadian National Peace Committee, the Committee of Memorial to Heroes of 1812-14 Association; was during the Great War chairman of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and a member of the Council of Serbian Relief Committee for the County of Elgin and the City of St. Thomas.

Dr. Coyne has also held the following offices: Member of the executive committee of the University of Toronto Alumni Association; president of the Children's Aid Society, County of Elgin, at the time of its organization; president of the East Elgin Reform Association, in 1882; president of St. Andrew's Society, in 1883; president of the Handel Choir, from 1905 to 1908; president of

the St. Thomas Operatic Society, from 1909 to 1910; one of the vice-presidents of the University of Toronto Alumni Association on its first organization; and first honorary president of the St. Thomas Liberal Club.

Dr. Coyne is the author of several published works and addresses, among which may be mentioned: "The Southwold Earthwork and the Country of the Neutrals," 1893; "The Country of the Neutrals from Champlain to Talbot," 1895; "Presidential Addresses to the Ontario Historical Society," 1898-1902; "First Steps in the Discovery and Exploration of Ontario," 1899; "A Century of Achievement," 1899, (reprinted with some changes and additions in 1901); "The Exploration of the Great Lakes (1669-1670) by Dollier de Casson and De Bréhaut de Galinée," 1899; "Galinée's Narrative and Map With an English Version, Including all the Map Legends," 1903; "Richard Maurice Bucke, A Sketch," 1906 (reprinted in the Philadelphia "Conservator"; third reprint in 1923 in book form); "The Talbot Papers, with Preface, Introduction and Annotations," 1909; "Pathfinders of the Great Lakes," 1912; and "The Indian Occupation of Southern Ontario," 1916. Dr. Coyne has given much of his time and attention to historic subjects, and concerning anything pertaining to local history he is without a doubt one of the best-posted men in the Province of Ontario. He is a scholar, a man of unusual erudition and great forensic ability; and at the present time, although in his seventy-eighth year, his energy seems unabated, and he is actively attendant on his public duties. Always a Methodist until the Union, at the present time he is a member of Session of the United Church of Canada First Church, St. Thomas.

Dr. James Henry Coyne married, November 21, 1877, at Toronto, Anna Matilda Bowes, a daughter of the late John George Bowes, who distinguished himself in public life as Mayor of Toronto for six years, and as a member of the Legislature of old Canada, in the Fifties. Anna Matilda (Bowes) Coyne is a woman of culture and refinement, devoted to husband, home and children, and a member of the United Church of Canada. The family residence, "Woodlands," is at No. 95 Metcalfe Street, St. Thomas, County of Elgin, Ontario. Dr. James Henry and Anna Matilda (Bowes) Coyne are the parents of six children: 1. James Bowes. 2. Anne Christine Elliott. 3. John George Bowes. 4. Margaret Adelaide. 5. Henry Everyll Bowes. 6. William Gordon Bowes. There are eight grandchildren.

This, then, is the life-record of James Henry Coyne, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S., a man whose singularly constructive and beneficent labours have contributed definitely to the progress and advancement of the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, and who has been the recipient of many honours from the grateful citizenry of a great country.

WILLIAM ASPLEY ROBINSON—A descendant of an old and historic English family and himself a native of England, the late Mr. Robinson came to Canada as a young man in 1862, and, locating in Hamilton, Province of Ontario, made this city the place of his residence and of his professional and business activities from then on to the time of his death in 1923. A mechanical engineer by profession and education, he devoted himself to this type of work for more than ten years, but then engaged, in association with his father-in-law, the late Dennis Moore, of Hamilton, in the manufacturing business, in which he continued for many years until his retirement from active business. Though he became one of the most successful business men of his period, he was especially known to wider circles in Hamilton and Ontario for his great interest in art and music, his unselfish public spirit and his generous support of benevolent and charitable institutions and societies. Indeed, every undertaking, tending to promote the development, prosperity and welfare of Hamilton and its people, always could count upon his active and liberal support. In every respect he was typical of clean living, patriotic citizenship, and the high reputation which he enjoyed throughout his life was well deserved.

William Aspley Robinson was born in Birmingham, England, in 1838, and was educated in the King Edward School. He then took up the study of mechanical engineering at Queen's College, Birmingham, and, after completing his course, entered the locomotive department of the London & Northwestern Railway Company of England at Wolverton for the purpose of acquiring practical knowledge and experience. In 1862, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Canada and located at Hamilton, where he was appointed assistant superintendent and later superintendent of the locomotive and car department of the Great Western Railway Company, now the Grand Trunk System. During his connection with this road its tracks were changed from the old five foot six gauge to the American standard gauge, an operation which involved the change of the entire rolling stock. This very difficult problem was solved under Mr. Robinson's skillful supervision so successfully that any stoppage of traffic or any loss of life was avoided. In 1875 he retired from railroad work and formed a partnership with his father-in-law in the manufacture of stoves and ranges, the business being known as D. Moore & Company, Limited. Mr. Robinson's mechanical skill and experience and his great executive ability proved valuable assets and he became before long the president and general manager of the firm, which, before he finally retired, he built up into one of the leading industrial enterprises of Hamilton and of Ontario. He was a member of the Hamilton Board of Trade, served as president of this organization and also took a leading part in preserving for Ontario the Niagara power rights.

In spite of the heavy demands which his extensive business interests made upon his time and energy, he found it possible to devote much attention to matters of great importance to his community and his fellow citizens. He was a patron of art and music, served for several years as president of the Hamilton Philharmonic Society, and, in association with Sir John Gibson, was instrumental in organizing and supporting the Hamilton Art School. He was also always deeply interested in education and in the amelioration of the conditions of the poor. In these various directions he had the active and helpful support of his wife and they were for many years amongst the most liberal friends of the Children's Aid Society and of the Aged Women's Home. Of the latter institution he was for many years chairman of the board of trustees and he was also a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. While still engaged in railroad work he became a member of the American Master Mechanics Association, of which he at one time was vice-president and which elected him at the time of his retirement from railroad work an honorary life member. He was also a member of the Hamilton Scientific Association, the Canadian Club, and several other organizations. His religious affiliations were with the Anglican Church, but on his marriage he joined the Centenary Methodist Church, of Hamilton, in the work of which he took an abiding and always helpful interest from the time of its organization to the time of his death, serving as a member of its board of trustees for a quarter of a century and also acting as its treasurer.

Mr. Robinson married Lydia Ann Moore, a daughter of Dennis and Ann (Warren) Moore. Mrs. Robinson, like her husband, was a member of Centenary Methodist Church and ably supported him in all of his benevolent and educational activities, their tastes and beliefs being similar to an unusual degree. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were the parents of four children; Stanley D., of Hamilton; Frederick M., of Dundas; A. Langsford, of Hamilton; and Edith Moore, widow of Dr. Herbert Spohn Griffin, of Hamilton, (a biography of whom follows). The family home is located at Charlton Avenue, East, Hamilton, and is known as "Hawthorne Lodge," where Mrs. Robinson has continued to make her home since her husband's death.

Mr. Robinson died at his home in Hamilton in 1923 at the age of eighty-five years and was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. His ideal home life was, perhaps, the most typical expression of his many fine qualities of the mind and heart. But, though naturally his family's loss by his death was the most severe, he was also deeply mourned and greatly missed by his many devoted friends, while his place in the civic, charitable, educational, artistic and religious life of Hamilton was so prominent and productive of good that his achievements will always remain a part of the city's history.

HERBERT SPOHN GRIFFIN, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.—One of the noted and eminent physicians and surgeons of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Dr. Griffin was engaged there in the practice of his profession for more than four decades, ever since the completion of his medical education and to the time of his death in 1921. His great professional skill, the unusual wealth of his medical knowledge and experience, the remarkably attractive personality, and an untiring devotion to the exacting demands of his profession combined to gain for him a very large and important practice and also the highest respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, as well as of his fellow practitioners. In spite of the inroads which his professional work made upon his time and strength, Dr. Griffin found it possible to give much and very useful attention to the advancement of his profession, having been very prominently active for many years in the affairs of his several professional societies, which benefitted greatly by his wise counsel and by his unwavering adherence to the highest professional ideals. He was also one of the most widely known and most prominent members of the Masonic Order, which frequently honoured him by election to the highest offices in its gift. In public affairs, too, as well as in military affairs, he was not only always deeply interested, but took an active part and made valuable and lasting contributions to their advancement and improvement. Indeed, in every respect his long and busy life left a deep impress upon the history of Hamilton and of the Province of Ontario.

Dr. Griffin was a member of an old English family, settled in America as early as 1635. The Canadian branch of the family was founded by Richard Griffin, born in 1732, one of the twelve children of Edward Griffin. Two of his brothers were in active service with the British forces during the Revolutionary War, and he himself, together with his family, removed in 1786 from New York to Canada, where he settled near South Grimsby, Lincoln County, Ontario. There he obtained a farm of some eight hundred acres, which was then known as the Griffin Settlement, but is now called Smithville, in honour of his wife. He married Mary Smith, of New York, and they were the parents of twelve children, all of whom, except the oldest daughter, came to Canada with their parents.

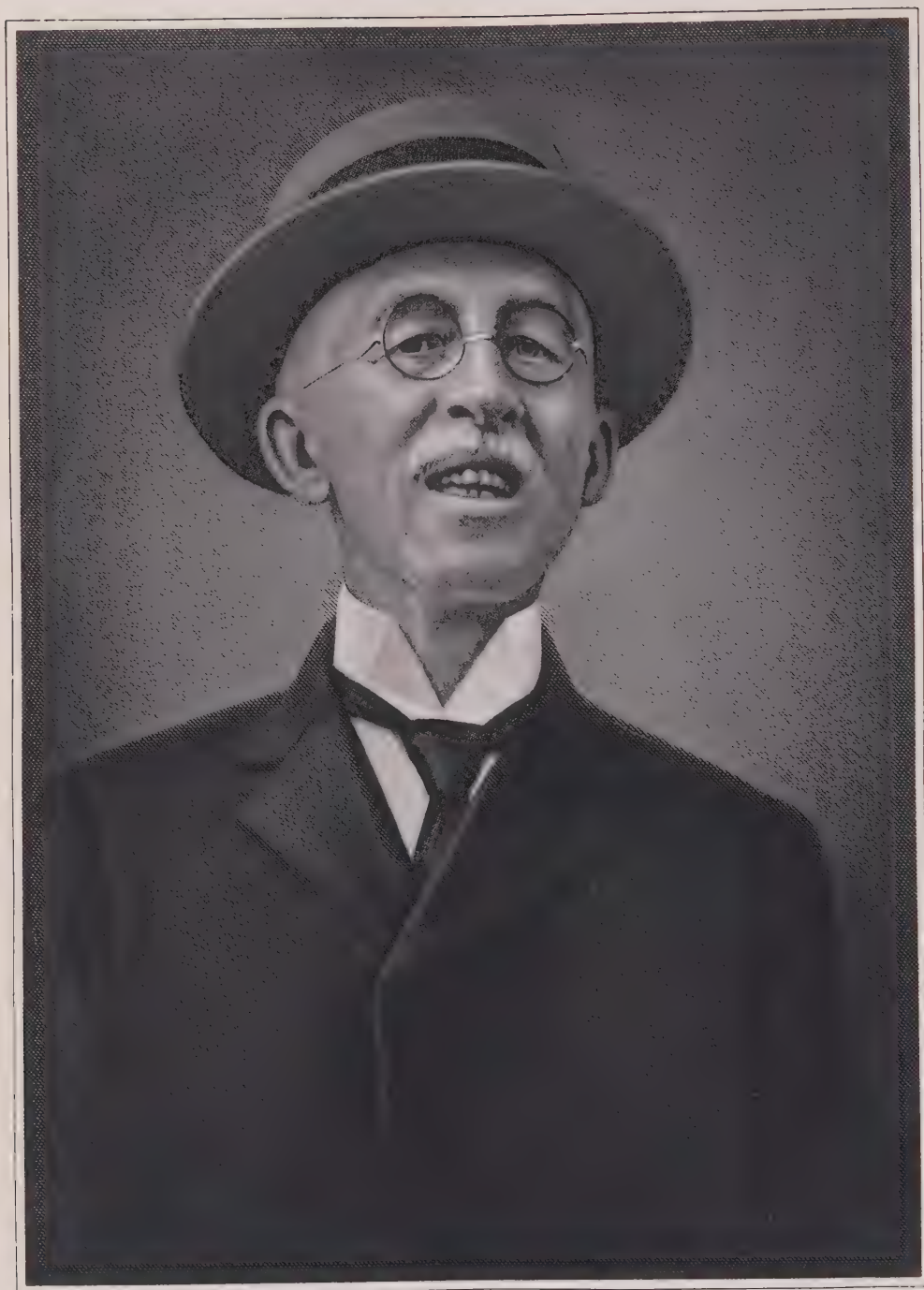
Smith Griffin, fifth son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Griffin, was born in 1772 and came to Canada with his parents in 1786. He made his home at Smithville and became one of the most successful and enterprising business men of his time, owning and operating a carding mill, a general store and a very large and profitable business. He constructed a road to Jordan Village, from which latter place he exported the products of his mill, eventually establishing branches of his business at Hamilton, Grimsby, Port Burwell and other places. He was a captain in the 4th Lincoln Regiment and fought at Lundy's Lane and in other

engagements during the War of 1812. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and with great regularity devoted the Sabbath day to preaching, making also liberal contributions to the work of his denomination. He died in Brantford, Brant County, Ontario, in 1849.

William Smith Griffin, D.D., the father of Dr. Griffin, was born at Waterdown, near Hamilton, Ontario, in 1826, a son of Smith Griffin. He was educated in the local schools and at Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario, and then entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. After having been for some time a circuit preacher, he was ordained by the Hamilton Conference in 1845 at the Old John Street Church and at the time of his death in 1917 he was the last surviving member of that Conference. For more than seventy years he remained in the active service of the church, and he became one of the best known and most effective Methodist ministers in Ontario. He was in much demand in the pulpits of the Niagara Peninsula, and at various times held charges at Hamilton, Chatham, St. Catharines, Stratford, Brantford, and Toronto, in which latter city he was pastor of the Elm Street Methodist Church. At an early period in his career, Rev. Dr. Griffin became interested in the superannuation movement and became treasurer of its fund, which position he held until his death. He was noted for his business ability and was frequently entrusted with the highest offices, serving as district president of his Conference, as delegate to the General Conference, and, at the time of the diamond jubilee, June 6, 1909, as president of the Hamilton Conference. He was a preacher of rare strength and eloquence, a gentleman of the best type and a sincere and devout Christian, greatly beloved and respected. He married (first) Margaret Spohn, a daughter of Phillip Spohn, of Ancaster, who died in 1856, and (second) Hannah Biggar, of Mt. Pleasant. Rev. Dr. Griffin died in Toronto, October 13, 1917, at the age of ninety-one years, and after very impressive funeral services, both in Toronto and in Hamilton, was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. He was the father of three children: 1. Herbert Spohn, of whom further. 2. William Smith, who was drowned in Toronto Bay in 1879. 3. Margaret, wife of Robert Kay, late of Detroit, Michigan, now of Hartford, Connecticut.

Herbert Spohn Griffin, oldest child of the late Rev. William Smith and Margaret (Spohn) Griffin, was born at Mt. Pleasant, near Brantford, Brant County, Ontario, in 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native region and of Guelph. In 1870, when only sixteen years old, he matriculated at the University of Toronto, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1874. He then took up the study of medicine, receiving the degree of M.B. in 1878 and later, from Victoria University, the degrees of M.D. and C.M. Throughout his career at college and medical school he greatly distinguished him-

self, being awarded the gold medal for proficiency in his final year at the University of Toronto, and also the star medal for proficiency in certain medical subjects. He also took special courses at Bellevue Hospital and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, as well as in the medical centers of Europe, including London, Edinburgh, Paris and Vienna. Immediately after graduating from medical school he began to practise his profession with Dr. P. H. Spohn, of Penetanguishene, but in the fall of 1878 he established his own practice in Hamilton, where he continued to the time of his death, with offices in his home on Main Street, East. For many years he was the territorial representative from his district to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which important body he was a past president. He was also a member and a past president of the Hamilton Medical Society, examiner in obstetrics at the University of Toronto, a Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Ontario representative on the Canada Medical Council and at one time coroner of Wentworth County. For many years, dating back to 1879, he was connected with the 13th Royal Regiment, of which he was first assistant surgeon and later surgeon and in which he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He continued in active military service until December 20, 1910, when he became a member of the Officers Reserve Corps, having previously, in 1902, received the officers' decoration for twenty years' service. In politics he was a staunch and effective supporter of the Liberal party and its principles, and, in 1902, stood for Parliament in East Hamilton, but was defeated by Henry Carscallen. Later he was appointed to the board of license commissioners of the city of Hamilton, on which he sat for a number of years. He was a member of The Barton Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a Past Master; Hiram Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Chapter, No. 175, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was a charter member and Past First Principal. He was also a member of the Thirty-third Degree and of Murton Lodge of Perfection, Hamilton Rose Croix and Moore Sovereign Consistory and Royal Order of Scotland. In 1907 he was elected District Deputy Grand Master, Hamilton Masonic District, No. 8; in 1915 a member of the Executive Committee of the Grand Chapter; in 1917, Grand Third Principal of the Grand Chapter of Canada; in 1919 Grand Second Principal; and in 1921 Grand First Principal. He also served as Grand Representative to the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania near the Grand Chapter of Canada. His clubs included the Canadian Club, the Hamilton Club, and the Thistle Club, and he was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Canadian Order of Home Circles. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Church, and more particularly with Centenary Church of Hamilton, of which he was



O. Riefel

a trustee. He took an active part in the work of his church and was a liberal contributor, not only to its charities, but to many other charitable and benevolent institutions and societies. Indeed, his time and skill were always freely at the disposal of the needy and his acts of unostentatious charity were very numerous, though rarely known to anyone except those who benefitted by them. He was also for many years one of the most active and popular members of the staff of the Hamilton General Hospital.

Dr. Griffin married (first) Carrie Moore, a daughter of Lyman Moore, of Hamilton, and after her death, (second) Edith Moore Robinson, a daughter of William Aspley Robinson (q.v.) and Lydia (Moore) Robinson and a granddaughter of Dennis Moore, of Hamilton. Dr. and Mrs. Griffin were the parents of four sons: 1. William Eric, M.C., a veteran of the World War, during which he served as an officer in one of the Engineer Regiments of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, now a prominent barrister in Hamilton. 2. Howard Stanley, a resident of Toronto. 3. Herbert Kent, a resident of Hamilton. 4. John Douglass Morecroft, a resident of Hamilton.

Dr. Griffin died at his Main Street home, June 28, 1921, and was buried with Masonic honours, his funeral being attended by a very large number of his friends and by many prominent Masons. At the time of his death his family received innumerable telegrams and letters of condolence from many parts of Canada, the United States and England and amongst the most sincere and touching tributes to his work and memory were letters from the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, Royal Arch Masons and from St. George Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, London, England. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his many friends a most genial and faithful associate, his profession one of its most able and unselfish members, his fellow craftsmen in Masonry one of their most active and sincere workers, the poor and sick a thoughtful and helpful friend, and his community and state a citizen of unusual worth, patriotism and public spirit.

OSCAR BIXEL—The late Oscar Bixel, who was for many years one of the owners and operators of the Bixel Brewing & Malting Company, of Brantford, an outstanding citizen and a well known business man of that city, was born there on February 4, 1858. Mr. Bixel was a son of Matthew and Ann (Brown) Bixel, both of whom are now deceased. Matthew Bixel, the father, was originally a native of Germany, but he voyaged to Canada while he was still a young man, locating first in Brantford, where he carried on a successful cigar manufactory. He later removed to Ingersoll, Ontario, where, in company with his brother, Leonard Bixel, he became half owner and operator of a brewery. He later went on to Strathroy, in Mid-

dlesex County, and there entered into the brewing business for himself. In this community he erected his own building for the brewing plant, and he operated it with marked success for a great many years. He later erected a new plant in Brantford, where his sons, Oscar and Arthur A. Bixel, were the primary operators. His oldest son, Cyrus Bixel, finally took over full command of the Strathroy plant, and all working under the general administration of the father, each proved to be a successful operator. Matthew Bixel, the father, married Ann Brown; and by this union four children were born: 1. Caroline, who married George C. Easton, of Galt, Ontario. 2. Cyrus, who lived at Strathroy. 3. Oscar, of whom further. 4. Arthur A., of Brantford. The father and mother of the foregoing children were both members of the Church of England, and their children were reared as such. Matthew Bixel died at the home of his son, Cyrus Bixel, at Strathroy; while Ann (Brown) Bixel, the mother, died at Londonderry, Ontario.

Oscar Bixel, the second son and third child of Matthew and Ann (Brown) Bixel, was reared at Ingersoll, Ontario, and it was there that he attended school. He later journeyed to New York where he attended a school of brewing, learning and mastering all the intricate details of this business. In the year 1888, however, he completed this work, and returning to his home he formed a business partnership with his brother, Arthur A. Bixel, and together they operated the newly formed Bixel Brewery & Malting Company, the plant for which was erected for them by their father at Brantford. Oscar Bixel, being the elder of the two, was the nominal head of the company, and he acted as general manager as well. It was, indeed, largely through his keen and highly trained knowledge of the business that these two young men succeeded in building up such a highly successful enterprise which carried on along this most happy basis until the commencement of prohibition enforcement curtailed their business to a considerable extent. Oscar Bixel was, however, a keen, far-sighted business man, honest and honourable in all of his dealings. He was noted as a public-spirited man, yet devoted to his home and family. His favourite recreations were hunting and fishing, and it was while he was out on a short hunting trip, September 19, 1923, that his death occurred. He was, at the moment, about nine miles from home when, endeavouring to climb an intervening fence, his gun exploded, the charge entering his chest. When he failed to return at nightfall a search was instituted, but his body was not found until about six o'clock the next morning. Life had departed. The funeral services were held at his home, from where he was interred at the Mount Hope Cemetery. His passing was a great shock to his many friends, and a bereavement to the entire community; for Oscar Bixel was a man beloved by those who knew him well, and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Despite the many varied and often exacting duties of the work in which he had been engaged, Mr. Bixel had long taken a keen and active interest in the civic and general affairs of his city. In his political views he was a staunch supporter of the Conservative Party; and as such, he was noted for the excellent manner in which he stood behind any movement designed for the welfare or advancement of his community.

Oscar Bixel married, at Brantford, Dora S. Frank, a daughter of William and Louise (Gibson) Frank. By this union five children were born: 1. Matthew Bixel, who now resides at home. 2. George Bixel, who also resides at home. 3. Ruth Bixel, who married George Walker, of Toronto. 4. William Bixel, who now resides in the State of Florida. 5. Louise Bixel, who now resides at home. Mrs. Dora S. (Frank) Bixel, the mother of the foregoing children, survives her husband, and she now resides at the Bixel home at No. 119 Park Avenue, in Brantford. She is an active and keenly interested member of the International Bible Students' Society.

COLONEL EVANS G. DAVIS, C.M.G., M.D., F.A.C.S.—The grandson of a pioneer Anglican clergyman, and the son of one of the most distinguished and beloved dignitaries in the Diocese of Huron, Dr. Evans Davis, surgeon and obstetrician, began life with all of the advantages that could be asked of heredity and environment. Nothing would seem more natural, apparently, than that he should adopt one of the learned professions for his vocation. His choice, fortunately, it would seem from the record he has made, fell upon the practice of medicine. In the District of London, at least, the name of Evans Davis already connoted mental ability of a high order, personal dignity, sympathetic understanding and a live interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, socially, morally or spiritually—an established prestige not easy for a young man to maintain; yet Doctor Evans Davis has enhanced the lustre of the family name by his achievements in his own field of professional activity, both in private practice and distinguished service in the Great War.

The Davis family here under consideration was established in Canada by Rev. William Davis, an Anglican clergyman who came from the North of Ireland and located first in the Province of Quebec, and later in Blenheim. He was one of those pioneer itinerant preachers of the gospel who were real shepherds of the scattered sheep, and who did so much to establish in what was then little more than a wilderness those high moral and spiritual ideals upon which all real progress in civilization rests.

The Very Reverend Evans Davis, M.A., D.D., fourth Dean of Huron, son of Reverend William Davis, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in May, 1848, of Welsh parentage. Coming to Canada with his parents when very young, he received

his education at Quebec, Toronto and London. He took his divinity course at Huron College and was ordained in 1871. He was raised to the priesthood the same year and given his first church, at Bayfield. In 1874 he gave up his mission there to become rector of St. James's Church at London. His work in connection with this parish, which he carried on for forty-three years, made him widely known throughout the Diocese of Huron. He was created a Canon in 1888, Archdeacon in 1894, and Dean of the Diocese in 1902. When Dean Davis took up what was practically his life work at St. James's Church, the house of worship was a little square-fronted building twenty-four feet wide by forty-two feet long; but under his ministry the congregation grew, and with this growth the need of a more commodious church led to numerous enlargements, remodelings, etc., until the church became one of the most imposing in the Diocese. Not only that, but to him was given credit for the flourishing condition of St. George's Church in West London. The ground was secured and the building of that church was made possible by his efforts. Having accomplished that, Dean Davis relinquished the church to the rector of St. Paul's Cathedral and devoted his entire attention to his own parish until he was superannuated in September, 1917. In 1915 he built the Church of the Epiphany, in Manor Park, South London, and was able to present it to the Diocese of Huron, free of debt. His diligence in parochial work, his sympathy and devotion earned for him the highest esteem and respect of everybody, not alone in the immediate circle of his own parish, but in the entire city. He found much time and energy to devote to the work of the Diocese as Dean.

He was president of the Western Ontario Bible Society for some time; member of the Board of the Canadian Bible Society since its organization; a member of the Board of Management of the Missionary Society of the Diocese as long as his health permitted him to work. In the Synod his mature judgment and wisdom were highly valued and his counsels carried great weight in its deliberations. On the occasions of the thirtieth and fortieth anniversaries of his arrival in the parish of St. James, great celebrations were held at which all the Protestant denominations of the city were represented. Dean Davis was Hon. Major Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment and held long service medal.

The Very Reverend Dean Davis married Louisa Victoria, daughter of William Greenwood. She was born in St. Catharines, Ontario. This union was blessed with the following children: The Rev. Llewellyn Evans Davis, M.A., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Brockville, Ontario, Rural Dean, educated at Wycliffe College, Toronto, University of Toronto, then Oxford and Cambridge, England; Evans Greenwood; a daughter, Jennie Gwendoline; and William Llanarth.

Dean Davis died March 17, 1919. Besides the clergy of his own Diocese his funeral was attended by the majority of the ministers of other denominations in London. Representative citizens from every walk in life, public men, officials of military, civic and other bodies, men of business and men of scholarly and sedate pursuits, professors and teachers and students, men, women and children who had known him as their pastor or as a fellow citizen interested and devoted to all that was best for the community, crowded the pews.

Dr. Evans G. Davis, son of Very Reverend Dean and Louisa Victoria (Greenwood) Davis, was born in London, October 27, 1885. After completing the work in the elementary schools and the Collegiate Institute of his native city, Dr. Davis matriculated in the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated in 1906 with the degree of M.D. As is the custom in that school, Dr. Davis did some work in Victoria Hospital during his senior year and then served a period as interne after his graduation. He also spent six months doing post graduate work in the New York Post Graduate Hospital. From there he went to London, England, where he spent a year in various hospitals. In the fall of 1908 he returned to his native city and began practise in London, South.

Upon the outbreak of the war with Germany, Dr. Evans Davis enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He had been a member of the militia for a number of years, having enlisted in the Provincial Militia in 1904 as a stretcher bearer in the 7th Fusiliers. In 1906 he was commissioned lieutenant in the 15th Field Ambulance Militia. He took the different examinations and was a fully qualified C.A.M.C. officer, and when the Great War broke out he was in command of that Ambulance Corps. He was placed second in command of the No. 3 Stationary Hospital in the London District with the rank of major. Shortly after that he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and later to colonel. His unit served in the Mediterranean, Isle of Lemnos, Egypt, and France for about three years. He served overseas from April 17, 1915, to May 26, 1918, and was discharged January 28, 1919. He was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded a C.M.G. Upon his return to Canada, he was appointed Assistant Director of Medical Service for Saskatchewan and was located in Regina the winter of 1919. Leaving there, he was discharged from the army and served next as Unit Medical Director for Montreal and Quebec in the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a short time. Then on July 10, 1919, he was made Director of Medical Service for Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa. He was there until he became a member of the Board of Pension Commissioners. Resigning from that in 1924, Dr. Evans Davis returned to London and resumed his private practice as a specialist in surgery and obstetrics. For a time before the War, Dr. Evans Davis taught surg-

ery at his Alma Mater. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations, and a Fellow of American College of Surgeons. He is also a member of the London Club, the London Hunt and Country Club, University Club, Montreal, and a hunting club at Rondeau.

Dr. Davis married Bernice Davis, daughter of Frederick Davis, of Calgary. She was born in Mitchell, Ontario, of which place her father was also a native. Dr. and Mrs. Evans Davis have one child, Dorothy Louise. They are members of St. Paul's Cathedral.

HENRY ARDAGH KINGSMILL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Capt. C.A.M.C., C.E.F., Major C.A. M. C., C.M.—A long record of devoted service to his country and to his fellow men closed when Major Henry Ardagh Kingsmill, M.D., passed from this war-torn world on February 11, 1920. He held an unbroken military record from August 30, 1889, up to the day of his death, for he had already served twenty-five years in the Seventh Regiment "Fusiliers" and First Hussars, when the dogs of Mars were unleashed on the other side the sea. The day after his country's entrance into the war found him enrolled and ready for active work which ceased only with his life. Words of praise from those officers with whom he laboured set forth his sterling qualities and his splendid ability, whether as a medical officer, as a disciplinarian, or in executive capacity, while by his kindly manner he endeared himself to all ranks and commanded their respect and admiration.

Major Kingsmill was born in London, on July 2, 1867, the son of Thomas Fraser and Ann (Ardagh) Kingsmill. His father, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, came to the United States, after serving his apprenticeship in the dry goods business. He settled for a short time in Savannah, Georgia, then left for Canada, settling first in Toronto, where he became connected with the firm of Murray and Company. In 1865 he was sent by the firm to take charge of their London branch, and here he met and married Mrs. Ann Burris, widow of Charles Burris, and daughter of Andrew Ardagh. After a few years, he started in business for himself, and was very successful, having about one hundred employees in his establishment. His country place, known as "Bellevue," comprising some two hundred acres, is now a part of the site of the new buildings of the University of Western Ontario.

Major Henry Ardagh Kingsmill, son of Thomas Fraser and Ann (Ardagh) Kingsmill, received his medical education at the Western University, (now the University of Western Ontario), taking his degree on April 6, 1895. During the year following he was House Surgeon in the London General Hospital. The year after he concluded his hospital service, he registered as a physician in Wayne County, Michigan, and in 1897, having completed

the course of studies, he was admitted as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. His private practice was here interrupted by a visit abroad, where for three months in 1901, he did research work at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and shortly thereafter was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Coincidentally with his professional work, Dr. Kingsmill was doing military service, having joined the Canadian forces as Provisional Lieutenant on August 30, 1889. When the war broke, he had already been holding the rank of Major Medical Officer for four years. During the interim between his return from England and the war, he devoted himself to private practice in London. He was elected president of the Standing Medical Board and was a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, and of the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations. He was also affiliated with Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Free and Accepted Masons.

Major Kingsmill was second to none in answering his country's call that August day of 1914, and he took an active interest in the recruiting, being appointed medical examining officer of recruits, which position he held until he was sent overseas in June, 1918, several thousands of men passing through his hands. But he was anxious to have a part in the actual conflict and in order to do this he gave up his rank as Major and as Captain was named Senior Medical Officer in charge of His Majesty's Transport Gamma No. 60. Of his work in this position, Major H. H. Wise, who conducted the ship, made the following report:

He was notified only at the time of embarkation of his appointment as Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Transport Gamma 60. He, therefore, had no opportunity of inspecting the ship prior to embarkation of troops; but lost no time after notification in making a thorough inspection, and reported to me regarding its unsanitary condition and accommodation.

It is owing to Capt. Kingsmill's untiring care, watchfulness and advice that this long journey has been made without any serious outbreak of infectious diseases.

Capt. Kingsmill, by his kindly manner and efficiency, has endeared himself to all ranks, and commands the fullest admiration and respect. He has been most proficient and prompt in the discharge of all his duties.

Shortly after his arrival in Europe, Dr. Kingsmill was named Registrar and Adjutant-General of the West Cliff Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital, Folkestone, one of the most important in the British Isles, which served 2161 men, and had a capacity of four hundred beds, besides a Brigade Hospital of seventeen beds, and the large area occupied by the kitchens, segregation huts and quarantine huts to be kept in sanitary condition. In addition to this, he gave health lectures to the men and inspected all incoming and outgoing drafts. This work was most taxing, keeping the doctor busy from seven in the morning until late each evening, but he never faltered at his task. Moreover, he had given up his rank and had stepped

down to that of captain voluntarily in order to get across the water. Now he was carrying work and responsibilities that fully entitled him to resume his former grade, but in such a conflict personal injustices were sure to occur, and Dr. Kingsmill never allowed the fact that he did not receive this recognition for his services to affect his attitude in any way. Later the War Service Medal was bestowed upon him.

On July 25, 1919, he again sailed as Medical Officer on the Transport "Saturnia", reaching Canada on August 8th, and was stationed at the Western Ontario Military Hospital, at Carling Heights, first as Medical Officer and later as Registrar.

Major Kingsmill married Inez Ethlyn Smith, daughter of Sidney M. Smith of Ionia, Michigan, whose parents were pioneers of that state. Mrs. Kingsmill is a descendant of the Woodruff family, the American branch being founded by Matthew Woodruff, son of Sir David and grandson of Nicholas Woodruff, Lord Mayor of London in 1579. Still farther back, the line is traced to "William the Conqueror," Sir William Fitzgoderic, cousin to Edward the Confessor, and his son, Sir William Fitzwilliam, or Fitzgoderic, Marshal of William the Conqueror's army at the Battle of Hastings. Mrs. Kingsmill, who has a rare soprano voice, has been known in London for many years as a soloist, both in the churches and in concert. She has always taken great interest in promoting popular appreciation of music, and for years she conducted concerts on Sunday in Queen's Park entirely on her own initiative, until the public showed such interest in the movement that she was able to persuade the City Council to come to her aid in maintaining this department of Social Service.

To Dr. and Mrs. Kingsmill was born a son, Ardagh Sidney, on March 26, 1903. He left Ridley College, St. Catharines, in 1921, after six years of boarding school, and then in 1925 graduated from the University of Western Ontario, receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Honour Commercial Economics. He was a member of the first class to graduate from the new site and buildings of the University, the site of which was formerly "Bellevue" the country residence of his grandfather.

The family are members of St. Paul's Cathedral.

LEVI WEBER SHUH—Among the substantial business men of Waterloo, a native son, who is not without honour in his own country, is Levi Shuh, who is engaged in the insurance business. He is held in highest respect and most esteemed by those who have had the good fortune to know him longest. The families in Waterloo County bearing the name of Shuh are all descended from Jacob Shuh, who, with his wife and family, emigrated from Holland in 1720, and became one of the pioneer settlers of York County, Pennsylvania. After some months in Germantown, they removed to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where the family resided for several years. He then located near York, the

county seat of York County, Pennsylvania. That was in 1729. The name of his wife is unknown.

(II) Joseph Shuh, son of Jacob Shuh, was born in 1717, and died in 1795. He succeeded his father on the homestead.

(III) Jacob Shuh, son of Joseph Shuh, was born in 1755. He resided on the homestead and had several children.

(IV) Henry Shuh, eldest son of Jacob Shuh, was born March 22, 1785, and died January 8, 1837. October 13, 1807, he married Mary Kaufman, born August 17, 1788, and died July 27, 1854. He removed from York County, Pennsylvania, to Waterloo in 1824 bringing his wife and seven children. After a year on a farm east of Berlin (now Kitchener) he purchased a farm two miles east of Berlin. He was an ordained minister of the Mennonite Church and of him Ezra E. Eby, the historian wrote: "He served faithfully unto his end."

(V) John Shuh, son of Henry and Mary (Kaufman) Shuh, was born October 30, 1828. In 1846 he went to work in Shoemaker's mill at Bridgeport and continued there until 1851. He then entered the employ of Henry Huber, who had a small "roughcast" store on the site of the present (1924) American House at the north-east corner of King and Queen streets, Kitchener. He left him after a few years to enter the employ of Hoffman and Company, with whom he remained until 1856. In that year he located in Waterloo and formed a partnership with J. Hoffman and Isaac Weaver, under the firm name of John Shuh and Company, and later he took in John B. Snider, but retained the same name. They engaged in business as general merchants, and Mr. Shuh and Company continued active in the business until 1886 when he sold to the firm of Snider and Shuh, his son Levi W. being the second named member of that firm. From that time until his death he was not connected with any commercial enterprise. He was President of the Waterloo Woolen Mills. He was one of the organizers of The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and its office was in his store for some years. At the time of his death he was vice-President of the Company, an office he had held for many years. He was one of the first directors of The Dominion Life Insurance Company, of which he was an organizer and continued on its Board of Directors as long as he lived. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, of which he was President at the time of his death.

John Shuh married for his first wife Susannah Weber, born April 19, 1836 and died August 7, 1863, daughter of David and Catherine (Eby) Weber. Two children were born from this union: Franklin, and Levi Weber, of whom further mention. Mr. Shuh married (second) Magdalena Hoffman, daughter of Jacob and Mary Hoffman. One daughter, Mary, was born from this marriage. Mr.

and Mrs. Shuh were members of the Methodist Church.

(VI) Levi Weber Shuh was born in Waterloo, December 29, 1861. After completing the courses in the elementary and high schools of his native town he attended a commercial college in London. He then entered the store of John Shuh and Company. When his father retired, John B. Snider, one of his father's partners, and Levi W. Shuh took over the business under the firm name of Snider and Shuh. Mr. Shuh continued in the business until 1891 when he sold his interest. He remained out of business about a year and a half and then, in 1893, he entered the employ of The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., as a junior clerk. He was promoted through various positions to that of Assistant Manager, and in 1915, upon the death of Frank Haight, Mr. Shuh was elected Manager. Subsequently he was elected vice-president and a member of the Board of Directors and in 1925 was elected President of the Company.

The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the largest institution of its kind in the Dominion, was founded by Cyrus Miller Taylor, who served as its Manager for thirty-five years until ill health compelled him to retire. The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Friday, February 13, 1863. Evidently the founders of the business were not superstitious. Those present were Moses Springer, Jacob Bricker, John B. Snider, Nicholas Killer, Hartman Schnarr and Henry W. Schaefer. The first officials of the Company were: Moses Springer, President; Cyrus Miller Taylor, Secretary and General Manager; Frederick Stewart MacGachen, Solicitor. The first serious work of the Company appears to have been transacted on June 13, 1863, when one hundred and fifty-two applications for insurance were submitted. Two of these were rejected and policies were issued on one hundred and fifty. The first general meeting after the organization was held on August 1, 1863, when the following Board of Directors was elected: M. P. Empey, John Zoeger, Jacob Beck, Charles Hendry, Peter Winger, Francis Might, William Scott, Frederick Guggesberg, H. F. J. Jackson, Sem Wissler, Moses Springer, John B. Snider, Nicholas Killer, Noah Cressman and Walter Gladstone. At the next meeting James Hendry, William Scott, and James Beck resigned, and their places were filled by Henry Snider, A. W. Cleland, and John Allechin. The following have been Presidents of the Company:

Moses Springer, 1863; J. W. Walden, 1870, Charles Hendry, 1886; George Randall, 1894; William Snider, 1909; George Diebel, 1915; Allan Bowman, 1923; L. W. Shuh, 1924.

The managers of the organization have been:

C. M. Taylor, 1863; Frank Haight, 1898; L. W. Shuh, 1915; Arthur Foster, 1925.

The Company had not always had smooth sailing. It prospered for a time until a series of conflagrations which tested the financial strength of

more than one company wiped out its surplus, leaving a deficit of \$34,951.22 of unpaid losses. At that time the Company had a liability of \$149,-091.02, with assets of only \$129,895.14. To meet the situation the Company borrowed \$20,000 from the bank. The necessity of building up a reserve was seen, and the changes in policy necessary to strengthen the Company were adopted. The Company continued to gain both in volume of business and financial strength until 1903, when \$27,795.04 was added to the surplus. The following year, however, only \$1,609.96 was added to its surplus owing to heavy losses resulting from the big fire in Toronto. Since that time it has grown steadily in strength and importance. The Company does business only in Ontario. On December 31, 1923, its assets amounted to \$1,374,486.08, and its liabilities, including a reinsurance reserve of \$206,-002.81, were \$210,750.80. The officers and directors of the Company in 1924 were: Allan Bowman, President; L. W. Shuh, Vice-President and Manager; the other members of the Board of Directors being: P. E. Shantz, J. Howard Simpson, Richard Roschman, W. G. Weichel, Aloyes Bauer, Joseph Stauffer and J. H. Roos. The company writes both assessable and non-assessable policies.

Levi W. Shuh married October 13, 1886, Melvina C. Schwartz, daughter of John Schwartz, of Kitchener. Their only child, Cecile, married Norman W. Berkinshaw, of Vancouver, British Columbia. They have one child, Daphne. Mr. and Mrs. Shuh are members of the Anglican Church.

LAWRENCE SEALE HOLMES, M.D.—Coincidentally with the multiplication of drugs by commercial pharmaceutical chemists has grown the conviction among many leaders of the medical profession that in the past altogether too much dependence has been placed upon the efficacy of medicine in the treatment of disease. The famous Dr. Osler is one of the most active in promulgating this idea. Today increasing attention is being given to drugless methods which are based on the belief that those forces inherent in the human body, which convert the elements of air and food into living tissue and vital energy, if normally functioning, are capable of restoring as well as maintaining health. Hence, increasing reliance is being placed upon the proper selection of food in order that the necessary elements may be supplied to the body in proper quantities and proportions, and due emphasis is being given to medical gymnastics, baths of many kinds, exposure to sunlight, electricity and other agencies that promote metabolism and the normal functioning of the organs of the body. Dr. L. Seale Holmes is one of the first members of the regular medical profession in Ontario to specialize in this method of treatment. His practice is based upon a thorough University medical course and a broad knowledge of the general practice of medicine. He is also

the only physician between Toronto and Detroit specializing in Dermatology.

It would be impossible to write a history of Huron County without mention of the Holmes family, from which the town of Holmesville gets its name. The founder of this branch of the family was Dr. Holmes's grandfather, Samuel Holmes. He grew to manhood in Ireland. Relatives had preceded him to Goderich and the glowing accounts they wrote home of the golden opportunities in the New World lured him to Canada. He engaged in farming near Goderich until his death about 1868 at the age of fifty-two. He married Muriel Seale, a native of the same section of Ireland that he came from. They had nine children: Margaret, married W. Crowston; John; Mary, married Edward Seale; Annie, died unmarried; George G.; Elizabeth, married William Seale; Samuel T.; Richard Seale, of whom further; Muriel. The family were originally members of the Anglican Church.

Richard Seale Holmes was born in Goderich Township, March 7, 1862. His education was received in the public schools and a business college in London. He then entered the office of the Leonard engine works as an accountant, and in due course, by diligent and intelligent attention to his duties, he became office manager. He had held this position for some years when the business was incorporated in 1912 as E. Leonard and Sons, Ltd., and at that time he was elected secretary and treasurer of the corporation. Richard S. Holmes married Ruth Fear, daughter of Edwin Wilcox Fear. She was born in Brantford, to which town her father emigrated from Plymouth, England. From this union two children have been born: Dr. Lawrence Seale, of whom further, and Dr. Royden E., of Windsor.

Lawrence Seale (L. Seale) Holmes was born in London, August 31, 1884. He attended the public schools and prepared for college at the Collegiate Institute. He graduated from the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario in 1906 with the degree M.D. He then engaged in general practice for two years, after which he went to New York City and for two years pursued a post graduate course in Dermatology in Mt. Sinai Hospital. Upon his return to London he engaged in general practice for a number of years, during which time he went away nearly every year to make special studies under celebrated specialists in many of the most important hospitals on the continent. Among the important subjects which he mastered was X-ray work. Dr. Holmes was one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, of which he is a past president. He is also a member of the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations. Fraternally he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209A, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and London Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Dominion Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs are the Kiwanis and

Highland Golf. While not a politician in the general acceptance of that term, Dr. Holmes takes a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs, and has to his credit a service of three years as a member of the city council.

Dr. Holmes married Haroldine Ashbury, daughter of the late W. J. Ashbury, of Brantford, Ontario, and they have two sons: Brian and K. Seale. Dr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Union Church of Canada.

MALCOLM CALLANDER—A well-known citizen of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, and the vice-president of the Callander Foundry & Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Guelph, was born there on July 31, 1886. Mr. Callander is the first son of Alexander and Sarah Ann (Drummond) Callander. The father, Alexander Callander, was born in 1860, in Scotland, where he obtained his education and where he learned his trade as an iron moulder. He was just twenty-six years of age when he first voyaged to the Dominion of Canada, but he was an energetic young man, and he soon made a place for himself in his new environment. He stayed for a short time in Brockville, but later moved to Guelph, where he entered the employ of the Raymond Sewing Machine Company, a concern with whom he remained for a period of time very slightly in excess of seventeen consecutive years. In 1894, however, he resigned to enter the employ of the Taylor, Forbes Company, working for them as a moulder until 1916, when he resigned to go into business for himself, establishing and operating the Callander Foundry & Manufacturing Company, of which the following were original officers: Alexander Callander, president; Malcolm Callander, vice-president and manager; Harry Drummond Callander, treasurer; Wilfred L. Callander, secretary; and David Callander, John S. Callander, directors. This ably directed concern now makes what is known as simply the S. & S. line of electrical fittings, and light grey iron castings, as well as bronze and aluminum castings. Alexander Callander, who is an active member of the Guelph Chamber of Commerce, has also taken an interest in the social life of his world, for he now holds membership in the Guelph Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

Alexander Callander married, in 1881, at Manchester, England, Sarah Ann Drummond, a daughter of James Drummond, a carpenter of Manchester. By this union ten children were born: 1. Annie, who is now Mrs. Thomas Huby. 2. Malcolm, of further mention. 3. David, who is now in business with his father. 4. Harry D., who is now in business with his father. 5. Jessie, who is now Mrs. J. R. Henderson. 6. Wilfrid L., now in business with his father. 7. Grace, who is now a nurse in the London General Hospital. 8. John S., who is now in business with his father. 9. El-

len, now resides at home. 10. Christina, died in infancy.

Malcolm Callander received his education in the public schools of Guelph, and he later attended and graduated from the Guelph Business College. When he was but fifteen years of age, however, he worked on a farm for one year, and was shortly afterwards indentured as an apprentice with the Taylor, Forbes Company in Guelph. And it was there that he received his basic knowledge of the iron foundry business. There he remained until 1915, at which time he was the foundry superintendent of this concern. He resigned in that year, however, to join his father and brothers in their concern, and it is in this business that he has since remained, making a decided success of his commercial career.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he has been engaged, Mr. Callander has, nevertheless, found time in which to take a keen interest in the civic and community affairs of Guelph. In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Independent party, and as such he is noted for the excellent manner in which he stands behind any movement designed for the advancement of his city. He has been even more active in his club and social life, for he is not only a member of the American Foundrymen's Association, but he is also affiliated, fraternally, with Speed Lodge, No. 160, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Guelph Chapter, No. 40, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Victoria Preceptory, No. 10, in which he is a Past Preceptor, and the Commandery, Knights Templar.

Malcolm Callander married, October 19, 1916, at Guelph, Mary Elizabeth Whittaker, a daughter of George Whittaker, of Guelph. Mr. and Mrs. Callander are the parents of one child, a daughter: Margaret Ellen Callander. Mr. Callander and his family maintain their residence in Guelph, in which community they attend the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM STEWART WALLACE — Noted for his work as historian and author, William Stewart Wallace has given distinguished service in the cause of education as Professor of History, and is now librarian of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. He was born in Georgetown, Ontario, June 23, 1884, son of the Rev. W. G. and Margaret (Stewart) Wallace. The father, graduate of divinity courses, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is a minister of the Presbyterian Church. The son attended the public schools of Toronto, to which city his parents had moved in his early youth. He then pursued his academic career in the University College, University of Toronto, graduating in 1906, with first class honours, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Wallace then continued his university courses at Balliol College, Oxford University. From this famous institution he received the degree of Bache-

lor of Arts in 1909, and that of Master of Arts in 1912.

From 1909 to 1922, save for the interval of the World War, Mr. Wallace was occupied in Toronto as professor of history at McMaster University, then as lecturer in that subject at the University of Toronto. Meantime, he served from 1920 to 1922 as assistant librarian at the University, and was appointed associate librarian in 1922, and librarian in 1923. During the World War, he was attached to the 139th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, ranking as major, and went overseas with his command. He became adjutant of the Third Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe, England, and later officer in charge of the Khaki University, Shorncliffe Area, England. After receiving his honourable discharge from the service, he resumed his teaching in Toronto.

As an author, Mr. Wallace is widely known for several books: "The United Empire Loyalists," published in 1913; "The Family Compact" (1915); "The Masere's Letters" (1920); "By Star and Compass" (1922); "Sir John MacDonald (1924); "A New History of Great Britain and Canada" (1925); and "The Dictionary of Canadian Biography" (1926). His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Toronto Golf and the York clubs.

In 1913, William Stewart Wallace married, in Toronto, Isobel Dora Graeme Robertson, daughter of Alexander James and Julia (Carry) Robertson. Her father died some years ago. Children: Ian Stewart, born in London, England, December 1, 1917; and Mary Marcia Delmage, born in Toronto, April 14, 1920.

CECIL VANROY LANGS—Thirteen years of distinctive and successful activity as a barrister and citizen of Hamilton, Ontario, have made Cecil Vanroy Langs, of the law firm of Langs, Binkley and Morwick, an outstanding figure in the city. He was born in Round Plains, Norfolk County, Ontario, on October 8, 1879, son of George W., a farmer, now deceased, and his wife Mary (Weaver) Langs.

The son, Cecil V. Langs, was well educated in the public and high schools of Round Plains, at Waterford and Simcoe, Ontario, and at Hamilton Collegiate Institute. His legal studies came after a lapse of some years, and he completed his professional training at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, graduating in 1912.

Mr. Langs began his self-supporting career as a teacher in Canadian public schools, and during the years from 1896 to 1905 taught at Vanessa, Ontario, Windham Center, Round Plains, and at the Canada Business and Hamilton Business Colleges. In 1906 he purchased the Standard Business College in partnership with James Swinton, and for a year was associated in the operation of the school with his partner, but in 1907 sold out to him. Mr. Langs then turned to the profession for which

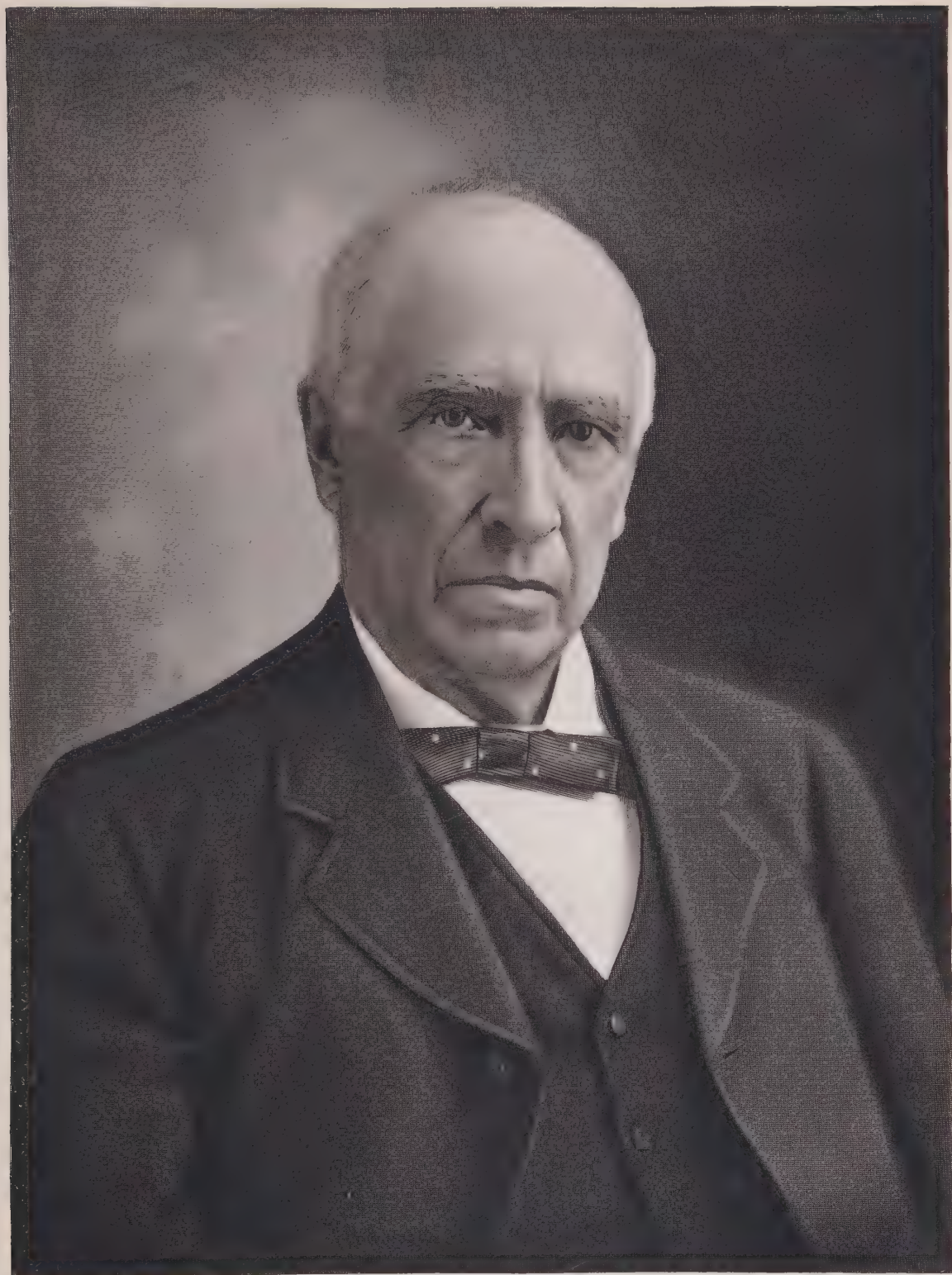
he was admirably fitted by temperament and mental qualifications, as well as by inclinations, the law. He began his studies in the law office of Nesbitt, Gauld and Dickson, and completed them at Osgoode Hall. After being called to the bar in 1912, he entered the firm of Nesbitt, Gauld and Langs, which later became Gauld, Langs, and Crosthwaite, the personnel again changing through the death of the junior partner in war and the appointment of the senior partner as County Judge of Wentworth County. After a year of practice alone, Mr. Langs in 1918 formed the firm of Langs and Binkley, admitting Howard Morwick upon his return from the front at the close of the World War. The firm has been successful in caring for corporation work and litigation of various kinds. Mr. Langs is a member of the Hamilton Law, Ontario Bar, and Canadian Bar Associations.

Besides his individual and company business he has been keenly interested in community affairs. He was secretary of the Hamilton Liberal Association from 1922 to 1925, during three of the war years was member of the Hamilton City Council, and since 1919 has been City Park Commissioner, becoming chairman of the body in 1922. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with the Merton Lodge of Perfection, and with the Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Clubs: Kiwanis, Hamilton, Ancaster Golf, and Burlington Golf. He is a communicant of the United Church of Canada.

In Norfolk County, Ontario, in 1902, Cecil Vanroy Langs married Edith E. Perney, daughter of Charles D. Perney, of Waterford, Ontario. Children: Edith Muriel Langs; John G. Langs; James R. A. Langs; and Thomas E. Langs.

JOHN MCCLARY—"It's the man who thinks when others dream, who decides when others hesitate, who works when others wait, who succeeds when others fail." And because he neither dreamed, nor hesitated, nor waited, but, being possessed of strong mind and heart, he thought and decided and worked; one who knew him well took up the pen and wrote: "The Story of a Great Achievement" after hundreds from near and far who called him their friend had followed to their last resting place the mortal remains of John McClary, founder and outstanding personality in the marvelous development of The McClary Manufacturing Company, which he saw grow from industrial infancy to the proud position of the largest manufacturers of stoves and ranges in the British Empire. Great as was the work of his hands, however, the man himself was far greater.

Who was John McClary? His lineage is of interest. Andrew McClary was his great-grandfather, of Scotch-Irish origin. In the early years of the eighteenth century, he took a wife from the north of Ireland, and shortly afterwards emigrated to New Hampshire, moving at some time before his



John H. Kellogg

death, date unknown, to the vicinity of Pittston, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, John McClary, was born in New Hampshire in 1757, and the records tell that in 1783 he married Dorothy Fletcher, daughter of Peter Fletcher and Ruth (Adams) Fletcher, a niece of John Adams, second president of the United States. It was their son, John McClary, who became the progenitor of the McClary family in Canada. He was born on April 17, 1784, and in 1805 married Sarah Stark, a descendant of General Stark, of Revolutionary War fame. He engaged in the lumbering business, but was financially ruined when large consignments were seized and destroyed by the British in the War of 1812. Some four or five years later, he crossed the Canadian border, and settled on a farm at Nilestown, near London, where in addition to cultivating his land, he carried on his former occupation of lumbering. Mr. and Mrs. McClary became the parents of a family of twelve children, eleven of whom survived, and John McClary, who was to become such an industrial power in the land, was the youngest. His birthday was January 2, 1829. Early in life it became clear that the bent of his mind was away from the farm. When he had reached the age of eighteen, he went from home and apprenticed himself to a tinsmith in London. Two years passed, and the California gold fever of '49 swept the North American continent. John McClary felt its glow in his veins, and started for New York, en route to the far-away Pacific coast, which in those days could be reached by only two roads; across the continent on horseback, and by water to Panama, across the isthmus on foot, thence up the western coast to San Francisco. Transportation was inadequate, and beset by dangers from pestilence and from the many evil characters who had joined in the mad rush for the precious metal. A business man in New York to whom he bore letters of introduction, tried to turn him back from his purpose, but neither his arguments nor the discomforts and perils of the journey weakened him in his purpose. Reaching San Francisco, he set up in business and prospered, but his shop and entire stock in trade were wiped out a year later when fire ravaged the entire city. Then he turned his face to the mining region, making the fifty miles or so on foot, only to find disillusionment awaiting him at the journey's end. Within a few days, he retraced his steps to the charred city. Looking over the conditions which existed there, he decided to go back to Canada.

Nothing is so bright as a flaming spirit, that cannot be quenched by discouragements or even disasters. Up to this point in his career, Mr. McClary had nothing but experience to show for his really stupendous exertion, but this experience was to him of great value. Once again in London, he set to work once more to build up a business, facing the difficulties of those times with the same dauntless courage that had carried him through to that point. With his brother, Oliver McClary, as

his partner, he began the manufacture of tinware and ploughs. In those days both ready money and transportation facilities were almost entirely nonexistent. Trade was carried on very largely by exchange of commodities, and sales were made by sending their wares out on a wagon, taking farm products in payment. Raw material had to be brought from Port Stanley or Hamilton by team over clay or corduroy roads. In spite of all these circumstances, the young firm of J. & O. McClary prospered, and when the old Great Western Railroad made its way through London, opportunity grew apace and the manufacture of farm implements was abandoned for a kindred industry, the making of stoves. A foundry was set in operation, and after a time the production of enameled ware was also begun. These three great classes of products are still the output of the immense plant: stoves, ranges, and furnaces; sheet metal wares; enameled wares.

"An institution is the lengthened shadow of a man," said Emerson, and of no-one could this be more truly spoken than of John McClary. The pent-up energy of the man overcame all obstacles that rose in his way, and obstacles there were without number. His strong character and dominant personality permeated the establishment and he marshalled his forces with the skill of an industrial general. With prophetic sense, he foresaw the coming needs of the rapidly developing country, and made provision to meet them. As modern machinery supplanted hand labour, it was installed in his factory and so production was increased. With the multiplied duties that accompanied this expansion, more executives were in demand, and again he gave evidence of having the mind of a master, for in his reading of character and judging of a man's ability he showed wise discernment. His own preëminence was so unquestionable and his character so fine and strong, that both his executives and workmen were bound to him by a loyalty that knew no limits, and the enthusiasm of his force played no small part in the continual forward march of the great concern. When the foundry was a small one, every man in it felt the kindly interest of his employer in his welfare. As the numbers increased, this close touch of the employer with his employees became humanly impossible, but the same spirit was kept alive by the establishment of the McClary's Employees' Benefit Society in 1882, which in 1910 was supplemented in its work by a Welfare Department, both of which organizations are functioning today with increasing efficiency. Through these two mediums Mr. McClary's sincere and human interest in the men who lent their efforts to upholding and forwarding the work of his great factories is still finding expression, though years have passed since his beloved form was seen among them.

The methods used to distribute the goods manufactured were changed to meet the growing demands. Looking ahead to the day when a volume

of business would come in from cities distant from London, the firm obtained a Dominion charter, allowing them to engage in business in any part of the Dominion, in 1882. Sale by wagon was succeeded by the method of handling trade through dealers, and their salesmen gradually filled orders by using the local merchants. When conditions began to indicate that customers at a distance could not be served rapidly enough in this way, the first branch warehouse came into existence at Toronto in 1879, and here a representative display of the firm's goods was kept on hand. The immediate success of this experiment convinced the officers of the company of its wisdom, and as the business increased in volume from year to year, other branches were opened. The second one was located at Montreal and was followed in 1880 by the one at Winnipeg. In 1894, the Vancouver branch opened its doors to trade. The coast to coast chain was completed in 1901 by the branch at St. John, New Brunswick, and in the following year the sixth one was placed at Hamilton. The tremendous increase in orders, which resulted from this energetic and aggressive business policy were paralleled by equally energetic development at headquarters. The original plant was enlarged to its limit, and then a new foundry plant was erected in the eastern part of the city, where the manufacture of stoves, ranges, and furnaces was afterwards carried on. All connected with the firm were given to understand one fundamental principle in their policy, namely, that no matter what the pressure resulting from great demand for their goods might be, it should never be relieved by lowering in any way the high standard of goods, which was represented by the stamp of The McClary Manufacturing Company.

And so the years passed, and in 1907 fifty years of industrial life were completed. To honour the man who had guided the concern safely through difficulties and dangers to its large destiny, a Golden Jubilee was planned. From the far East and from the far West they came, managers, salesmen, office staffs, some alone and some with their families, until they had gathered to the number of three thousand. The scenes which occurred at this Jubilee will remain forever graven on the minds of those who were fortunate to participate in this demonstration of respect and loyalty to one man, who had called it forth from those who had laboured with him, because of his rectitude, integrity, and unflinching determination.

Mr. McClary was interested in other enterprises of a business and financial nature: the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, of which he was one of the founders, a director since its inception in 1870, and its president for the last twenty-seven years of his life; The London Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the first shareholders, a director from 1887 until he died, president for twenty-five years, and honorary president from his resignation until his death; and the Lon-

don and Western Trusts Company, of which he was a director from the date of its organization.

In 1853, John McClary married Mary Ann Drake, daughter of Phineas Drake, of United Empire Loyalist stock, and to this union two daughters were born. Mrs. McClary died in 1862, and after some years he married Mary Jane Pavey, who predeceased him by twelve years. Mr. McClary is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. William A. Gunn and Mrs. William M. Gartshore, seven grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Mr. McClary was taken ill on Friday, December 9th, 1921, and on the morning of Sunday, the eleventh, the busy hands and brain were stilled, the great heart ceased to beat. He had almost rounded out ninety-three full years. Once again the representatives of the great firm traveled from far and near to gather at the bier of their fallen leader, but this time with a great sorrow in their hearts. Eight men from the works who had worked under his leadership for from twenty to fifty years carried the silent form to its last resting place, while eight honorary pallbearers were named from among the institutions of London of which Mr. McClary had been a director or the president.

A little incident that occurred only a few hours before his death portrays truthfully the character of this, one of London's greatest and most dearly loved citizens:

"'And how are all our sick people at the works?' This was the question which, even before he had answered the query as to how he felt himself Mr. McClary asked of the Company's welfare nurse when she called on Friday evening, shortly after he was taken ill, to see if there might be something she could do to assist the doctors and nurses already in attendance. That was his first thought: How were all the sick people of the works?"

"Within the space of a few hours, the magnificent mind, so long active, was at rest; the hands that had learned to labor and loved it, were still; the heart from which this question came had ceased to beat; and one more of earth's great souls had passed out into the Spreading Dawn."

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GUNN—A country is strong in proportion to the strength of its citizenship. Citizens are strong to the degree that they possess intelligence, the will to toil, serious and conscientious regard for civic responsibilities, commendable devotion to religious and family life. Judged by these standards, the Dominion of Canada takes her place in the family of nations second to none, and her strength is due not only to those who are today carrying on her multifarious activities, but in large measure to those who a generation ago laid the solid foundations on which the splendid superstructure of today is being raised, and have now passed on to the larger life of the endless ages. One of these men, who made his contribution to the industrial and civic development of

London was William Alexander Gunn, who was at the time of his death on October 21, 1899, a director and secretary of the very prominent concern founded by his father-in-law, John McClary, a biography of whom precedes this, which operates under the name of The McClary Manufacturing Company.

William Alexander Gunn was of Scotch origin, his own father having been born in the old country. His grandfather was a builder in the parish of Dornock, Sutherlandshire, on the east coast of Scotland, where he carried on what was for those times extensive building operations. Here his son, George M. Gunn, was born in 1820, but in 1832 the family emigrated to Canada, settling in Embro, Oxford County, Ontario, and in this town George M. Gunn came to manhood's estate. When he was fifteen he earned his first wages, employed by William Matheson, of Woodstock, a merchant with whom he spent several years. In 1842, he moved to London since which time the name has been identified with the life of that rapidly growing center of the Dominion. He and his brother, William Gunn, formed a partnership and opened a store as general merchants, which prospered and was continued until the death of William Gunn, when the remaining brother took a new partner, and the firm continued on West Dundas Street as Gunn and Gordon. It was many years before this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Gunn retired as a merchant, employing his time thereafter as an insurance broker. In this business he associated his son with him during the latter years of his active life. After forty years of residence in London, George M. Gunn passed away on March 20, 1883, one of the prominent men of that city. He was a broad-minded and liberal man, who was highly respected for his integrity and generosity, a devoted member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

William Alexander Gunn was born on July 26, 1849, in London, son of George M. and Eliza (Blynn) Gunn. When he had finished his education in the London schools, he entered the insurance offices of his father and remained with him until his death. For a time he continued alone as an insurance broker, then sold his business and became interested in the great manufacturing concern which is known not only in London, or even Ontario, but throughout the Dominion, and even throughout the Empire. Mr. Gunn was both enterprising and aggressive and his contribution to the success of the great firm with which he was connected was noteworthy. Though a progressive man in his thinking, whether in regard to industrial or political problems, Mr. Gunn supported the Conservative party and demonstrated a lively interest in every enterprise that touched the welfare of London, of Ontario, or of Canada.

In October, 1882, William Alexander Gunn married Theresa M. McClary, daughter of John

and Mary Ann (Drake) McClary. During the seventeen years of their married life, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn had six children: John McClary (q.v.) now general manager of the Company founded by his grandfather; George; Kenneth W.; Stewart; Helen; and Dorothy. During the twenty-seven years since her husband's death, Mrs. Gunn has continued to live at the family home on Kent Street, where the happy years together seem to have held within the familiar walls an influence that is as an invisible presence. Those of her children who are not married reside with her. The family attend St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM M. GARTSHORE, manufacturer, of London, has for many years been the chief executive of the largest industry of its kind in Canada, yet he finds time to serve as a director of many important financial institutions; and, although he is one of the busiest among the leading citizens of London, he is easily approached and finds time to consider every undertaking worthy of his attention. He is one of the men whose counsel is sought in matters of public moment and whose judgment is valued; yet he is of quiet mien, modest and unassuming. Colonel Gartshore comes of Scottish pioneer stock, and no doubt his ability to concentrate his attention and to get quickly to the crux of a problem are racial traits. He despatches a great deal of work, efficiently and effectively and without fuss or feathers.

John Gartshore, the father of Colonel Gartshore, was born in Lanarkshire, not far from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1810. His father, Alexander Gartshore, was a landowner and farmer there. John Gartshore was reared on the home farm and in his youth learned the trade of millwright. Self-reliant and ambitious, he responded to the lure of the New World and in 1833 came to Canada, the land of opportunity. He located in Fergus and built the first mill there. Four years later he removed to Dundas, where he started a larger plant for the manufacture of mill supplies for grist-mills and saw-mills. He developed a large business and erected mills all the way from Ottawa west. In those days when population was sparse and settlements few and far between, it was necessary for the farmers, in order to avoid carrying their grain unreasonable distances to be ground into flour, to have facilities near at hand. Hence, nearly every small stream was dammed somewhere along its course and a mill, usually a combination saw and grist-mill, was erected to take care of local needs. In 1854 he erected the City Flour Mill at the south end of Talbot Street in London for the late Charles Hunt. He was a man of skill and splendid business ability, thoroughly reliable, and as his reputation spread his business grew. In 1870 he removed from Dundas to Toronto. In Dundas he had begun to manufacture car wheels, the pioneer in that line in

the Province, and in Toronto he adopted the name of the Toronto Car Wheel Company and the business grew to large proportions for that day.

John Gartshore was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Dundas. In 1837 he turned out against the rebels, and it was that service that brought him to Dundas.

In 1836, in Fergus, John Gartshore married Margaret Moir. She was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, daughter of Alexander Moir. Upon coming to Canada he located in what was known as the Bon-Accord settlement in the Township of Nichol. John Gartshore and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom six grew to maturity: 1. Jacquelin, married James Wilson. 2. Alexander, died in Hamilton. 3. Marion, married A. C. Leslie, of Montreal. 4. Margaret, married R. T. Wilson, a brother of James, above mentioned. 5. John J., a dealer in railway supplies, of Toronto, carrying on the business established by his father. 6. Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Moir, of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. Gartshore were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Moir Gartshore was born in Dundas, April 3, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and Dr. Tassie's famous school in Galt. He then went into the office of his father's plant in Toronto, and in 1873 he came to London as superintendent of the London Car Wheel Company. After three years he resigned from that position to become associated with his father-in-law, the late John McClary (q.v.), and he has been continuously identified with the business since that time. From 1879 until William A. Gunn came into the business, Colonel Gartshore was secretary of the company. He then became its manager, and when the business was incorporated as the McClary Manufacturing Company in 1882, he became vice-president. Upon the death of Mr. McClary, December 11, 1921, Colonel Gartshore succeeded him as president. He is also president of the Happy Thought Foundry Company, of Brantford.

As already indicated, Colonel Gartshore is identified in an official capacity with a large proportion of London's financial and philanthropic organizations. He is a director of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, also of the London Western Trusts Company, Ltd. He has been a member of the London Hospital Trust for about fifteen years, most of the time as chairman, which office he now (1925) holds. He is president of the Child Welfare Association and also of St. John's Ambulance Association. He is a director of the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium at Byron. Colonel Gartshore was director of the Western Fair Association for over thirty years, and president about fifteen years. His clubs are: London, London Hunt and Country, Thistle, Elmwood and the National Club of Toronto. In his younger days Colonel Gartshore was identified with the Liberal party. During the war he was a Unionist, but in

more recent years the policies of the Conservative party have had his support.

Colonel Gartshore's military record extends over a long period. From 1870 to 1873 he served as a private in the Queen's Own. When he came to London he joined the Seventh Fusiliers as lieutenant. Gradually he was promoted from rank to rank until in 1885, when he went to the Riel Rebellion, he held a commission as major. He transferred to the cavalry in 1886, as second in command and took over the command of the regiment in 1890. He retired in 1900 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

On December 25, 1876, Colonel Gartshore married Catherine McClary, daughter of the late John McClary (q.v.). One daughter has been born from this union: Edna Theresa, who married Dr. A. M. Cleghorn, now deceased, and has two children: Catherine and Robert. Colonel and Mrs. Gartshore are members of Knox Presbyterian Church.

JOHN KERNICK HERBERT POPE—When John K. H. Pope, secretary of the McClary Manufacturing Company, London, entered the employ of this company, there were only ten or a dozen employees in the office. Methods of accounting were simple; statistical work, for instance, was not even thought of. Within the period covered by his connection with the company, the business has grown to immense proportions. An office force numbering about eighty people is now required to handle the complicated accounting and take care of the multitude of details which have developed as the business has expanded. Mr. Pope has grown with the business; rather, he has kept ahead of it, by keeping pace with the most advanced developments in office practice. He has thus been in a position to adapt new ideas to the needs of the business as occasion has arisen. Beginning as an accountant, his responsibilities were increased from time to time until he was made secretary of the company, which office he has held for more than a quarter of a century.

The Pope family has been identified with London for more than fifty-eight years. It was established here by John Pope, father of John K. H. Pope. John Pope was born in London, England, in 1835, son of Henry and Mary (Lloyd) Pope. The father was a contractor and builder there for many years. John Pope must have received an excellent education in the old country. He came to Canada at the age of nineteen and after a short stay in Montreal, he became a school teacher in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec. Later he came to London and taught for several years in Hellmuth College. Finally he decided that the business world offered larger opportunities than the teaching profession, and he accepted a position as cashier with the wholesale grocery house of Edward Adams and Company. After a few years he retired from that position to become city treasurer, which office he held during the remainder of

his life. In his younger days he was very athletic. In Montreal he won a medal for snow shoeing. He was one of the members of the first cricket club in London in its early days, and was also a bowler and in his later years played golf.

John Pope married Angelina Atkinson, a native of County Armagh, Ireland. Seven children were born from this union: 1. John K. H., of whom further. 2. Annie Emily. 3. Ada, died unmarried. 4. Edith, died unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, who married E. J. Dawson. 6. Henry Colin. 7. William B. Mr. and Mrs. Pope were members of St. Paul's Cathedral when they first came to London, and later of St. James. He was very active in church work, serving as warden and Sunday School superintendent for many years.

John Kernick Herbert Pope, son of John and Angelina (Atkinson) Pope, was born in London, January 13, 1860. He received his education in the public schools, Hellmuth College and the London Collegiate Institute. Then for a short time he was in the employ of Rowland and Jewell, grocers, after which he became a clerk in the office of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation. He was there several years and then entered the employ of John Birrell and Company, with whom he remained for eight years. Mr. Pope left their employ in 1887 to become cashier for The McClary Manufacturing Company, with whom he has remained continuously to the present time. In 1898 he was made secretary. Mr. Pope is a member of the London Hunt and Country Club, and the Thistle Club.

John K. H. Pope married Mary A. L. Peto, who was born in Toronto, daughter of Henry Peto, an Englishman, and Delia (Duff) Peto. Mr. and Mrs. Pope have three children: 1. Neville, married Julia Butler, and they have one daughter, Neville Angela. 2. John K., who married Muriel Butler, a sister of Julia Butler, and they have two children: Diana and Natalie. 3. Helen, who married T. C. Margrett, and they have a daughter, Barbara, and a son, John Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are members of St. George's Anglican Church, which Mr. Pope has represented in the Synod.

ALFRED M. SMART—When in 1837 the grandfather of Alfred Merritt Smart came to Ontario (then known as Canada West) there was very little evidence of even the beginnings of the Province as it is known today, holding, as it does, a leading position in the vanguard of learning, science, industry and commerce. Most of this wonderful development has been achieved within two generations. It required all the time and energy of the first generation of immigrant settlers to clear the land and prepare the way for the march of civilization. They did their work well, and too much care cannot be taken in perpetuating their memory and doing them honour. The last two generations of this branch of the Smart family have been prominent in the field of banking and finance from the early days of banking in the Province. Alfred M.

Smart, whose name heads this sketch, holds important and responsible positions in several of the leading financial and industrial institutions of Western Ontario. He was born in Port Hope, June 3, 1858, son of John and Catherine (Smith) Smart.

(I) John Smart, who established the family in Canada was a well educated Scotsman who followed the profession of architect in his native land. Lured by the call of the West, he migrated to Canada in 1837, locating at Bowmanville, where he was among the early settlers. He cleared a farm there and later acquired a farm at New-castle also.

(II) John Smart, son of John Smart, was born in Montrose, Scotland, in 1824, and was a lad of thirteen when the family crossed the Atlantic and settled in Ontario. Early in life he became associated with an uncle who was manager of The Bank of British North America, had a general store business and the post office in Port Hope. Afterwards he became the first cashier of the Niagara District Bank in St. Catharines. Later that bank was merged in the Imperial Bank of Canada. He was next identified with the Bank of Upper Canada as manager at Port Hope, and held that position when the bank was closed. Then he opened a branch there (Port Hope) for the Ontario Bank, and was afterwards manager of the Montreal Branch of this Institution. About 1879 he retired from the banking business and returned to Port Hope, where he lived in retirement until his death. He married Catherine, daughter of Elias Peter Smith. She was born in Port Hope, where her ancestors, who were United Empire Loyalists, originally settled. From this union three children were born: John Elias, of Port Hope; Alfred Merritt, of whom further; Annie S., unmarried. The family were members of the Anglican Church, which Mr. Smart served as Warden and as a delegate to the Synod.

(III) The formal education of Alfred M. Smart was begun in the public schools of his native town and completed in a private school in Montreal. His first employment was as a junior clerk in the Merchants Bank of Canada at Montreal. After a training of six or seven years, during which he was stationed successively at the Bank's branches in Montreal, Belleville, London, Ingersoll, then to Montreal again, from which city he was returned to London, Mr. Smart severed his connection with that institution to enter the employ of the Bank of London, and when that bank went out of business, Mr. Smart established himself in a general insurance brokerage business. This he carried on with gratifying success in London until 1906. In that year he was offered and accepted the managership of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company. He was, some years later, elected president of that company and to him much of its success is attributable. For fifteen years he has been a director of The McClary Manufacturing Company, the largest manufacturers of stoves in the Domin-

ion, and in 1922 he became vice-president and treasurer of the company. He is a director of the London and Western Trusts Company, The Happy Thought Foundry Company of Brantford, the London Life Insurance Company, and the City Gas Company of London. He is a member and past president of the London Hunt and Country Club and also a member of the London Club.

Alfred M. Smart married Harriet Margaret Gunn, only daughter of George McKenzie and Eliza Maria (Blinn) Gunn, of London, who died in 1911. One daughter born of this union, Catherine, married Allan M. McLean, of London, and has one son, Ian Merritt. Subsequently, he married Anne Cornelia, daughter of Harry P. McLaughlin, Linden Hall, Mason-Dixon, Maryland, U.S.A.

JOHN M. GUNN was born in London on August 28, 1884, son of William Alexander Gunn of that city (q.v.) who was treasurer and secretary of The McClary Manufacturing Company for many years.

William Alexander Gunn married Theresa McClary, daughter of John McClary, the founder of The McClary Manufacturing Company, which is now the largest Company, manufacturing stoves, in the British Empire.

After preparation in the public schools of London, John M. Gunn attended St. Andrew's College, Toronto, and when his studies were completed, he returned to London to enter the employ of the firm with whom his father was associated. Here he passed through a long course of practical training in all branches connected with the production of stoves. He began as office boy, and after a few months was sent into the foundry where he began to master the details of the trade. After a year in the moulding department, he passed on to the mounting shop and for nearly four years he devoted himself to mastering the production of his wares. The office department next engaged his attention, and in the Toronto branch, he was given the opportunity to correlate production to management. In 1904, he crossed to England as a delegate with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. From Toronto, he was sent to the Winnipeg office and after a year there, he was put in charge of the books of the head office. Later, he was transferred to the purchasing department, and still later he had charge of the foundry for five or six years. After this thorough preparation in every department of the concern, Mr. Gunn was made assistant, then general manager of the company, of which he is also a member of the board of directors. Other positions in the London business world by Mr. Gunn are vice-president of the Happy Thought Foundry Company, and secretary of the Chelsea Land and Building Company. His social clubs are the London, the London Hunt and Country, and the London Skating Clubs.

On December 4, 1912, John M. Gunn married Frances McClary, daughter of John and Matilda McClary, of Nilestown. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have four children: John McClary, Stuart William, Mary

Patricia, and David Mackenzie. Mr. Gunn and his family are members of St. John's Anglican Church.

GEORGE CARNEGIE GUNN—The Gunn family, which to-day ranks among the first in the business world of London, was founded on this side the sea in 1832 by the grandfather of George Carnegie Gunn, who crossed from Scotland. He had been engaged in building enterprises on a large scale in his homeland, on the east coast of the country, parish of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire. His name will be found among the pioneers who settled in Embro, Oxford County.

George Carnegie Gunn was born in London on August 8, 1867, son of George Mackenzie and Eliza M. (Blinn) Gunn. Three years after his father came to Canada with his parents, 1835, he entered the employ of William Mathieson, a dry goods merchant of Woodstock, with whom he worked until he formed a partnership with his brother, William, in 1842. In London, they opened a department store at the west end of Dundas Street, which soon became a thriving business center, for the firm at once established a reputation for fair dealing and reliability. Upon the death of William Gunn, William Gordon entered the firm, which then became known as Gunn and Gordon. After a time, Mr. Gunn withdrew from the firm and together with his son, William A. Gunn, entered the insurance field. Of George Mackenzie Gunn, a friend wrote: "He was kindly in his manner, of a charitable disposition, and his many admirable traits of character endeared him to all with whom he had either social or business relations, while his many acts of charity to the poor and oppressed became proverbial. He took time to consider and study an applicant's wishes, and if he found him worthy, he could be counted a true friend."

The son, George Carnegie Gunn, is now carrying on the business, which is one of the longest established in Western Ontario, as General Insurance Broker. He was educated in London's public schools, finishing his studies at Thompson's Private Academy, London. He then read law with the firm of Meredith and Scratcherd, London. Before he entered Osgoode Hall, Toronto, he read for a time with the firm of McLaren, MacDonald, Merritt and Shepley. Mr. Gunn was called to the bar in 1889 and continued in active legal practice until 1906, when he purchased his present business and became an insurance broker. During his legal career he was in partnership, first, with George H. Cowan, King's Counsel, now Member of Parliament, for Vancouver; later the firm became Gunn and Harvey, W. J. Harvey being his partner; and then, Stuart and Gunn (Alex Stuart, K.C., now deceased), from 1899 to 1906. The present firm was incorporated in 1920 under the name of G. M. Gunn and Son, Limited, with George Carnegie Gunn as president. He is also a director of the London Western Trusts Company, Limited. For

six years he was a member of the Victoria Hospital Trust, and during a period of nine years, he served as a trustee of the London Public Library, three years of that time being chairman of the Board. Mr. Gunn belongs to the London Club and the London Hunt and Country Club. He finds his chief out-of-door pleasure motoring, horseback riding and golfing.

On June 3, 1908, George Carnegie Gunn married Agnes Maria Moore, daughter of the late Dr. Charles S. Moore and granddaughter of the late Dr. Charles G. Moore, both of whom stood among the leading physicians of London in their generation. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn are communicants of St. Paul's Cathedral (Anglican).

CHAUNCEY GILES JARVIS—The early life of Chauncey Giles Jarvis, barrister, was lived very close to nature, but he seems not to have inherited a taste for tilling the soil; he was interested more in the fertility of thought. His profession and practice of law, and the development of his literary taste, indicate characteristics quite apart from what might, perhaps, have been expected. He is a son of Eli Samuel Jarvis and a grandson of Samuel Jarvis, who was formerly located in the eastern part of New York State and settled, after the War of 1812, in the township of Westminster in the county of Middlesex, Western Ontario. He then took up an allotment of Crown land, which he cleared and farmed continuously during the remainder of his life. He died about 1866 as a result of an accident.

Eli Samuel Jarvis, a son, was born in Westminster Township. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Decker, and they had three children: 1. Charles Eli Jarvis, M.D., C.M., of London, deceased. 2. Chauncey Giles Jarvis, of whom further. 3. Eugenie Allen. Eli Samuel Jarvis died January 22, 1904, aged seventy-two, and his wife died September 24, 1910, aged seventy-eight. Both were members of the Congregational Church.

The appended genealogical notes anent the Jarvis family in England and America add much interest to the ancestral history of our subject and while there may be some question regarding the direct relationship of all of the members mentioned there is undoubtedly a connection.

The American and British families of Jarvis, Jarvice, Jervis, etc., are all descended from Norman-French ancestry, the original forms of the name having been Gervais and Gervasius. The latter name is traceable in Normandy to as early a period as 1180.

The titled aristocracy of England includes families of Jervis, conspicuous among them being the viscounts of St. Vincent, resident at Meaford, County Stafford. Chief of the heads of this noble house was Admiral John Jervis (1734-1823) who while on a cruise to America, and being anchored off Norwalk, Conn., sent greeting to the Jarvis family at that place, as his near kinsmen.

The armorial bearings generally claimed by the Jarvises of the United States have for their motto: *Adversis Major, par Secundis*. (Spooner's "Historic Families of America", 1907.)

On the early records of Huntington, Long Island, New York, the name of Stephen Jarvis is found as early as 1661, and in 1679 the names of William, Thomas, and Jonathan appear. One tradition is that the last three named were brothers. Briefly mentioning these early ancestors in the same order:

Stephen (1) Jarvis had a son, Stephen Jr., who had sons Stephen and Abraham. William (1) Jarvis married Esther, and had five children: 1. William of Norwalk, Connecticut. 2. Samuel, also of Norwalk. 3. Stephen, of Huntington. 4. Abraham, of the same place. 5. Mary, who married Mr. Seymour.

Thomas (1) Jarvis who had a son, Thomas, Jr., by his second wife, Abigail Smith, had a son, William.

Jonathan (1) Jarvis, who had a son William (2), who had seven children: Isaiah, Benajah, William, Henry, Jonathan, Augustine and Eliphalet.

During the American Revolution, several members of the Jarvis family remained loyal to the English government, and at that time emigrated to the British provinces in North America. Prominent among the descendants of these emigrants to Canada was Samuel Peters Jarvis (1792-1857), who served during the War of 1812, and commanded the guard who escorted General Winfield Scott as a prisoner of war from Queenston to Fort Niagara; raised and commanded the regiment known as the Queen's Rangers during the rebellion of 1837-8.

Samuel Jarvis, whose exact lineage has not been traced, first came to Canada according to family tradition, from Schenectady or Schoharie, N. Y., and settled in the township of Westminster, Middlesex County, Western Ontario. This tradition is found to agree with the records of the Ellwood family as follows (New York Genealogical and Biographical Record):

Samuel Jarvis, of previous mention, resided near London, Ontario, Canada, married February 11, 1823, Miss Delaney Ellwood, who was born June 3, 1805, and died November 23, 1885. She was a daughter of John (3) and Mary (Witmoser) Ellwood, and granddaughter of Isaac (2) and Magdalena (Schneider, or Snyder) Ellwood, of Minden and Fort Plain, Montgomery County, N. Y., (Isaac (2) was a son of Richard (1) Ellwood, from England, who settled near Canajoharie, N.Y., about 1748). The children of Samuel and Delaney Jarvis were: 1. Esther Jane, born November 5, 1824. 2. Levi Merrit, born June 5, 1825. 3. Lucius Bigelow, born August 4, 1828. 4. Polly, born May 27, 1829, married Lyman Griffith. 5. Francis William, H. C., born December 15, 1831. 6. Eli Samuel, born January 26, 1833, of whom further. 7. John born April 3, 1835. 8. Adeline

Betsey, born July 18, 1837. 9. Andrew Jackson, born April 18, 1838. 10. Lucinda Caroline, born May 22, 1841, married James Learn. 11. Oliver Cromwell, born November 11, 1842. 12. Margaret A., born November 14, 1844. 13. Robert DeWitt, born September 3, 1846. 14. Lyman Gage, born September 7, 1848.

Eli Samuel Jarvis, son of Samuel and Delaney (Ellwood) Jarvis, was born January 26, 1833, and married Elizabeth Decker. The children were: 1. Charles Eli Jarvis, a physician of London, Canada. 2. Chauncey Giles Jarvis, a barrister of London, Canada. 3. Eugenie, also of London, married Herbert Philip Allen.

Chauncey Giles Jarvis was born May 15, 1860, in the Township of Adelaide, where his parents resided for a time before settling in London, Ontario. He received his education in the public schools of Westminster and attended the "Thompsonian Institute," a college preparatory school conducted by James Thompson, a classical scholar of much local repute. Mr. Jarvis was then articled to Edward Harris, Barrister of London, attended lectures at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and was called to the bar at the Michaelmas term of Court in 1883. He then returned to London where he practised alone for a short time. In 1884 he formed a partnership with German W. Danks, who died; then in 1886 he became a partner of George Morehead, and in the same year of Alex. D. Hardy, who became Judge of Brant County. A partnership was then formed with Hume B. Elliott, K.C., which lasted from 1890-1896. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Jared Vining (q.v.) under the firm name of Jarvis & Vining, for general practice.

Mr. Jarvis is of the Liberal political party, and a member of the Baconian Club, a literary organization of which he has been Honorary President for fifteen years. He is also a member of the Middlesex Law Association and was its President for two years, and of the London Club.

Mr. Jarvis has marked potential ability as a writer and his frequent contributions to the press indicate a strong literary trend. He has written many valuable articles on a variety of legal and other subjects and his contributions to the proceedings of the Baconian Club have been received with more than ordinary interest.

Chauncey Giles Jarvis married Marian Wilkinson, daughter of Leonard Wilkinson and Sarah (Pegler) Wilkinson. She was born in Wyoming in the County of Lambton, Ontario, but her father was a native of Yorkshire. They have had eight children, four of whom have grown up, as follows: 1. Wanda Lenore, married John M. DeCourcy O'Grady, a barrister of Winnipeg. They have the following children: a. Marian Katherine. b. Constance Lenore DeC. c. John Waller DeC. d. Naomi Wanda DeC. 2. Leonard Charles, who was killed in action at Lens, July 20, 1917. He enlisted in the 142nd "London's Own" from which he was transferred to the 18th. He held a commission as

first lieutenant. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute, London, attended lectures at Osgoode Hall, articled meanwhile to T. J. Murphy, K.C., of McKillop, Murphy and Gunn of London, and S. Casey Wood, K.C., of Rowell, Reid, Wood and Wright. Was called to the bar in 1915, and had been a member of the firm of Jarvis and Vining about six months when he enlisted. 3. Guy Meredith, educated at the Collegiate Institute, articled to the same firms in London and Toronto as his brother Leonard C., attended lectures at Osgoode Hall, and was called to the Bar. He is practising as a member of the firm of Reid, Wood, Wright and MacMillan of Toronto. He married Dorothy Phillips, and has two children: Ernest Leonard and Elizabeth Auger. 4. Alan Chauncey, educated at Collegiate Institute, articled to his father, and later to Mr. E. W. Wright, and is a student at Osgoode Hall.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis are adherents of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is chairman of the Managing Board.

WILLIAM FREDERICK DEWITT JARVIS, the tanner, vice-president of the C. S. Hyman Company, is a son of Andrew Jackson Jarvis and Sarah (Bailey) Jarvis.

He was born in Goderich, December 29, 1871, and educated in the public schools, London.

Andrew Jackson Jarvis was born in London Township, reared in a home on Brick Street, educated in the public schools and learned the trade of carriage builder with John McClary.

About 1874 Mr. Jarvis formed a partnership with Willard Sage and, together, they took over the Clary-Thompson Carriage Works, which was established in 1871 by a Mr. Pavey and later incorporated. In 1881 Mr. Sage sold his interest to Mr. Jarvis, who developed the business until, in 1900, it furnished employment for about twenty-five men. In 1904 he closed out the business and retired from active life. He was a Mason and a member of the Dundas Centre Methodist Church.

Andrew Jackson Jarvis married Sarah Bailey, who was born in Nissouri Township. She was a daughter of William Bailey, a Scotchman, who came to Canada from the North of Ireland. They had four children: 1. Marguerite. 2. Augusta, who married A. N. Udy of London. 3. William Frederick DeWitt. 4. Andrew M., of London.

William F. D. Jarvis is a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, London Club, and the London Hunt and Country Club. He married Janet S., daughter of George H. Murray, and Phoebe Delia (Teed) Murray. Mrs. Jarvis was born in Carleton County, New Brunswick, of which her father was also a native. Her grandfather was one of the pioneers, who came to that section from Scotland. Mr. Jarvis and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. They have two children: 1. Jean Mildred, who married Eric Rechnitzer. 2. Harry M. Jarvis.



J. F. Allen

JOHN FRANKLIN UREN, M.D.—Aesculapius had no more ardent or faithful devotee than the late Dr. John Franklin Uren, one of the most successful and distinguished surgeons of the Province of Ontario. His remarkable skill in all departments of the practice of medicine was widely known, but he was especially prominent in abdominal surgery, in the practice of which he excelled. This great-hearted, noble-minded physician departed this life, having written in characters of gold a record embellished by the performance of innumerable deeds of kindness, both in connection with his profession and apart from it, as he went his kindly, sympathetic way among his people.

The surname Uren was founded in the Province of Ontario by three brothers, William, Thomas and John, natives of Cornwall, England, the family being of French extraction. On arriving at man's estate, the three brothers left England to try their fortunes in the New World. William and Thomas came to Ontario, while John went to New York, he afterwards settling in North Oxford, while William and Thomas settled in Middlesex County, north of London, Ontario, on the banks of the Thames River. Here William Uren obtained a grant of land from the Crown, the deeds for which are still in possession of their descendants. He took up a tract of two hundred acres at that time in a wilderness State. Here he lined out a homestead for himself and made agriculture his vocation for the rest of his life. He was one of the early pioneers of the section, living a hard-working, industrious life, cleared up his farm and introduced many improvements. He was an exemplary Christian, a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics of Liberal tendencies. He ended his days on his farm and was buried in St. Mary's, Ontario. He married Rebecca Brown, of old New England stock, out of Rhode Island. She was a United Empire Loyalist, and a member of a pioneer family of settlers in Middlesex County, Ontario. She died on the Uren farm and was buried beside her husband in the cemetery at St. Mary's. Children: 1. Joseph. 2. John, of whom further. 3. James.

John Uren, second of the three sons of William and Rebecca (Brown) Uren, was born on the Uren homestead, Middlesex County, Ontario, where he attended the district schools. He was reared on the farm, and, following in his father's and ancestors' footsteps, made that his life calling. In his earlier years he crossed in Oxford County, where he settled on a tract of land in East Nissouri Township. His place of two hundred acres, known as "Brookbank Farm," he operated with marked success, being also a stock-raiser of unusual ability. He built himself a fine brick residence and other outbuildings and added extensive improvements as he became a prosperous farmer. In politics he was a Liberal; in religion, a Methodist; he was active in church work and served as a member of the Official Board. On all sides he was acknowledged to be a sincere, upright Chris-

tian. He died on the farm and was buried in the family plot in St. Mary's. He married Marie Antoinette Reed, daughter of George and Patience Otis (Smith) Reed, they being of old New England stock, who had settled as pioneers in that section of Ontario. Mrs. Uren suffered much from ill-health, and it was hoped that a change of climate to Southern California would benefit her, but she died there, and the body was brought back to her home for the funeral, the interment being made in the cemetery at St. Mary's. She was a most estimable woman, of beautiful character, and a member of the Methodist Church. She left four children: 1. Ella, married Rev. Donald Morrison, a Presbyterian minister; both are deceased. 2. George W., a rancher at Bremner, Alberta. 3. Dr. John Franklin, of whom further. 4. Russell R., who resides on the old farmstead in Oxford County.

Dr. John Franklin Uren, third child of John and Marie Antoinette (Reed) Uren, was born on the Uren farmstead in Oxford County, Province of Ontario. He attended the schools of his district; St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, where he came under the very efficient instruction of J. E. Wetherell. He then went to the Ingersoll Model School, where he studied under the venerable J. S. Deacon. For three years he taught school in Oxford and Middlesex counties, and then, having selected the medical profession, he pursued his studies in that direction at Trinity Medical School; he took the examinations at the Victoria Medical College, from which he received his degrees.

Dr. Uren entered on his notable career, first at Acton, Ontario, where he spent eight years, at the end of which period he removed to Toronto, which city was the scene of his major professional triumphs. Shortly after his arrival in the city he received a junior appointment to St. Michael's Hospital, and later had the great privilege of becoming an assistant to that noted surgeon, Dr. M. L. Sweetnam. Dr. Uren, after the death of Dr. Sweetnam, became a senior surgeon at the Hospital. His proficiency in abdominal surgery carried his name and fame throughout the province. He was noted for his technique, sound judgment, clean work and the very high percentage of successful results obtained. One of his strong points that he made in his practice was the close personal attention that he gave to his patients. He commanded the confidence, respect and affection of those who placed their lives in his hands—all who knew him gave him their good-will and held him in high esteem. Dr. Uren also taught clinical surgery at St. Michael's with a high degree of acceptancy; the work of no physician at that hospital was more valued than his. His housemen and students gave him their unswerving loyalty. Unassuming of manner, yet aggressive and courageous, he was known as an upright, straightforward man. Honest to the minutest detail, everybody who knew him never had a doubt as to where

he stood on any question. Of a temperament featured by strong likes and dislikes, he warmly admired those who in his estimation were upright and genuine; he frowned on unworthiness, insincerity, ostentation and questionable dealing. He was a splendid example for his associates and juniors.

Dr. Uren was an ardent lover of Nature. At his fine summer home at Lake Simcoe he reveled in the cultivation of flowers, shrubs and vegetables. In the home circle Dr. Uren shone at his best as a devoted husband and father, and there he delighted with them in the exercise of hospitable entertainment. One of his strong alliances was as a member of the Liberal party, but he never engaged in practical politics. His standing in the medical profession's associational interests was high, and he was affiliated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Ontario Academy of Medicine and the Canadian Academy of Medicine. He also was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was a member of the Sigma Chi College Fraternity, and a Past Master of the Acton (Ontario) Masonic Lodge. His religious fellowship was with the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Dr. Uren married Mary Jane Brown, born in Nissouri Township, Oxford County, Ontario, daughter of John and Isabelle (Wilson) Brown, the former a descendant of an old Rhode Island family who became pioneer settlers of that section of the province; her mother a native of Scotland, daughter of George Wilson, of Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland, who came to Canada and with his family settled in Oxford County. Her father's family, the Browns, were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, her great-great-grandfather having fought in the American Revolutionary War. Mrs. Uren has twice visited Europe, first in company with Dr. Uren, when he was taking a special course in the London Hospital, and she also extended her trip to Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland; and again, in 1926, when she accompanied her daughters to England and Scotland. She and her family are members of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto. Six children, two of whom died in infancy, were born to Dr. and Mrs. Uren, the survivors being: 1. Mary Frances, a graduate of the Model School, Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute and Toronto University. She is teaching English and physical training at Parkdale Collegiate Institute, and resides at the family home. 2. John Leslie, a graduate of the Model School, Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, and University of Toronto School; now a student in the Medical Department of the Toronto University, class of 1927; and a member of the Board of Stewards of Hart House during 1926-1927. He was also vice-president of the Athletic Association of the University of Toronto. 3. Arthur Reed, a graduate of the same schools as his brother, John L., and a medical student at Toronto University. 4. Isabelle Grace, a graduate of the

Normal Model School, and now a student at the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute.

Dr. Uren died at his home, No. 520 Church Street, Toronto, March 2, 1923, and was laid to rest in the family plot in St. Mary's Cemetery, Ontario. The "Catholic Register," of Toronto, printed the following tribute of this skillful surgeon and good man:

"The Toronto medical profession has sustained a very serious loss in the sudden death of Dr. John Franklin Uren. He was a remarkably clever and successful surgeon, and a cultured and courtly gentleman. His long years of notable service on the surgical staff of St. Michael's Hospital had acquired for him a reputation and veneration that human words can never express. Many a priest and many a novitiate in the city of Toronto and Province of Ontario will offer up a fervent prayer for the eternal happiness of that princely benefactor of suffering humanity, the late and much respected Dr. Uren. R.I.P."

JOHN MORTON—Prominent among the business men and citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, was the late John Morton, president of the sixty-one-year-old soap manufacturing plant of D. Morton & Sons, and most of his life a resident of that city. The family was founded in America by David Morton, born at New Milns, Parish of Loudoun, Scotland, October 16, 1827, son of John and Isabelle (Loudoun) Morton, of that parish. The father was prominent in his district as a successful manufacturer of muslin goods and as an active member of the Free Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. He died at his home in Scotland at the age of eighty-four. He and his wife had seventeen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, one of those being David Morton. He attended the parish schools of his town, and at the age of thirteen, in 1840, went to Glasgow, where he learned the trade of soap and candle-making with his brothers, and there spent thirteen years. Migrating to America in 1853, he spent two years in New York City, two years in Buffalo, and two in Toronto, Canada. In 1859 he settled in Hamilton, which was the scene of his activities the rest of his life. After working for a time with John Judd, he started in business for himself in a modest way in December, 1859. With meagre capital, he struggled through the difficult years from 1860 to 1865, using all his strength and ability to win the success which finally came to him. In 1865 he erected a plant two stories high, which occupied a building thirty by eighty feet. Thereafter the business grew rapidly and the name of D. Morton & Company, soap manufacturers, came to be known throughout the country. Later the present factory, twice the size of the earlier structure, was built, and Mr. Morton's three sons were taken into partnership with him, the firm name becoming D. Morton & Sons, although Mr. Morton retained the headship until his death, which occurred on June 7, 1913.

David Morton was one of the first manufacturers in Canada to introduce label printing as an adjunct to his business. He built his home in the early sixties in Hamilton, at No. 376 Main Street East, which has since been the residence of three generations of his descendants. It is called "Loudoun Bank." A Presbyterian, he was for many years connected with the McNab Street Church, was later a founder of St. John's Presbyterian Church, and before his death was affiliated with that of St. Paul, where he was an elder and superintendent of the Sunday School. He was a staunch Conservative and excellent citizen. David Morton married in Glasgow, Scotland, November 20, 1849, where Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. George Church, performed the ceremony, Janet Caldwell, born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1823, daughter of a grocer of the town. She died at her home in Hamilton, July 14, 1911, at the age of eighty-eight, and is interred in the Hamilton Cemetery, where her husband is also buried. Children: 1. Margaret, who married John Stevenson, of Glasgow, Scotland, where they reside. 2. John, of further mention. 3. Robert, a member of the firm of D. Morton & Sons, of Hamilton. 4. David, now president of D. Morton & Sons, and residing in Toronto.

John Morton, son of David and Janet (Caldwell) Morton, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 18, 1853, and was brought to the New World in his infancy. He was six years old when the family settled in Hamilton, in 1859, and there he was educated in the grammar schools. He learned the details of soap-making from his father, who reorganized his business and took his sons into partnership in the firm of D. Morton & Sons. When the father retired, his son, John Morton, became president and continued in active control of the business until his death, on May 10, 1920. He also was heir to the homestead, "Loudoun Bank," and resided there. His beautiful farm at Mount Albion, called "Loudoun Hill Farm," was one of his hobbies, and there he bred fine blooded Ayrshire cattle from stock imported from Scotland. His political views were those of the Conservative party; his religious adherence was given to St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, which he served as elder and trustee. Much interested in curling and bowling, he was one of the original members of the Victoria Rink Club.

In Hamilton, John Morton married Jeannette McKillop, born in that city, daughter of Angus and Catharine (McKinnon) McKillop. Mrs. Morton, who is generous and strongly religious, a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, resides with her daughter at "Loudoun Bank." Children: 1. David George, third generation of his family to engage in the manufacture of soap; vice-president of D. Morton & Sons; residing in Hamilton with his wife, Elsie (Gwyn) Morton and their son, David Gwyn. 2. Margaret, residing at home. 3. Ernette C., educated in Hamilton and under various notable musicians like C. L. Harris and

Bruce Carey, noted baritone and formerly voice instructor of Girard College in Philadelphia, and herself a beautiful singer, who has appeared in public concerts and sung in Hamilton church choirs. She married Vernon Talmadge Carey, a representative of the Reid Press in Hamilton, himself possessed of an excellent tenor voice, one of the noted Carey Family of Hamilton, consisting of Bruce Carey, Clara (Carey) Allen, and Bertha (Carey) Morrow. Three children were born to Mr and Mrs. Carey: John Whitfield; Katherine Bruce Anderson, and William Vernon.

John Morton was one of the prominent business men of Hamilton who most consistently had its best interests at heart. He helped every worthwhile project and displayed great generosity in every worthy cause. He was widely known in business circles and highly respected for his ability and integrity.

THOMAS MENZIES CHAMBERS, a native of the land of hills and heather, has been a resident of the city of Hamilton since the year 1908, and in that time he has become widely known as a realtor and real estate broker.

Thomas M. Chambers was born on January 25, 1860, in the village of Dalmellington, county of Ayr, Scotland, which village noted for its iron and coal works, lies thirteen miles southeast of Ayr. His parents, both of whom are now deceased, were Stewart and Jean (Menzies) Chambers, the father having been employed in the local mines during his long and useful lifetime. The son, Thomas Menzies Chambers, was educated in the Parish schools of his native community, following which he embarked upon his business career by entering the life insurance business in Scotland, in which line of endeavour he was active and successful from 1883 to 1907. In the latter year, 1907, he came to Canada, bringing his family with him, and for one year was engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Brantford, Province of Ontario. At the end of that time, in 1908, he removed to Hamilton where he has since been prominently identified as a realtor. In 1913 he took his son, Stewart Chambers (q.v.), into partnership with him, and the firm of Chambers & Company, with offices in the Spectator Building, of Hamilton, has been increasingly successful ever since as realtors, real estate brokers, and subdividers, with the scope of business confined to Hamilton properties. Mr. Chambers is a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Properties, Ltd.; treasurer and director of the Wentworth Construction Company, Ltd.; and in the social life of the city is especially well known in bowling circles, being a foremost member of the Victoria Lawn Bowling Club. Mr. Chambers' religious affiliation is given to the Chalmers Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, of which he is an elder, a regular attendant, a liberal supporter, a

tireless worker in all of its religious work, and superintendent of its Sunday School.

Thomas Menzies Chambers was married in Glasgow, Scotland, on December 29, 1888, to Isabella Kidd Black, a daughter of James and Jessie (Arthur) Black, residents of Airdrie, Scotland. Thomas Menzies and Isabella Kidd (Black) Chambers are the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Stewart, whose biography follows that of his father. 2. Jessie, now the wife of David C. Smith, of Tampa, Florida. 3. Jean, now Mrs. Charles Fugler, of Hamilton, Ontario. 4. James Black, a barrister-at-law in Hamilton.

STEWART CHAMBERS, a native of Scotland, came to the city of Hamilton, Ontario, when a youth of eighteen, and in the eighteen years that have elapsed since that time he has become well known as a realtor and real estate broker, and a financier and business man of much ability. He was born at Crosshill, Glasgow, Scotland, November 12, 1890, the eldest of the four children of Thomas Menzies and Isabella Kidd (Black) Chambers, his father a successful life insurance agent of that city. (A biography of Thomas Menzies Chambers immediately precedes this record of his son.)

Stewart Chambers received his early education in the public schools of his native city, following which he attended and was graduated from the Stonelaw High School at Rutherglen, and finished his scholastic work at Allan Glen's School in Glasgow. In 1907 he came with his parents and his brother and sisters to Canada, settling first at Brantford, and two years later at Hamilton, Province of Ontario. In 1909, at the age of nineteen years, he began his business career by accepting a position with the Dominion Bank at Hamilton. He subsequently served with them in Seaforth and Kitchener until 1913, when he became a partner of his father in the latter's real estate business. The firm was known as Chambers & Company, with offices in the Spectator Building, and have become well known and successful as realtors, real estate brokers, and sub-dividers of Hamilton properties. Mr. Chambers is also secretary and treasurer of the Hamilton Properties, Ltd.; manager of the Hamilton Business Sites, Ltd., owners of the Spectator office building; and a member of the Hamilton Real Estate Board, of which he was president for the years 1924 and 1925.

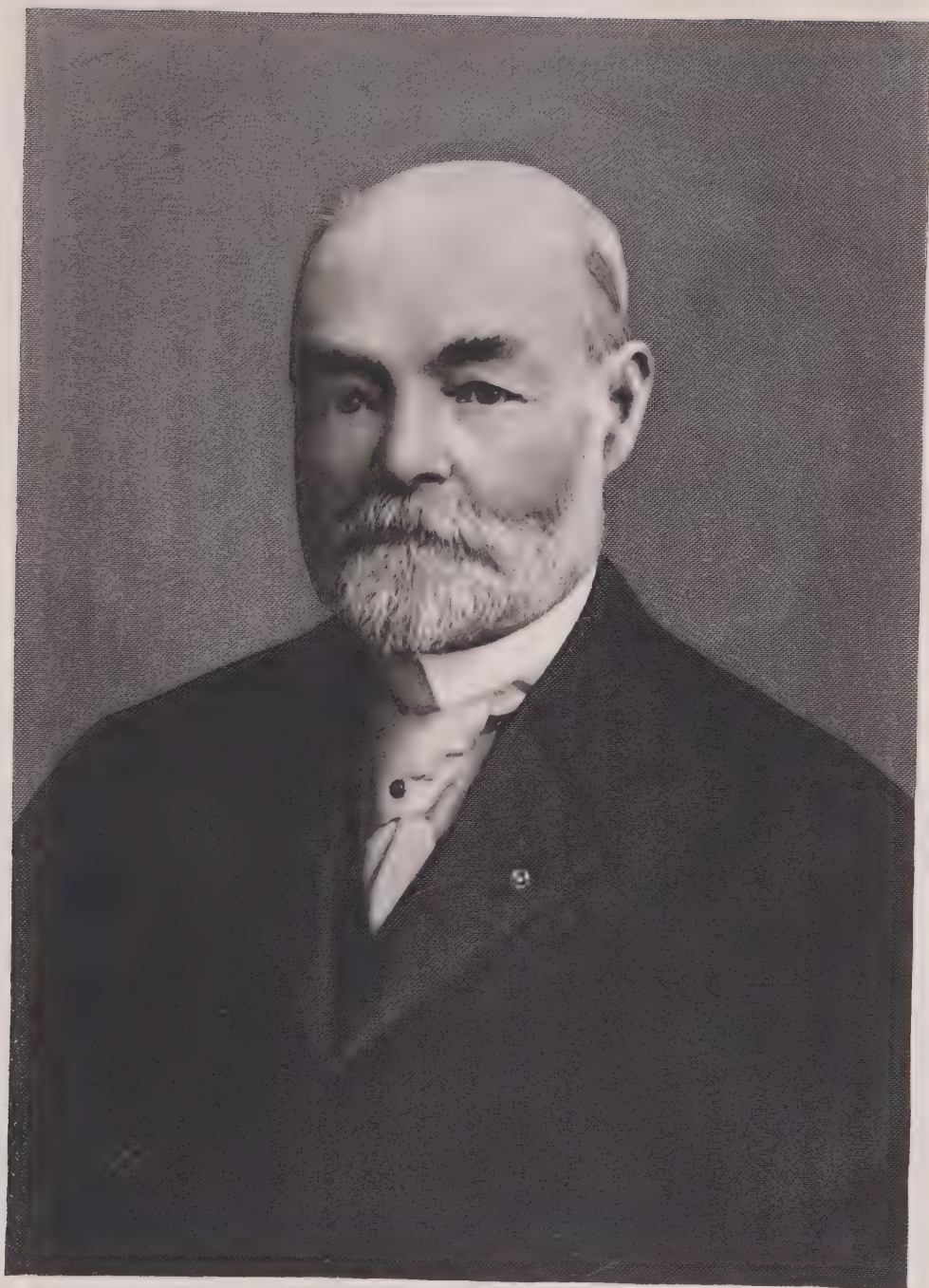
Mr. Chambers' activities in local realty circles were temporarily interrupted by the advent of the late World War. He enlisted as a first lieutenant with the Depot Regiment of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, in June, 1915, and shortly after went overseas with a draft of enlisted men and officers, undergoing a period of intensive training at Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe, England. Lieutenant Chambers was then transferred to Lord Strathcona's Horse, Canadian Cavalry Brigade, of the

Royal Canadians, and served in France with that organization. He was invalided from France in October, 1918, and returned home in May, 1919, holding the rank of captain. He is now in command of "B" Squadron, Second Dragoons, with the rank of major. Immediately after demobilization, Mr. Chambers returned to Hamilton and to the firm of Chambers & Company, and has since been actively engaged in real estate work. Politically, he is a Conservative. Fraternally, he holds membership in Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Noble Order of the Crusaders. His religious affiliation is with the Knox Presbyterian Church, where he gives valued service as a member of the Board of Managers. For several years he was active in local athletic circles, being a well-known track man, specializing in short distance sprints.

Stewart Chambers was married in Hamilton, Province of Ontario, on October 28, 1922, to Isabella Glen, a daughter of John and Alma Glen, well known and highly respected residents of that city.

GEORGE H. MILNE—It was a constructive career in more ways than one that was builded by George H. Milne, one of the foremost citizens of Hamilton, who, as a member of the Board of Education, erected the Memorial School, a beautiful and useful monument both to the heroes of Hamilton who served in the World War and to the ability, integrity and skill of him who conceived and executed the project. Many other evidences of Mr. Milne's structural work in public and business buildings and private homes of the better type are to be seen here and there in Hamilton, while the record of his connection with the cause of education will stand as one of the most helpful left by a member of that department of municipal life. His devotion to civic ideals and activities constituted a happy and generous service to the city on his part during the latter years of his life.

Born near Aberdeen, Scotland, September 7, 1845, son of honest and respected parents, George H. Milne grew to manhood in his native village, where he had attended the schools, from which he entered the carpenter and joiner's trade as an apprentice. He served his full seven years and became a finished mechanic. When he reached the age of twenty-five he left his Scottish home for Canada, locating in Hamilton, where he at once engaged in the building business, in which he was to achieve so marked success. He at first was employed as journeyman by a master joiner, but soon launched out into business on his own account as a contractor and builder. He knew his trade, from foundation to ridgepole, and his skill as a builder quickly brought him a fine line of customers. For forty years or more he was engaged in business, and in that period he erected a large number of dwellings and other buildings, including many of the homes on West Avenue South; but the outstanding work, for which he must ever be given a goodly share of the credit, is the Memorial



G. H. M. M.

School, erected while he sat as a member of the Board of Education. He was successful in his business from a financial viewpoint, and retired from active pursuits, only to continue supervision of his valuable real estate interests.

Mr. Milne's civic career began with his service as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1894, being re-elected for the terms of 1909, 1910 and 1912. In 1910 he was chairman of the works committee, and in 1912 chairman of the general committee of the House of Refuge. In 1913 he entered the race for member of the Board of Control, but did not win the election. He was then appointed to the Board of Education as Collegiate Institute trustee, in which position he rendered conspicuous service until he was compelled by illness to withdraw. The Memorial School, of which he was one of the sponsors and supervisors of construction, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in the autumn of 1919, but Mr. Milne, much to his own regret and that of his associates, was prevented by illness from being present. His retirement from active business affairs to devote himself to civic and educational matters preceded by about thirteen years his death, which occurred April 9, 1920.

Other interests entered into Mr. Milne's broad relations with men and affairs. He was an active supporter of the Mountain Sanatorium, a member and Past President of St. Andrew's Society, and a member of the Sons of Scotland; affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Canadian Club. He was at the time of his passing one of the oldest members of the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, of whose board of sessions he had been a member for nearly a half-century, and was, in point of service, the oldest member. For more than thirty years he was a teacher in the Sunday School, and was a generous and enthusiastic supporter of home and foreign missions.

George H. Milne married, in Toronto, Ontario, Jane Johnston, born at Hatton Fintry, near Aberdeen, Scotland, daughter of James and Jennie (Auld) Johnston. She and her husband were sweethearts in the old country, and she came, in 1871, to Canada to marry the man of her choice and heart. Mrs. Milne passed away July 10, 1926. She was a member of the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, an exemplary Christian woman, a devoted mother and grandmother. Children born to Mr. and Mrs. Milne: 1. Mary, who resides at the family home. 2. Helen, who died in childhood. 3. Alexander, who lives in Hamilton. 4. Anne. 5. James R., who lives in Hamilton. 6. Jean, who lives in Hamilton.

The following tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Milne by one who knew him intimately and had knowledge of his life and works:

To those associated with him in his various activities, Mr. Milne was an outstanding example of an upright and honorable man, whose honesty of purpose and single-hearted devotion to duty were never in question. Despite his long public career, he re-

mained always a modest and unassuming man, his efforts toward the betterment of his community being as unostentatious as they were effective.

LLOYD WILFRED SHARPE, of Hamilton, Ontario, is another of Canada's young men who has made great strides in his chosen profession—that of law. Resuming his study, which had been interrupted by the advent of the World War, he completed his law training and was called to the Bar of the Province of Ontario in 1920.

He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, September 23, 1895, a son of Frederick Henry and Mary Jane (Evans) Sharpe, well known and highly respected residents of that city. His early education was received in the public schools of the city of his birth, and in the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, following which he matriculated at Osgoode Hall Law School. His studies were interrupted, however, by the fact that as soon as England declared war and Canada followed suit, he enlisted for service in what was to prove to be the greatest war in the history of the world. His enlistment took place in the early winter of 1915, and shortly after he was commissioned a lieutenant. He was sent overseas in the summer of 1916, and for a time attended the Military School at Shornecliff, then proceeded to France, where he joined the 116th Battalion of the Third Canadian Division. He remained with that division, seeing much active service, until January of 1918, at which time he was transferred to the Royal Air Force, with which he served until the end of the war. He returned to his native city in February, 1919, and at once resumed his long-neglected legal training, and was graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School in the following year. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1920, and embarked upon the active practice of his profession in Hamilton. Mr. Sharpe is an active member of the Hamilton Law Association, and maintains his law offices at No. 66 King Street East, Hamilton.

Fraternally, Mr. Sharpe holds membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 40, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Heaton Conclave of the Crusaders; Victoria Lodge, No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is also a member of the Burlington Golf and Country Club, the Rosedale Tennis Club, the Gyro Club of Hamilton, and the Hamilton Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada. He is also associated as an officer with the 91st Princess Louise's Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Mr. Sharpe has been especially interested and active in Boy Scout work for many years, since its inception in Canada, in fact; and at one time was the Commissioner of the Hamilton Council, an office to which he was repeatedly re-elected. Politically, Mr. Sharpe is a staunch Conservative; while his religious affiliation is given to the United Church of Canada, of which he is a regular attendant and a liberal supporter.

JOHN A. WEBBER—Second only to the good offices of clergyman and physician, the position of postmaster maintains the most vital contact with the people, and as a guardian of the valued artery of communication he holds a unique place in the community he serves. The honour of appointment under the Canadian Government of postmaster of the progressive and highly organized city of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, was bestowed upon John A. Webber, the incumbent of that office, whose connection with the Post Office Department has been continuous for more than forty-five years, and all that period with the Hamilton Post Office. It goes without saying that no man in Hamilton, and possibly in the Province, is more thoroughly qualified to direct the workings of his official organization than Mr. Webber, since he is master of all the details of every department, in which he has either occupied an intimate and subordinate position or a supervising office from two years before he attained his majority until he received his commission as postmaster forty years later. His appointment, in the first place, came as a reward for service intelligently and with marked fidelity rendered to the city of Hamilton and the Canadian Government; in the second place, it was in the nature of a promotion, long deserved and quite properly ordered, which met with the approval of the patrons of the Hamilton Post Office. Marked changes have taken place in the city of Hamilton and its zone of influence since Mr. Webber entered the Post Office as a clerk; growth and progress have attended the passing of the years, and with its remarkable period of development as an industrial and residential center, the government has endeavored to increase the capacity of the Post Office to meet the ever-enlarging demands upon it. With this movement Mr. Webber continues to be actively identified, and he takes much pleasure in being enabled to contribute his share of the community's endeavor toward that desirable end.

John A. Webber was born in Binbrook Township, Wentworth County, Province of Ontario, December 10, 1861, a son of Esau and Isabella (Ledmon) Webber. His father was a member of the firm of Webber Brothers, contractors, who for a long period were the most important building contractors in Hamilton. They built St. Mary's Cathedral, Centenary Church, Lister Block, Masonic Hall and thousands of public and private buildings, and in addition to the contracting business his father operated a large farm in the Township of Binbrook on which John A. Webber was born but did not reside there after infancy. It was a splendid legacy of achievement that he bequeathed to his son.

John A. Webber attended the public schools of Hamilton and the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, where he rounded out a course second only to that which was to be had in a college or a university. Upon leaving school he received, in 1881, the appointment to the place of junior clerk in the Hamilton Post Office. He was fascinated by the work

and fell in love with it. The sequence was that he made the most of every opportunity for familiarizing himself with the details of the several departments as he was called upon to fulfill duties there. After having been in charge of a branch for a number of years, he became, in 1908, superintendent of the office. This important position was a decided advance in the administration of Hamilton's postal arrangements and he dignified the office with a most excellent record for successful co-ordination of the several departments and branches. In 1918, he was still further advanced in his official relation, being appointed to the place of Assistant Post Master. In this executive position he exhibited those qualities and the capacity for greater responsibilities which his friends and associates long had held he possessed. For three years he was the Assistant Postmaster and in 1921 he was appointed Postmaster on the retirement of Adam Brown, this act of the Government at once gratifying the Post Office staff and the community at large.

Devotion to the duties devolving upon him in his official relation to the Canadian Government and the people of Hamilton does not prevent Mr. Webber from identifying himself actively with many of the varied and appealing interests of his city. He has been chairman of the Beautification Committee of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce from its inception and under his chairmanship the first official Arbor Day was established, on which day Balmoral Avenue was planted with trees by the committee from Barton Street to the Mountain, and a general tree and shrub planting throughout the city. As chairman of the committee, he also conceived and carried out the Soldiers' Memorial Drive, at which time elms were planted on both sides of the Queenston Highway from the city limits to the Monument in Saltfleet in memory of the fallen heroes. During the war he served on scores of committees for raising funds for every purpose in connection with its prosecution. He was vice-president of the Canadian Club, and at the annual meeting of the Canadian Club on May 11, 1927, at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Mr. Webber was elected President. He is a member of the executive committee of the Hamilton Scientific Association, five years a president and twenty years a director of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and was vice-president of the City Garden Club, chairman of the flower committee for the decoration of soldiers' graves, life member of the Red Cross Society, member of the Royal Humane Society, Bird Protection Society, and Society of the League of Nations. As representative of the Niagara District on the Ontario Horticultural Board he did much to encourage the growth of vegetables, which was not only highly appreciated in this Province, but highly commended by the Washington Government for increasing the food supply during the war, and in his long connection with the Horticultural Society he did

much toward the beautification of the city and private grounds. He is a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters. His association with religious affairs is of the Anglican faith and he is a member of the executive board of St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton.

Postmaster John A. Webber married, June 1, 1886, Helena S. Murray, daughter of Dr. J. J. Murray. Children: Ada A., married R. H. Moore, of Chicago, Illinois; Charlotte I.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KRAMER—Identified with the business of rubber boot manufacture for more than forty years of continuous service in the work, Frederick William Kramer, factory manager of the Northern Rubber Company, and former vice-president of the Company, is well-known and respected in manufacturing circles throughout the United States, particularly the State of Connecticut, and in the Province of Ontario, in Canada. Entering the rubber business as a minor, at the early age of fifteen years, Mr. Kramer has retained his interest and enthusiasm in the success of rubber product manufacture. He was in the employ of only three different concerns during his career in the business before his association with the Northern Rubber Company, and for many years taught rubber boot making.

Born at Colchester, Connecticut, United States, February 8, 1870, he is the son of the late Peter and Elizabeth (Nette) Kramer. His father was for a number of years one of the best known business men in the rubber boot industry in Colchester, and in Granby, Ontario, where he remained in the business until his retirement in 1917. He died in 1925, seventeen years later than his wife, who died in 1908. They had moved from Colchester in 1890 and settled in Granby, Ontario, where they lived all the rest of their lives.

Frederick William Kramer received his education in the public schools and at the Bacon Academy in Colchester, Connecticut. He left his studies at the age of fifteen years to enter the employ of the Haywood Rubber Company of that place, and remained in the service of that company for a period of five years. His family then moved to Canada and took up their residence at Granby, Ontario, where he entered the employ of the Granby Rubber Company and continued in the work there for over twenty-two years. During his association with this company he taught the making of rubber boots and advanced to the position of manager of the plant. In 1912, he went to St. Jerome, where he took charge of the plant of the Dominion Rubber Company for a period of eight years. In 1920, Mr. Kramer came to Guelph when the Northern Rubber Company was organized. He held the office of vice-president for five years, up to April, 1926, and is one of the directors and manager, holding the title of factory manager at the present time. Mr. Kramer is active in the church and fraternal organizations, and in the

business and athletic clubs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club; Priory Club; Guelph Country Club; and Guelph Bowling Club. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, holding the Fourth Degree; and belongs to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady. In political matters he is a strong Conservative, and in sports favors bowling and curling, in which he excels.

Frederick William Kramer married, in 1892, Caroline Irwin, daughter of John Irwin, a well known farmer of Milton, Quebec. Three children have been born to them: 1. Raymond W. I., a sketch of whom follows this. 2. Hilda, a Sister in the St. Joseph Order of Toronto. 3. Helen, a graduate of the University of Toronto, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and now a student at the Shaw Business College. In the work and progress of the church, the family are ardent Catholics, and influential in the parish.

RAYMOND WALTER IRWIN KRAMER, M.D.—Raymond Walter Irwin Kramer, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Chemistry, Bachelor of Arts, one of the very prominent physicians and surgeons in Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, was born on December 24, 1892, at Granby, Ontario. Doctor Kramer is a son of Frederick William Kramer, a sketch of whom precedes this, and Caroline (Irwin) Kramer, and a grandson of the late Peter and Elizabeth (Nette) Kramer.

Raymond Walter Irwin Kramer, the first and only son, and first child of Frederick William and Caroline (Irwin) Kramer, received his early education in the public and high schools of the community in which he was born, Granby, and he later enrolled as a student, in the year 1910, at the Loyola College, in Montreal. He graduated in the year 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in that same year he began the study of the profession he now follows, at McGill University. He graduated from there in 1920, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and a Master's degree in Chemistry, and he at once entered the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal. After about six months at this institution he then entered the Western General Hospital, where he remained for about two years, after which he was appointed medical superintendent, which position he held for the ensuing two years. Then, in the year 1923, he began the general practice of his profession, in both medicine and surgery, at Montreal, carrying on there with a good degree of success for another two-year period. But at the end of that time he gave over his work in that city, and journeying to Guelph, he opened, in April, 1925, his office at No. 164 Norfolk Street, his present location.

Despite the many varied and often exacting duties his profession entails, Doctor Kramer has nevertheless found time in which to keep up an

active interest in many learned societies which pertain to his profession. And among the more important of these are the Guelph Medical Association, the Ontario Medical Association, Licentiate Registration on Quebec and Ontario, and Council of Great Britain and the State of Vermont in the United States of America. Doctor Kramer has always been particularly active in the club and social life of his riding and beyond, for he now holds membership in the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, the Guelph Country Club, the Garrison Club; he is a director of the Motor Club, and chairman of the Tourist Camp division of this club; and he is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. The Doctor is an athlete of no mean ability, and even now he takes a keen interest in all forms of sport. During both his high school and college days, he played on the baseball and hockey teams, and was long a member of the Amateur Athletic Association, winning the championship during the year 1913, in Montreal. He played as pitcher of this team. He also played on the Montreal All-Star Baseball Team; and was a member of the senior hockey teams of both Loyola and McGill, 1918 and 1919, playing defense. He also took a prominent part in the tennis tournaments held at Loyola and McGill, playing on the intercollegiate teams and winning the Intercollegiate Championship in 1919. He is now the president of both the Intercollegiate Tennis Association, and of the McGill Tennis Club, and he is a director of the McGill Athletic Association. In the year 1926, playing with the Guelph Tennis Club, he contributed much toward their winning the Western Ontario Championship. During the summer months he is also active on the links. And, as though this were not sufficient accomplishment for one man, he is also a musician and takes an active part in the musical affairs of Guelph, holding membership, at the present time, in the Presto Musical Club. Obviously, Doctor Kramer is a man of much concentration, and given a desire for any accomplishment, he is more than likely to achieve it. As an example of this very estimable trait, or, better said, virtue, it is interesting to note his achievements at college. During three of the years he studied at Loyola College he received the Lieutenant-Governor General's Medal: in the first, second and fourth years, each time in the subject of philosophy. This is a most remarkable record for any one man, especially when all of his other activities, each of a most exacting nature, are taken into consideration.

Dr. Raymond Walter Irwin Kramer married, during the year 1925, Marie Zinger, a daughter of William Zinger, one of the leading wholesale merchants of Kitchener. Doctor and Mrs. Kramer now maintain their residence in Guelph, in which community they attend and are devotees of the Catholic Church of Our Lady.

WILLIAM ARTHUR FREEMAN—The late William Arthur Freeman, head of the corporation which bore his name, was recognized as one of the ablest business men of Hamilton in his time. He built up an establishment dealing in coal and builders' supplies which was second to none in importance in the city. The foundation and continuance of this business had their element of strength in the remarkable organizing genius and well-developed acumen possessed by Mr. Freeman, who though a quiet, unassuming man, was a forceful and progressive character, and held the confidence of his patrons and the esteem of all in whose circles he moved.

Born in Albion Mills, Wentworth County, Ontario, in 1854, William Arthur Freeman was a descendant of the pioneer Freeman and Gage families, who were among the early settlers of that section of the Province. He received his education in the schools of his native district, and when a mere boy he started to make his own way in the world, and continued to do so all through life. He began to engage in the coal business on a humble scale, but gradually his capacity for doing business on broader lines developed a larger establishment, into which he incorporated a full line of builders' supplies. The volume of his patronage increased as he impressed upon his customers his qualities of unflinching honesty and sincerity of service, and from his first location, on James Street, where he laid the foundation of his success, he removed to quarters at Jackson and Ferguson streets. Here he built up an extensive trade, which continued to expand under his able management. His son was associated in the business for a time, but two years before the elder Freeman's death the latter disposed of the plant and good-will, and retired to private life. He died October 24, 1920, at his home, Sherman and Maple avenues, which he had built for himself and where he enjoyed to the full the domesticity of family life, of which he was extremely fond.

Mr. Freeman was an exemplary Christian gentleman, a member of the Methodist Church, and much given to deeds of kindness and generosity in the support of philanthropies and religious enterprises. His Christianity was of the most practical sort, and his word was held to be as good as his bond. This in general is the estimate in which he was held by the people of Hamilton who had occasion to do business with him or to work with him in church or other activities.

William Arthur Freeman married Charlotte Smale, daughter of William and Charlotte Smale. She is a devout member of the Methodist Church, who takes a motherly pride in her home and family. To Mr. and Mrs. Freeman was born a son, Willard S. Freeman, who is manager of the H. Barnard Stamp and Stencil Company, of Hamilton, and lives at the family home. He married Martha Slater, and they have three children, Richard William, Willard Arthur, and James Rowe Freeman.



William A. Freeman

STEPHEN FREDERICK WASHINGTON, K.C.—The profession of the law has a distinguished representative in the person of Stephen Frederick Washington, K.C., of Hamilton, who has been a member of the bar of Ontario for more than forty years, during which period he has figured as prosecutor in many important cases. He enjoys the esteem of the judiciary and high standing among his brethren of the profession, being known as a safe and sane counsellor in office practice, a most skillful advocate and pleader of causes before the courts. Many a barrister and King's Counsel who have been pitted against him in forensic battle have proved his worth as a foeman worthy of their steel. His record in private practice and public service has written high his professional ability and loyal citizenship, and particularly during his long incumbency of the office of Crown Attorney did his native capacity reveal itself to the extent that won for him a wide recognition in the Canadian law courts.

Stephen Frederick Washington was born in the township of Darlington, County Durham, Province of Ontario, September 12, 1858, a son of John and Janet (Scott) Washington. His preliminary education was received in the schools of his native district in Durham County, and he prepared for law school at the Central and high schools of Goderich, Ontario. He studied law at Osgoode Hall which he entered in 1879. He then read law in the office of George H. Watson, K.C. In 1884 he was called to the bar of Ontario, and in 1899 was created a Queen's Counsel, an honour of which he was most deserving, having come to the front in the practice of law with remarkable strides for so young a man at the bar. He joined the firm of Haslett & Washington, of Hamilton, in 1884, and from 1887 to 1889 practised alone. From the latter year until 1890 he was with Parkes, Marshall & Washington. In the latter year he formed the partnership of Washington & Beasley and this arrangement was shortly after dissolved, and he practised alone until the formation of the present partnership, Washington, Martin & Bowlby, Hamilton Provident Loan Building, Hamilton, in 1922.

Mr. Washington came into additional prominence in his profession in 1904, when he was appointed Crown Attorney, holding that office until 1921 and filling it with remarkable credit to himself and reflecting high honour upon the office itself. In this long period he had charge of the prosecution of many cases which were ranked as important. His most notable criminal case was, perhaps, that of the Crown versus the Grocers' Combine, which was tried by Chief Justice Falconbridge. Previous to his appointment as Crown Attorney, he was often called upon to act as Crown Counsel, in which capacity he rendered commendable service.

In his political alliance, Mr. Washington is of an independent turn of mind and action, with Liberal tendencies. In 1902 he stood for Parliament

against Sir John Hendrie, and his popularity and vote-getting strength were attested by the fact that his opponent squeezed into office by the narrow margin of about one hundred and fifty votes. He is a past president of the Young Men's Liberal Club. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Sons of Scotland. He is a member of the St. George's Society and his clubs are the Hamilton, Hamilton Golf and Country, and Hamilton Cricket, St. George's Cricket, British West Indies Cricket, Thistle Curling, Lawyers and Burlington Golf. He has been president since 1924 of the Hamilton and District Cricket League. He is an ardent follower of outdoor sports, and his own chief diversion is taken on the links.

Mr. Washington married Kate Victoria Howells, daughter of the late Thomas B. Howells, M.D., of Hamilton, October 19, 1892. Two sons were born to them: 1. Hubert Howells Washington, who paid the supreme sacrifice as a member of the Canadian forces overseas in the World War. 2. F. P. L. Washington, who also served in the Royal Naval Service. Mr. Washington has his residence, "Ravenswath," at No. 112 Aberdeen Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.

HAROLD LIVINGSTON ROBSON—A veteran of the World War, native of Brampton and active in the varied interests of the community, Harold Livingston Robson has been a strong and intelligent fighter and a constructive citizen of Ontario. Of a well-known and influential family, he holds an important place in Brampton and is affiliated with its military and civic life, and its fraternal organizations.

Born at Brampton, November 14, 1893, he is the son of Robert and Mary (Robinson) Robson. For the past forty-four years his father has been one of the best known hotel men in this part of Ontario, and is owner of the New Royal Hotel. Beginning his hotel activities in the '80's his father has covered a period of especially interesting and history making years. The reception given his guests has always remained of the same warm quality of an experienced and able host, but the manner of the arrival of his guests has changed through the varieties of horse drawn vehicles to motor driven machines. And during the recent years, during and following the years of war, the type and character of hotel guests have changed almost as radically as their mode of transportation.

Harold Livingston Robson grew to manhood accustomed to meeting strangers in his home life, and his training has been of excellent assistance to his mature years, as a soldier and in the postal service of his country. He received his education in the public schools of Brampton and graduated from the high school. When he reached the age of eighteen he decided to enter the employ of the Eastern Mausoleum Company as timekeeper and remained in that work for two years, dividing his

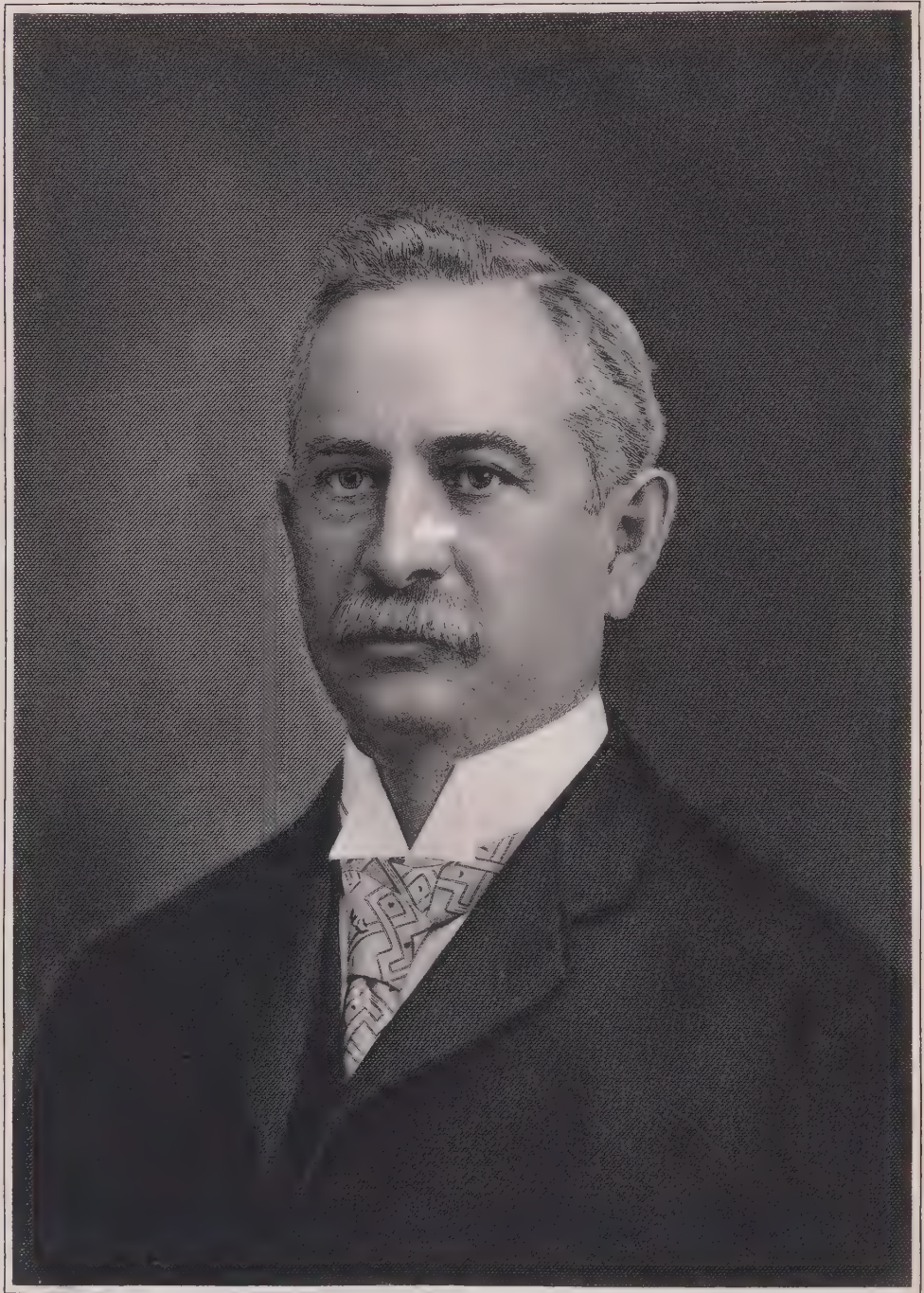
time between Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Syracuse, New York. Upon returning to Canada, he became an employee of the Canadian Express Company in 1911, serving as a clerk until 1913, when he joined his brother in a wholesale liquor store at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, where he remained for two years. He returned to Brampton in order to enlist in October, 1915, and joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, serving with the 126th Battalion as private. In August, 1916, he was sent overseas and in February, 1917, was in action at Vimy, Hill No. 70, and at Passchendaele. He returned to England February, 1918, to undertake the officer's course for a commission, and became Lieutenant, August 12th, 1918, returning to France, with the 116th Battalion, until September 29, 1918, when he received a wound and was sent to a hospital in Freport, France. He was sent from this hospital to England, November 8, 1918, and five months later, April 28, 1919, Lieutenant Robson returned to his home land, Canada. It was another year, March 21, 1920, before he was discharged from the Christie Street Hospital at Toronto. His long service in the war and as an officer of the army is continued in his appointment, as a Reserve Officer, with Peel and Dufferin Regiment in 1922, with the rank of Lieutenant in "C" Company. Lieutenant Robson is at present postmaster of Brampton, and a member of several clubs and associations, including the Optimist Club, Canadian Legion, the Ionic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Peel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and belongs to the Grace United Church.

Harold Livingston Robson married, June 6, 1921, Gladys Harvey, daughter of Alexander and Eleanor Harvey, of Brampton. Her father has died. One child, a son, has been born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Robson, Gerald, born March 15, 1924.

DAVID TOLTON—Only survivor of the original firm of Tolton Brothers, one of the best known business houses in Guelph, and with the record for over half a century of continuous business activity, David Tolton, manufacturer of farming implements, and labour-saving devices, is one of the outstanding citizens of the Province of Ontario. Of an old and respected family, he is a prominent factor in the activities of the community and an important business man in the development and growth of Guelph's commercial field. He was born in the township of Eramosa, on February 2, 1850, and is the son of the late William and Hannah (Parkinson) Tolton. His father was a highly respected farmer in Eramosa Township, where he lived the greater part of his life.

David Tolton received his education in the public school of the township, and continued his studies until he had reached the age of sixteen years. Then for a period of about three years, he helped his father on his farm, Lot 15, Concession 1. When he was nineteen years of age he left home to learn the trade of milling, and

entered the business house of his brothers, George and Edward, who owned the Glen Lawson mills. These mills were located one and a half miles east of Acton, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and after serving an apprenticeship during three years with them, he took a position as second miller in the mills of the New Bedford Flour Mills in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in the United States. Within three months of his engagement in these mills, the money crisis overtook the company, and they were among the many leading industries which were obliged to close their mills. Mr. Tolton decided to spend the balance of the winter in the State of Virginia, in the hope of obtaining some work at his trade, but, finding no opening for his ability he returned to Canada, and assumed charge of the flour mill located in Bellwood, remaining there for a period of six months, when failing health decided him in taking a trip to Scotland. Upon his return from the trip overseas, which had endured for three months, travelling and visiting, he joined his brothers, Benjamin, Andrew and John Tolton, and with Alexander Luke, a native of Scotland, as an additional partner, organized the firm of Luke & Tolton Brothers. Their business enterprise brought about the invention of a labour-saving implement for farming, named the Tolton Pea Harvester, which was the invention of Andrew and Benjamin Tolton before they had left the farm of their father. They undertook the making of other farm specialty implements, which they invented and patented, including a chaff-blower, attached to a straw-cutter. They were successful and prospered, and when in the year 1877, Mr. Luke passed away, they took into the firm as partner, R. W. Phillips, and the name of the company was changed to that of Tolton Brothers & Company. After a period of ten years, in 1887, Mr. Phillips withdrew from the firm, and the company then became known as Tolton Brothers, and continued in that name until the year 1904, when it was incorporated under letters patent and made a limited company. In 1893, his brother John withdrew his interest in the business, and five years later, his brother Andrew died, in 1898. With his brother Benjamin, Mr. Tolton took two other partners into the firm and continued for about six years, at which time he purchased the interest of the partners and replaced them with his brother Edward, who was his senior in years. In 1920, Benjamin Tolton withdrew his interest and the company took out a provincial charter under the name Tolton Brothers, Limited, making it a limited joint company. The brothers continued under this arrangement until 1922, when his brother Edward died, and he decided to take into the business his own immediate family. As joint stockholders with himself, and operating under the same name, David Lavern Tolton became the president; David Tolton, secretary, and Mrs. David Tolton, Mrs. Alice T. Mutrie, and Miss Anna May Tolton, became directors. In 1909, a box factory



P. E. Gallagher.

had been added to the business, and also a large, extensive garage, located on Norfolk Street, at the corner of Cambridge Street. This box factory was the first, and remains the only one in the city of Guelph, and was disposed of to John J. Small in 1915. In the transfer David Tolton still retains the Norfolk Street garage, in his own name. At this time he sold the right to manufacture the different lines of implements to various business parties, reserving only the Pea Harvester department. The factory was converted into a machine shop and garage, and equipped for the purpose of all kinds of repairing pertaining to the garage business. When David Lavern Tolton assumed the management of the Company he began, and has since continued, the distribution of some of the leading lines of automobiles, and commercial trucks, in which they are doing a splendid business at this time. In 1926, the company celebrated its fifty-first year in the business in Guelph.

David Tolton is prominently associated in the religious as well as the commercial life of the community, and is a member of the Christadelphian Church, in which he has served as an elder for a number of years. His membership in the church has endured for more than forty-seven years, and he is one of its ablest and most active supporters. He is affiliated, as a member, of the Retail Merchants' Association and the Guelph Chamber of Commerce.

David Tolton married, in Guelph, January 26, 1881, Sarah Eliza Hawes, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Colwell) Hawes, a farmer of Guelph, well known and respected. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tolton: 1. Alice Elizabeth; married Major R. J. Mutrie. 2. Arthur Ernest, died at the age of six years and nine months from diphtheria. 3. David Lavern, now president of Tolton Brothers, Limited. 4. Anna May, teacher, living with her parents.

David Lavern Tolton was born in Guelph, July 24, 1891, and received his education in the public and high schools of that town. At the age of nineteen years, he left his studies and entered into a business career by starting the Guelph Motor Car Company, handling motor cars for seven years. At the close of that period, he disposed of his business and joined his father in the Tolton Brothers, Limited, entering as an employee and growing into each position until 1922, when the firm was reorganized and he was elected to the office of president. He had added a sales agency for the Cadillac Company, the Reo, the Hupmobile, and Oldsmobile cars. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Association; Ontario Motor League; Retail Merchants' Association; Rotary Club; Guelph Country Club; Waverly Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Guelph Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Victoria Preceptory, No. 10; Rameses Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; connected with the Royal City Lodge of Perfection,

and holding the 14th degree. In political matters he is Independent, and though actively interested in municipal problems of importance, has not sought municipal office. He is a successful business man with executive and organization ability, and an able citizen.

CHARLES WILLIAM REID BOWLBY—Member of the law firm of Washington, Martin and Bowlby, whose offices are located at No. 7 Hughson Street South, Hamilton, was born on December 13, 1892, at Tapleystown, Ontario, son of the late Rev. Charles L. Bowlby, who during his lifetime was a Methodist clergyman, and Anna Jane (Cross) Bowlby. Because his father's calling necessitated a frequent change of residence, Mr. Bowlby's education was obtained at various schools of Ontario. He graduated from the Dundas High School and entered the offices of Nesbitt, Gault and Langs to read law. He also attended Osgoode Hall Law School, and after serving his country for four years, was called to the Ontario bar in 1919. He enlisted for duty in the 26th University Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, and in March, 1915, went overseas, being in action in the Ypres salient and in the Somme offensive in 1916. Invalided home in 1917, he was attached to the United States Government, travelling about that country as a lecturer, for the specific purpose of giving the people correct, first-hand information on war conditions in Europe. When his work in this line was ended by the armistice, he returned to Canada and resumed his profession. After being called to the bar, he was appointed Assistant Crown Attorney for the city of Hamilton and county of Wentworth. In this capacity he served until March, 1922, when his superior, the Crown Attorney, S. F. Washington, K.C., tendered his resignation and formed the firm of Washington, Martin and Bowlby for the general practice of law. Mr. Bowlby is a member of the Canadian Bar and the Hamilton Law Associations, and is president (1925-1926) of the Hamilton Lawyers' Club. In politics he supports the Conservative party and is a member of the Westmount-Charlton United Church of Canada. His fraternal connection is with Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he also belongs to the Thistle Club of Hamilton.

On February 4, 1920, Charles William Reid Bowlby was married to Margaret Elsie Dixon, daughter of the late William Dixon, of Dundas. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowlby two children have been born: Margaret Eleanor and Gordon Washington Reid.

RICHARD EDWARD GALLAGHER, LL.D.—Nationally known as an educator of special renown in the field of commercial schooling, Richard Edward Gallagher, LL.D., was owner and principal of the Canada Business College of Hamilton, Ontario. He played a constructive and influential part in both the Canada and the American Federations of Busi-

ness Education, and he was the author of a book on commercial law which was widely used.

Mr. Gallagher was born at West Flamborough, Wentworth County, Ontario, April 4, 1854, son of John Gallagher, born in Dublin, Ireland, who came to Canada as a young man and settled as a farmer in West Flamborough. He married Mary Simpson, and their children were: 1. Richard Edward, of further mention. 2. Matilda, died during childhood. 3. Annie, wife of Walter Reid. 4. Samuel, deceased. 5. Alice, wife of Percy Woodward. 6. George, a farmer. 7. Frederick, deceased.

Richard Edward Gallagher grew up on the farm, attended the local public and high schools, and took a business course in The Canada Business College at Hamilton. He proved himself a skilled calligrapher and was invited to write the address of welcome to the County of Wentworth which was presented to the then Prince of Wales (the late King Edward) then on a visit to Ontario. His education completed, Mr. Gallagher began his pedagogic career as teacher of penmanship in Ottawa, where he was also secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since the owner of The Canada Business College wished to retire and to put the institution in trustworthy hands, he came to Ottawa to see Mr. Gallagher and persuaded him to acquire the ownership of the college. Mr. Gallagher did so and successfully conducted the school from 1880 to 1912, a period of thirty-two years, until it became one of the foremost of its kind in the Province. His later years were spent in retirement, after he sold the school. Just as his personal supervision of all the students of the institution, as well as the official details, made it an important factor in educational progress, so did his text-book on commercial law, which grew out of his broad knowledge and experience, and which appeared in a revised edition of 1903. The Nashville College, of Nashville, Tennessee, gave to Mr. Gallagher in recognition of his services the honorary title of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the American Federation of Business Education, president for a term, and of the Canada Federation of Business Education, which he served as president for several terms. He attended the conventions of both as delegate. His fraternal affiliation was with the Scottish Rite Masons; his political with the Conservative party. He attended the Centenary Methodist Church of Hamilton.

In Hamilton, Ontario, January 1, 1877, Richard E. Gallagher married Helen Horsburgh, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, daughter of James and Helen (Braid) Horsburgh, both of whom came to Canada and settled in Hamilton, where they died. Mrs. Gallagher survives her husband, resides at their Blake Street home, and is an active member of the Centenary Methodist Church, which is now known as the United Church. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher: 1. Helen Braid, died in childhood. 2. James Horsburgh, died in childhood. 3. Olive Mary, graduated as nurse from St. Luke's

Hospital in New York City, where she practised her profession for fifteen years, now residing at home. 4. Herbert Richard, of whom further. 5. Ruby Lee, married Wilfred Van Norman Outen, now deceased, and his widow, with their daughter, Helen Van Norman, resides with her mother. 6. Brownie, died in March, 1923.

Herbert Richard Gallagher was born in Hamilton, where he was educated in the public schools and Hamilton Collegiate Institute. His business career began as a clerk in a branch of the Bank of Hamilton, and his loyalty and ability were so great that he became teller in the main bank and continued in that position until 1909. Going then to the United States, he became a salesman of the Butte Valley Land Company of San Francisco, with whom he was for several years connected. He became an organizer of the Shell Oil Company, of California, of which he is first vice-president, general manager, and director, with offices in San Francisco. He married Violet Marion Crerar, daughter of Peter D. and Mary (Stinson) Crerar, and sister of the late Lady Beck, wife of the late Sir Adam Beck. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Peter Richard Gallagher.

A man of great dignity and largeness of view, Professor Richard E. Gallagher was a powerful force for intellectual advancement in his community, and for the general improvement of business education. His pupils respected his sincere interest in their progress and made every effort to advance. He studied and read profoundly and had a rich professional background. He loved out-of-door sports and nature, spending much of his leisure time in the open. To his home and family he was a source of great happiness and the fountain of high hopes and fondest affection. Sixty-four years of usefulness in the most idealistic of all professions were allowed him, and he died at his home in Hamilton, February 19, 1918, being interred in Hamilton Cemetery.

FREDERICK JUSTICE HOWELL—In two significant directions Frederick Justice Howell of Hamilton, Ontario, has assumed leadership, i.e., by the creation and successful management for forty-three years of the Howell Lithographing Company, Limited, the oldest and one of the largest concerns of its kind in Canada; and by his outstanding and constructive work for Masonry. He is now president of the lithographing company and director of the Scottish Rite Cathedral, executive positions which not only serve as recognition of his ability and long years of service, but give him ample opportunity for further leadership.

Mr. Howell was born in Brantford, Ontario, July 20, 1857, son of Wesley and Emma (Vanderlip) Howell. His father was engaged in the insurance business in Brantford. The son attended the public schools and Collegiate Institute in his native town and thus received a liberal education in preparation for what became his life-work. He began as a travelling salesman for a Toronto lithographing

concern in 1877, continuing in that work for two years. For two more he was Eastern representative of that firm, with headquarters in Halifax. His real opportunity came with his acceptance in 1881 of the position of secretary to the Tribune Newspaper Company, with which he remained until its dissolution in 1883. Mr. Howell then purchased the lithographing department and founded the Howell Lithographing Company. Always head of the company, he has carved its way to success and made it a valuable contribution to community welfare. The largest company of its kind in Hamilton, it has branch offices also in Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax.

With similar celerity, Mr. Howell has risen to eminence in the fraternal world. He is Past Master of Strict Observance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons and a member of all Scottish Rite bodies. He is Past M. W. S. of Hamilton Chapter of Rose Croix, York Rite Masons; Past Commander-in-Chief of Moore Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Honorary Inspector in 1902, General of Supreme Council, and holder of the thirty-third degree. He was in 1910 made Sovereign Grand Inspector General, from 1912 to 1924 was Deputy for the Province of Ontario, and in 1925 was made Lieutenant Grand Commander. He is a member of the Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of the Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory, Knights Templar; and Rameses Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was president for some years of the Masonic Hall Association of Hamilton, and he is a director of the Scottish Rite Cathedral. He is a member of the Independent Order of Chosen Friends, and during the World War was made Honorary Colonel for services rendered his country. His clubs are: The Hamilton, the Tamahaac, the Thistle, the Towers, and the Hamilton Golf and Country.

Originally a Liberal in politics, Mr. Howell has seen reason for changing his allegiance to the banner of the Conservatives, whose principles he now supports. His religious affiliation is with the Anglican Christ Church Cathedral. He is a member and has been president of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Hamilton branch of which he has served as a director. For over twenty years he was a member of the Hamilton Board of Education, part of the time as chairman, and it was during that period that the Hamilton Technical School was established, now the leading institution of its kind in Canada. His residence is in Hamilton, but his winters are spent in Florida, where there is opportunity for him to enjoy the outdoor recreation that is his favourite pastime—fishing and golf.

In Bay Field, Ontario, in 1883, Frederick Justice Howell married Margaret Rutledge, daughter of Andrew Rutledge of Bay Field, Ontario. Children: 1. Florence E., now wife of Dr. James A. Simpson of Hamilton. 2. M. Olga, now the wife of G. W.

Wigle of Hamilton. 3. Ralph R. Howell, who was a lieutenant in the Canadian Mounted Rifles during the World War; now a resident of California.

JAMES FORSYTH—The "grand old man of Wentworth County," James Forsyth owned and operated throughout most of his active years a large farm which is today an important part of the city of Hamilton, Ontario. He was the son of Caleb Forsyth, who settled on the land in 1802 which was afterward the family homestead on the Dundas Road, running from what is now King Street, Hamilton, to the waters of Dundas Marsh. Caleb Forsyth had migrated from near Rochester, in New York State, lived for a time near Niagara Falls, and as a young man served under General Sir Isaac Brock, a member of the British forces at Detroit and at Queenston Heights, and an invalid in a military hospital when his general was killed in his great battle. The war over, he moved to the township of West Flamborough, near Hamilton, where he purchased land and built for himself a home of logs hewn from the virgin forests. There he lived until forty years later he replaced the log cabin with a brick dwelling. He made of his land a prosperous farm and played an important part as a citizen in the upbuilding of the community and as a member of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church, which he joined, along with his wife, in 1832. He died October 20, 1839. Caleb Forsyth married, in 1822, Amy Smoke, born September 7, 1802, in New Jersey, and moved to Canada in 1811. She reared her four sons after their father's death, and died April 1, 1860, after long suffering from paralysis. Children: William, who died in childhood; David, who died in 1911; Elias, who died July 22, 1865, at the age of thirty-four; John, who died when past middle age; and James, subject of this record, of further mention.

James Forsyth, son of Caleb and Amy (Smoke) Forsyth, was born on the Forsyth farm near Hamilton in 1824. Reared there and educated in the local schools, he spent all his active years on the farm, improving it, erecting the brick house which was one of the finest residences in the section for many years, and farming one hundred acres of land. In 1873 he leased the land, while he continued to reside in the old home. Ultimately the farm was subdivided into building lots, now incorporated in the city of Hamilton. Possessed of a remarkable memory to the end of his ninety-seven years, he could relate interesting facts about the early history of Hamilton, when the town consisted of a few houses and stores, a blacksmith shop, a church, and two hotels, set down in an expanse of wheat fields and potato patches. He died in his old home, December 16, 1921, and was laid to rest in the Hamilton Cemetery. A loyal member of the Methodist Church and a devoted husband and father, he brought much happiness to his family.

James Forsyth married at the homestead on June 1, 1848, Elizabeth Forbes, the ceremony being per-

formed by the Rev. Mr. Brennen, pastor of the New Connection Methodist Church. She was born at Montreal in 1822, though her parents soon moved to Bytown, now known as Ottawa, in 1827. It was in 1845 that she came to Hamilton, and when she married three years later, seventeen residents of the town witnessed the ceremony, of whom four were living when the couple celebrated their sixty-five years of married life in 1913. Mrs. Forsyth died at the age of ninety-four. In 1908 they celebrated their diamond wedding. Two children were born to them: Sarah Jane, who married John Newland Barnard, a biography of whom follows; and Alice Louise, who married Charles H. Peebles, chief clerk of the Ninth Division Court of Hamilton.

JOHN NEWLAND BARNARD—For many years John Newland Barnard was an important factor in the business progress of Hamilton, Ontario, where in his later years he devoted himself with great success to the advancement of industrial insurance. He was born in the township of Beverly, January 10, 1843, son of John and Susan (Cornwall) Barnard, and brother of Harry Barnard, of Hamilton, a sketch of whom and of the family will be found elsewhere. John Barnard died at the early age of thirty-six, leaving his widow to rear three small sons. After a brief residence in Toronto, the family moved to Hamilton, where John Newland Barnard attended a school on Catharine Street, managed by a Miss English, and later the public school, completing his education at Caradoc Academy, near London, Ontario.

His business career began in Hamilton, where he entered the wholesale liquor business with Barton & Payne, as partners. Later, turning his attention to the manufacture of fancy cabinet ware, he prospered as the head of a plant engaged in that industry until failing health necessitated his engaging in out-of-door work. It was then he became interested in industrial insurance and built up an extensive business as agent for the New York Mutual Industrial Company, in which he continued until his death, December 22, 1891, at the age of forty-seven. He was interred in Hamilton Cemetery. Mr. Barnard was a man of broad interests, performing his civic duties zealously, but not a politician. He was a supporter of the Conservative party, and a communicant of the Anglican Church, All Saints.

John Newland Barnard married Sarah Jane Forsyth, born in the old Forsyth homestead, on Dundas Road, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Forbes) Forsyth, a distinguished family whose annals are recorded in the preceding biography. Mrs. Barnard performed the notable task of making her elderly parents happy and comfortable, and rearing and educating her own children. Her present residence is on St. Clair Avenue, Hamilton, and her activities in the work of the Methodist Church are of great service to that institution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were: 1. Nellie, who died in child-

hood; 2. James, residing in Baltimore, Maryland; 3. Rose, widow of Cecil Garry, residing in Ottawa, where she is in the employ of the Canadian Government; children: John Barnard Garry; Cynthia Garry; Jeannette Garry; and Elwood Garry; 4. Edward, who was educated at Hamilton Collegiate Institute and Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago, and the Moody Institute at Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts, at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, and at Princeton University School of Divinity, Princeton, New Jersey, was ordained a Presbyterian minister, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and is minister of the West Central Presbyterian Church at St. Petersburg, Florida. He married (first) Ethel Case, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, who died leaving three daughters: Sarah Rebecca; Beulah Adell; and Ethel Marion; and (second) Gladys Mills, of South Norwalk, Connecticut, by whom he has two children: Gloria and Paul Barnard. 5. Murray Forbes, for many years an actor well known throughout Canada and the United States, now a resident of Sacramento, California, where he is manager of a department store; married to Avon ———, by whom he has a child, Yvette Barnard.

John Newland Barnard was a good citizen, a kindly man, and a loyal friend. He brought happiness to his family, to whom he handed down his own heritage of honesty, fine character, and successful achievement.

LYMAN LEE—Identified with the legal profession in Hamilton since 1886, Lyman Lee is one of that city's well known barristers, being an authority on matters pertaining to Life Insurance, to which branch he has devoted especial study and research. Mr. Lee was born in the township of Binbrook, county of Wentworth, on September 17, 1859. While trying to gain an education by attending the public school at Woodburn, he was obliged to continue his work on the farm. Persisting in his determination, he passed the entrance examinations to high school at the age of seventeen, entering the Collegiate Institute at London, Ontario, in January, 1877, from which he graduated two years later with honours in modern languages, English and history. He matriculated at Toronto University and devoted the next four years to college studies, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree with honours in modern languages in June, 1883. Thus equipped, he entered the law offices of Fuller and Nesbitt, later Fuller, Nesbitt and Bicknell, in Hamilton to read law. After three years of study, in 1886 Mr. Lee was called to the Ontario Bar. For a short time after this he practised law alone, and later for another short time he had his office alone, but during the years that have followed his establishment as a lawyer of Hamilton, he has been a member of these successive firms: Bigger and Lee; Lee, Farmer and Stanton; Lee and Farmer; Lee, Farmer and Simpson; Lee and Simpson; and now Lee, Simpson and Murgatroyd. Because of



Otto Rief

his high standing as a life insurance specialist, Mr. Lee is retained as solicitor for a number of insurance corporations.

Public spirited and broad in his interests, Mr. Lee is widely connected in Hamilton entirely aside from his professional duties. For eight years he was a member and for a year chairman of the Hamilton Public Library Board. From 1908 to 1920 he was a member of the Hamilton Board of Education, and was its chairman in 1918. He is a life member and past president of the Hamilton Scientific Association. Mr. Lee also has wide fraternal ties. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Acacia Lodge of Hamilton and of Harmony Lodge, Binbrook, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Hamilton Masonic District; a member of Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, Canadian Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters, Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, and Royal Templars. His club is the Ontario of Toronto. In his political views, he is a Liberal.

On June 12, 1890, Lyman Lee married Georgina Patton, daughter of the late George Patton, of Hamilton. To Mr. and Mrs. Lee two daughters were born, both of whom are graduates of Toronto University: Muriel, wife of E. B. Monroe, of Port Credit, Ontario; Marjorie, wife of George T. Inch, a barrister of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the United Church of Canada.

OTTO KLOTZ—A native of Germany and one of Waterloo County's most prominent citizens, Otto Klotz, now deceased, established his family upon the soil of the Dominion of Canada in the early settlement days which savoured with the thrill of the beginnings of things; big things, such as family, city, county and province development and growth. His arrival in this part of the world was during the romantic days of the early nineteenth century; when travelling was an adventure, indulged by only those who must travel, or those who found in its uncertain promise of arriving at a given destination, zest to the trip.

Born in the city of Kiel, on the Baltic Sea, Germany, in the year 1817, he came of an enterprising family of grain dealers and shipping men, and early in life became interested in the long voyages which his relatives took in the performance of their duties and business. In 1837 when he had reached the age of twenty years, he decided to make a trip with his people, who were planning to supply the city of New York with a cargo of wheat. His plans completed, he eventually arrived at that port on one of his uncle's sailing vessels, which had taken eleven weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean. The cargo of wheat was carried to correct a shortage of that commodity on this side of the water. Without any definite intentions of remaining in the new country, he joined an acquaintance in a journey to the then flourishing village of

Harperhay, which was not far from Seaforth. He thought that he would take up some land there and pursue the occupation of farming, but after a trial of two months, he became discouraged and decided that he was better fitted for some other kind of business. He was told of the town of Preston, Ontario, as being a desirable place to find a means of establishing himself in some type of work, and learning that it was a German settlement, without loss of time he went to Preston, and realized that his desire was to remain and to become an active citizen in its development. He purchased a small brewery business which had been idle for some period of time, and with Dr. Ebert as chemist, he carried on the brewing business for more than a year. In 1839 he began the erection of a building for the reception of guests and travellers, and entered into the hotel activities, naming his house the Klotz Hotel. For forty years he became known throughout that part of the Dominion as a delightful host and a capable hotel man. Travellers from all parts of the world, and from all walks of life, enjoyed the hospitality of his house, and he prospered as his name and service to the public, grew and expanded among the friends of his patrons who spoke so highly of him.

Mr. Klotz was a leading figure in the life of the community, especially among the German residents, and he was especially active in matters pertaining to the educational and civic problems of the town. In 1841 he served in the office of School Commissioner, representing the District of Wellington; and in 1848 he served as Clerk of the Division Court. He was closely affiliated with the educational affairs of the community for over fifty years, in the capacity of School Trustee, as well as an adviser in other matters. In 1865, with the able assistance of two of the trustees of the Preston School, he was largely responsible in correcting a vital part of the curriculum in which ill-adapted readers had been used in all the Canadian schools, and superseded these readers with a Canadian Series of Readers. Realizing the great need for an especially compiled German Grammar for the schools in his section of the Dominion, he compiled and published, in 1867, a German Grammar for use in the German schools of the county, notably in Preston and Berlin, where a large number of the pupils were of German parentage. He was the founder of the Preston Mechanics' Institute, drawing books from his personal library, and in 1871 was instrumental in bringing this, practically a public library, to a flourishing condition. It became one of the most constructive of the many improvements and benefits he gave to his community and neighbours. The first fire department in Preston was organized as a Hook and Ladder Company in 1844 with Jacob Hespeler as president and Otto Klotz as secretary. In 1850 a regular fire department followed, with Mr. Hespeler as president and Mr. Klotz as secretary and treasurer, and he retained a personal interest in the fire

equipment and personnel throughout his life. In the year 1882, Mr. Klotz leased his hotel premises, and retired to private life. Though relinquishing his hold on various activities which still required his advice, he devoted himself to rest as much as possible, continuing only in his office of Clerk of the Division Court and other offices of trust without fee or emolument. He was for many years identified with the Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was Grand Master of the district.

Otto Klotz married Elizabeth Wilhelm, of Breitenbach, Germany. She was an active member of the Lutheran Church, and died in Preston, where she was buried in the Preston Cemetery. Seven children were born to them: 1. Dorothy, who married Dr. D. Mylius, both deceased. 2. Hon. Jacob E., a biography of whom follows. 3. Christian, deceased. 4. Augustus W., who resides in Kitchener. 5. Carl, who became a well-known dentist of St. Catharines, now retired. 6. Dr. Otto Julius, a biography of whom will be found on a following page. 7. Emil W., now a retired business man of Toronto.

HON. JACOB E. KLOTZ—Former Mayor of the Town of Preston, and a prominent citizen and business man of Waterloo County, the late Hon. Jacob E. Klotz was widely known and deeply loved and respected. Of distinguished parents and family, the name of Klotz has held an influential and esteemed place in the communities of Preston, and Kitchener. Mr. Klotz was a cultured gentleman, broadly travelled, and served the interests of the Dominion Government for many years. His life was devoted to assisting immigrating settlers to Canada; building where his father had pioneered before him in the town of Preston; introducing new industries and expanding the development of his community and its welfare. He was the recipient of many honours.

Jacob E. Klotz was born in Preston, December 21, 1840, the eldest son of the late Otto and Elizabeth (Wilhelm) Klotz (q.v.), natives of Germany.

Jacob E. Klotz received his education in the local schools, which were of a very high order, and later travelled extensively in Europe. During the Macdonald and the MacKenzie régimes, Mr. Klotz was appointed by the Dominion Government to the office of Commissioner of Immigration to Germany, because of his unusual ability and connections in that country. He served in this office from 1872 to 1880 with headquarters at Hamburg, Germany. Among the many benefits he gave to both those who wished to settle and become citizens of Canada, and to his government, was the outstanding success of the immense immigration of the Mennonites to Manitoba during his administration in the work. Having a great understanding and sympathy with the Germans, and having made the acquaintance of the powerful leader, Prince Bismarck, he assumed the red cross in his

desire to aid the sufferings of humanity at the siege of Paris in 1870-1871, where he became a witness of the hardships during the Franco-Prussian war. Upon his return to his home in Canada, he joined his personal friend, the late Premier Norquay, in the development of coal fields near Medicine Hat, Manitoba. This mine has continued to operate throughout the years since, and is today a successful project. He retired after a number of years in this business, and returned to Preston, where he found many activities to occupy his attention. He noticed that a new industry, the manufacturing of school desks, needed expansion both financially and as to trade, and gave his energies and invested a large amount of capital in the concern, raising it to a high plane in the industries of Canada. It is now known as the Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, of which he was president for many years, as its name and products became known throughout the province. In the year 1886 he made his ninth round trip to Europe as a delegate to the Colonial Exhibition at London, England, where he successfully established agencies in the interest of the Dominion. In 1901, Jacob E. Klotz was elected to the office of Mayor of the town of Preston, and associated with him in the Council were business men of marked achievement in the community. His administration was especially appreciated and received the able support of every citizen; and during his term of office many delightful social activities were held in his beautiful residence. With the assistance of his talented and gracious sister, Miss Augusta W. Klotz, who shared with him the enjoyments of travel, books and friends, an especially delightful banquet was held in the old family residence, where the memory of their honoured father, the late Otto Klotz, might be vividly recalled to the many guests who had lived all their lives in Preston. With the gift of combining a social evening with an interesting discussion of civic affairs, Mr. and Miss Klotz received the homage of their fellow citizens, surrounded by the rare and costly heirlooms, paintings, and works of art, which had come to them through generations of wealthy and cultured ancestry.

The Hon. Jacob E. Klotz served his community as Mayor for two terms, and shortly after moved to Berlin, now known as Kitchener, Ontario. Before his departure, he was given a large farewell dinner, which occurred exactly seventy-three years after his father's arrival in the town. His friends did not wish him to take up his residence beyond the limits of his native home, without some public expression of their sense of a loss of so good a citizen. It was a function similar to that which had been tendered him twenty-nine years earlier, on the occasion of his departure from Hamburg, Germany, after he had been a resident there for a period of eleven years. Mr. Klotz died at the home of his sister, Augusta W., in Kitchener, January 5, 1924, and was buried in the family plot in the

Preston Cemetery. He was a captain of industry, and an example to younger men who must take up the work of town building when older minds and hands relinquish their firm hold. Miss Augusta W. Klotz has travelled extensively in Europe, especially in Germany, where she has visited three times in her trips across the Atlantic Ocean. Devoted to her parents and brother, to whom she was companion, daughter, sister, and home maker, she enjoys also a large circle of friends, and is a lover of the arts and music. She is an active worker in the Lutheran Church, and one of its most generous supporters.

DR. OTTO JULIUS KLOTZ—Of an honoured family of German descent, established in the Dominion of Canada by his father during the early years of the nineteenth century, the late Dr. Otto Julius Klotz, scientist of note, became one of the best known astronomers in America; and was highly esteemed for his distinguished services to the government. He made wide surveys and explorations, holding important offices in the Department of the Interior, and lectured extensively as an authority of his subject.

Born in the town of Preston, County of Waterloo, March 31, 1852, he was the son of the late Otto and Elizabeth (Wilhelm) Klotz. His father was known as one of the most prominent and constructive citizens of Preston, who came from Germany in the year 1837 and settled as a pioneer in the town when it was just beginning to develop into a colony of German people. He became a vital force in its progress, and contributed his energy, finances and intelligence to its welfare.

Otto Julius Klotz received his education at the grammar schools of Galt, and continued his studies at the Toronto University, where he matriculated in the two subjects of medicine and engineering. He received the medical scholarship of one hundred and twenty dollars, and many years later his alma mater bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in the year 1904. Upon graduating from the Toronto University he continued and completed his education, at the Michigan University, in civil engineering, in the year of 1872. For a considerable period of time he devoted his energies to exploring the north shore of Lake Superior, which in those early years was largely a wilderness of forests and brush. He began a private practice at Guelph and Preston, until in 1879 he entered the service of the Dominion Government, and was connected with the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. He remained in that branch of the service until the year 1908, when he was appointed to the office of Assistant Chief Astronomer to the Department. Upon receiving this appointment, Dr. Klotz moved his family to Ottawa, where he lived during the remaining years of his life. Among the offices of responsibility placed in his trust were the appointments of Ottawa Land Surveyor and Dominion

Land Surveyor; and he was elected to the presidency of the Association of the Dominion Land Surveyors for four consecutive terms. He was also elected president of several other learned societies, including the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Association, and the Toronto University Club. In 1906 he was elected to the presidency of the Royal Astronomers' Society of Canada, holding the office until 1909. During the year 1908, Dr. Klotz became the president of the Ottawa Carnegie Public Library, which was and is one of the most important and most serviceable libraries in the city. In 1909 he was elected president of the Toronto University Club of Ottawa, and in 1910, as president of, and Fellow, of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; and a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England. He was an honorary member of the New Zealand Institute, and a member of the Academy of Science at Washington, D.C., in the United States; he was a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an honorary member of the Astronomical Society of Mexico. On the prairies of the North West, Dr. Klotz made very extensive surveys, which proved to be of great value to his government. His lectures covered a wide range in the subject of astronomy and he entitled one of his series, "Our Earth in the Universe."

Dr. Otto Julius Klotz married Marie Wiedeman, daughter of a prominent German colonist in Michigan. Their children, whose names follow, became distinguished and greatly esteemed: 1. Dr. Max, of Ottawa, who predeceased his father by a couple of years. 2. Dr. Julius, practising in Westborough. 3. Dr. Oskar, who inherited the brilliant minds of his father, and his grandfather, Otto Klotz. He was born at Preston, January 21, 1872, and was educated at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and at the Toronto University, where he received his degree of M.B. in the year 1902; and at the McGill University, Montreal, where he received the degrees of M.D., C.M. in 1906. He completed his studies at Bonn, Germany. His experiences have been broad and honours many. In 1903 he became a governor and Fellow in Pathology at the McGill University; and in 1904 was associated with the Rockefeller Institute for medical research; and in 1905 was demonstrator in Pathology at the McGill University, where he lectured during that year and 1906. He became assistant pathologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal in 1905; and pathologist at the Alexander Hospital, later appointed professor of Pathology and Bacteriologist at the University of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America. Dr. Oskar Klotz is a well known author of numerous scientific papers and has been, and is, an important contributor to the literature of medical science in the subject of Pathology. He has created for himself an international reputation for original research work in the vital study of pathological subjects. He is now associated in the work of the Toronto

University, where he is esteemed as a valuable member of the staff.

JUDGE COLIN GEORGE SNIDER—The Snider family, of which Judge Colin George Snider is a descendant, were all United Empire Loyalists who came from the United States at the time of the Revolution to settle in this new land, as far back as 1790. His parents, George and Mercy Elizabeth (Hammill) Snider, were living on their farm in Norfolk County at the time of his birth, May 21, 1850. Here their son grew up, attending the public school at Simcoe, and entered the University of Toronto with the class of 1873. Besides receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree at graduation, Colin George Snider was also First Medalist in metaphysics and other subjects of the Mental Science Course. With his mind made up for the legal profession, Judge Snider entered the offices of Cameron, Michael & Hoskin to read law, and in 1875 he was called to the Ontario bar. For the first eighteen years of his career, he engaged in a general practice of his profession at Cayuga, having been created King's Counsel in 1889. In 1893, he was appointed Judge of Halton County and served two years in this office, being then transferred (1895) by the government to Wentworth County as senior county judge. His tenure of this office covered the next twenty-eight years, then, after sitting on the Bench for thirty years, he tendered his resignation.

Judge Snider has always maintained a very active interest in educational affairs and for some years was an elective member of the Senate of Toronto University. When this institution was placed by the government under the control of a board of governors, in 1906, Judge Snider was named as a member of the first Board, serving its interests in this capacity until 1923, when he resigned. He is a member of the Canadian, the Ontario, and the Wentworth Bar associations, and his clubs are the Hamilton, the Oakville, and the British Empire Club, of London, England.

In 1875, Judge Colin George Snider married Helen B. Grasett, daughter of the Rev. Elliot Grasett, of Simcoe. To Judge and Mrs. Snider six children were born, five daughters, and one son, Hedley Elliot Snider, a biography of whom follows. The family are communicants of the Church of England.

HEDLEY ELLIOT SNIDER—Only son of a distinguished father, Hedley Elliot Snider, barrister, of Hamilton, is worthily maintaining the traditions of the family, traditions that go back to the closing years of the eighteenth century, when the pioneer family of Snider, United Empire Loyalists, came and settled in Canada. His father, Judge Colin George Snider (see preceding biography), has been for forty-eight years an honoured member of the Ontario bar, a King's Counsel, and for thirty years

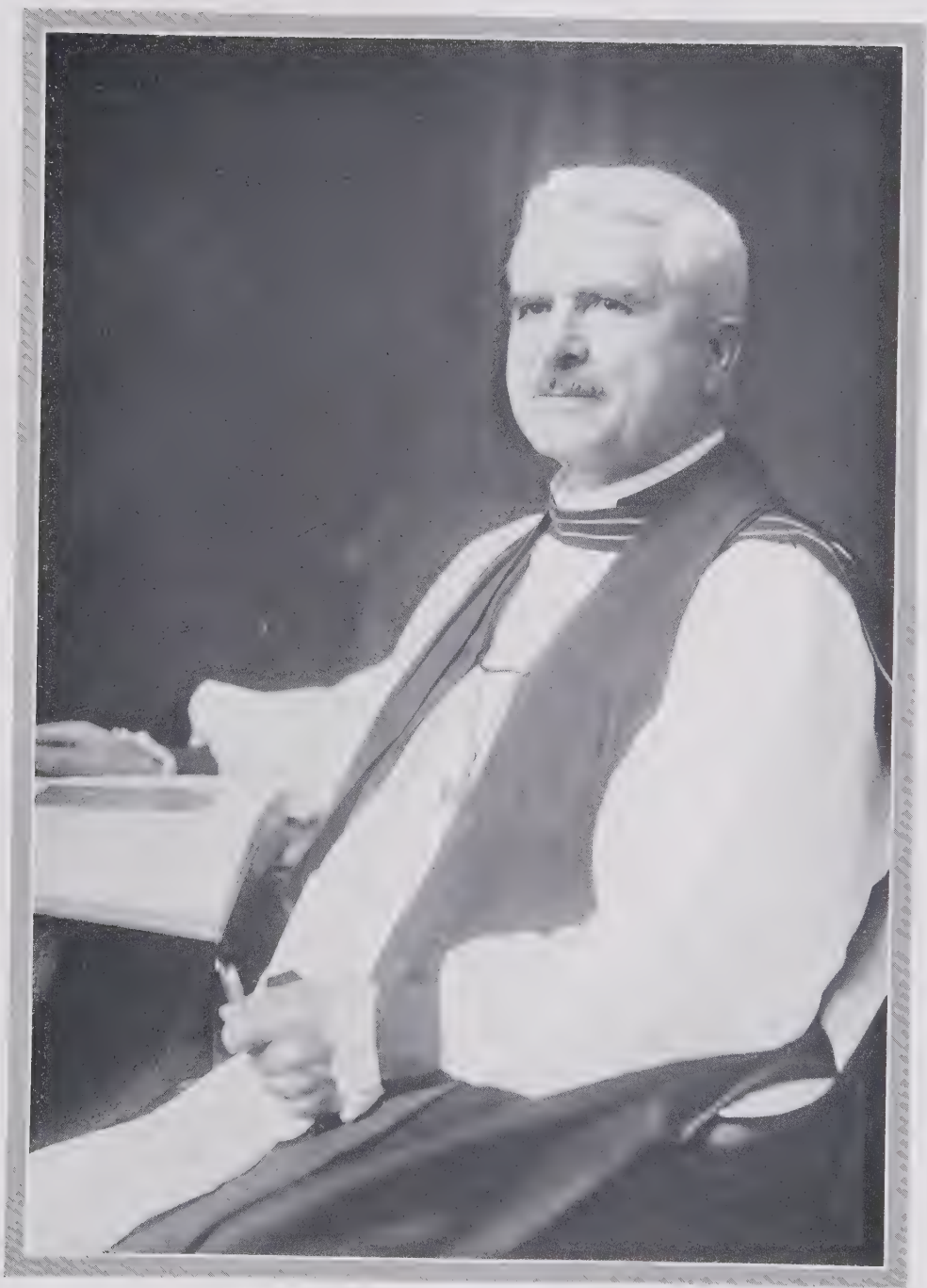
judge in Ontario courts. He was practising law in Cayuga, when his son, Hedley Elliot Snider, was born on March 21, 1887. Educated in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, the son then entered the Royal Military College, completing his three-year course in 1907. To prepare for the profession of his choice, he matriculated at Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1911, and was called to the bar in that same year. His active career as a barrister in Hamilton was but just well begun, when the World War broke out, and on November 19, 1914, he enlisted in the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles with the rank of captain, and the following July was sent to France, where he did service for several months. In command of the 1st Central Ontario Regimental Depot, he was then returned to England and he held that command until September, 1917, when he returned to Canada with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was demobilized. Under the Military Service Act, he acted as military representative on the Appeal Tribunal.

His military duties at an end, Mr. Snider at once returned to his profession, and resumed practice in Hamilton. In 1920, he formed a partnership with Orville M. Walsh, the firm being registered as Snider & Walsh.

In his political faith, Mr. Snider is a Conservative and has taken a very active place in the work of his party for the past eighteen years. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association; the Canadian Military Institute of Toronto; and affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and with the Independent Order of Foresters.

On July 8, 1915, Hedley Elliot Snider married Dorothy Tyrwhitt, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Tyrwhitt, of Bradford, North York County, Ontario, the ceremony being performed in Quebec. To Mr. and Mrs. Snider two children have been born: Richard Colin and Geoffrey Tyrwhitt. The family are communicants of the Church of England.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID WILLIAMS, M.A., D.D. LL.D., D.C.—The Most Reverend David Williams M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., fourth Bishop of Huron, is one of the outstanding men of the Anglican Church. He was elected Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario in the Church of England by the Assembly of the House of Bishops of Ontario, which convened at the Church House, Jarvis Street, November 2, 1926, and thereby became Archbishop of Huron. His Grace succeeds the Most Rev. George Thornloe, Archbishop of Algoma, who resigned recently on account of ill-health and advancing years. The appointment was not entirely unexpected, as Bishop Williams was the Senior Bishop of Ontario; and although there have been exceptions, yet in this case both on account of services rendered to the church and other-



The Right Rev. David Williams D.D., LL.D.
Bishop of Huron

wise, it was a foregone conclusion that the dean of the House of Bishops would be elected. By his appointment the Diocese of Huron becomes the metropolitan see, and the Archbishop will continue to reside in London.

Archbishop Williams is a son of Wales, that little country which has given to the world so many high-souled prophets. He was born in the parish of Silian, near Lampeter, Cardiganshire, the son of John and Margaret (Jones) Williams. He received his primary education in the parish school at Silian, a purely Welsh-speaking parish. Owing to the loss of his father, who was an educated man, he was apprenticed to a trade before he was twelve years of age, and at seventeen he was the chief support of his mother and sisters. In the meantime he had inherited from his father a taste for books and reading. By diligent use of his spare time he began the task of educating himself. Thus he first learnt English, and then acquired considerable knowledge of Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, History and Literature. Previous to entering St. David's College, Lampeter, he spent one term at the Lampeter Grammar School, and entered St. David's College in 1880 when he was twenty years of age. At St. David's College, Lampeter, his studies were continued, and after his graduation there with honours in Classics, he went to Oxford University, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree, with honours in Classics at Moderations and with honours in Theology in the Finals, and in due course he was awarded his Master of Arts degree. In 1905 the University of Western Ontario conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and two years later, Toronto University made him a Doctor of Laws.

In Advent, 1885, he took Deacon's Orders, and one year later he was ordained to the priesthood. From 1885 to 1887, he was Curate of Llan Ffestiniog, Wales, and from this church he came to Canada in March, 1887, to occupy a professor's chair in Huron College, which he filled from 1887 to 1892. He gave up his educational work to return to parish duties, becoming Rector of St. James' Church, Stratford, Ontario. While connected with this church, he was raised to the Archdeaconry of Perth. He had filled this office two years, 1903-04, when he was elected by the Synod of Huron to the office of Bishop. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on January 6, 1905, at the feast of the Epiphany, by the late Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, who was Primate of all Canada, and assisting the Primate were the late Archbishop Sweatman of Toronto, and Bishops Du Moulin of Niagara, Mills of Ontario, and Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal.

Archbishop Williams has taken an energetic part in the work of the Church of England in Canada ever since he came to this country. Deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow-men, as parish priest he devoted himself unsparingly to serving humanity, not only within church walls,

but out in the work-a-day world, where the unequal strife conquers so many brave spirits. Outstanding in his work as parish priest has been his fight against race suicide and his energetic efforts toward the prevention of the "White Plague." After a study of statistics for the Province of Ontario and considerable personal research, Archbishop Williams first brought some thought-provoking facts before the Provincial Synod in Montreal in 1895. The attention of the Government of Ontario was hereby drawn to the matter and an official inquiry was set on foot, resulting in a confirmation of the statements made by the Bishop. Subsequently as Bishop he has stressed the perils of this menace in charges to the Synod and otherwise. Since his elevation to the episcopate the services rendered by Archbishop Williams have been varied and of vital importance, both to the Anglican Church throughout Canada and to Western Ontario.

From 1905 to 1908, he presided over the sittings and guided the deliberations of the Hymnal Committee appointed to compile a Hymn Book for the Church of England in Canada. This Hymn Book was accepted by the General Synod in 1908. For sixteen years the Archbishop has been chairman of the Executive Committee of the Missionary Board of the Church. He was also chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anglican Forward Movement and was a member of the Joint Committee which launched the joint campaign of the Forward Movement, organized by the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist Churches, to raise a great Thank offering for the victory which had been won in the World War. As a result of their efforts, funds amounting to \$13,000,000 were gathered.

Perhaps the greatest service rendered by Archbishop Williams to the Anglican Church in Canada, was his contribution to the revision of the Book of Common Prayer. It was principally through his efforts that at the Anglican Synod of 1911, a committee was appointed to prepare the proposed revised edition.

Archbishop Williams was Deputy Chairman of the large Committee and Chairman of the Central Revision Committee which did the greater part of the whole Revision, and so he was thus the central figure and guiding mind in the revision.

By diligent work the first draft of the Revised Prayer Book was presented by Bishop Williams, as he then was, to the Synod of 1915, and adopted provisionally for general use, but the committee was continued to complete the work.

Archbishop Williams had a "Dominion Day" service printed for use in the Diocese of Huron in 1917—the Jubilee of the Dominion.

This he submitted to the committee as a basis for a Service of National Thanksgiving; but the Service was accepted as such with only a few verbal changes. The rearrangement and expan-

sion of the Confirmation Service was also his work. When the Revision was finally concluded it was he also who presented the Revised Book to the Synod of 1918.

As is well known, much of the success of this great and delicate work is due to the tact, patience and steadiness of Archbishop Williams as Chairman of the Central Revision Committee, and to the way in which he piloted the Revision both in the committee and in the memorable Synods of 1915 and 1918. At the conclusion of the Synod of 1918, when the Revised Prayer Book was finally adopted, he received the thanks of both Houses of the Synod, in Joint Session, the Synod passing "a sincere vote of thanks to the Bishop of Huron for the long and arduous labours which he had bestowed upon the work of Revision." (General Synod Journal, 1919, page 192).

This review would be incomplete were not proper appreciation given to Archbishop Williams' part in converting the Western University, London, Ontario, which was then purely a Church of England institution, into a civic institution. It was Archbishop Williams who first gave practical effect to the idea of broadening out the university. At the meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Huron in 1905 he proposed a committee to review the whole situation, and the following year, in his charge to the Synod, he declared:

"Now, in my opinion, the taking over of the University by the city of London would be the best and most equitable solution of the question. London is more vitally interested in the maintenance of the university than even the Synod of Huron. Its establishment as a civic institution would mean the presence in the city of a large intellectual class—a great asset in any community. It would mean facilities for higher education to all citizens, and open to the workingman's sons and daughters avenues to higher walks of life otherwise absolutely closed to them. The workingmen of London would, indeed, be the greatest gainers of all. Even as an investment it would pay the city. For a strong university would, on the one hand, keep in London the money now spent in Toronto or elsewhere, and on the other hand, would attract possibly two hundred or three hundred students from the surrounding towns and country—a number equal to the number of employees in a large factory. From whatever point of view it is regarded, it would seem to be the wisest policy for London to take over the institution and maintain it as a civic university, and I hope that the city of London will submit the question to the ratepayers at the earliest possible date."

The question attracted the interested attention of public-spirited men, particularly the late John W. Little, father of present chairman (Mr. A. T. Little) of the Board of Governors, Dr. Moorhouse, and Dr. J. D. Wilson. The idea of a civic university though new at the time in this country, was accepted by the people, and in 1908 the university was transferred to a Civic and Provincial Board of Governors. This was the second step in the

development of the University of Western Ontario. The Church of England did not lose by the change, but rather gained, as the following extract from the Minutes of Huron College Council shows:

"The College further desires to express its appreciation to the Board of Governors and Senate for the loyal manner in which they have recognized the rights which Huron College retains in the university and their appreciation of the facilities now offered to theological students in the courses leading to a B.A. degree.

"In doing so the College desires to record the part taken by the Church of England and the College in establishing the university and maintaining it amidst many discouragements and with very inadequate resources during a long period of difficulty and struggle. The foundation of the university by Bishop Hellmuth in 1878 was only possible by using the entire resources of Huron College.

"The part played by the present Bishop of Huron, the President of the Council, made that transfer (i.e. from the Church of England to Civic and Provincial control) possible. At the Synod of Huron in 1905 a committee was appointed whose action led to the broadening of the constitution of the university so that its government was shared by others than members of the Church of England, but in 1907, through the efforts of the Bishop, now Archbishop, the city of London and the Province of Ontario were induced to take over the university in accordance with the terms set forth in the act of 1908 which was liberally supported by the city of London. But the efforts of the Church of England did not then cease. The Bishop of Huron took a leading part in representations to the provincial government with a view to securing an adequate measure of provincial support and to provide university facilities for residents of Western Ontario. While the Council appreciates fully the labours and generosity of others who have taken up the work of establishing the university on its present magnificent site, they feel that the part taken by the Church of England and the second and fourth Bishops of Huron, the Right Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, D.D., and the Right Rev. David Williams, D.D., should be formally placed on record as a matter of history and spread on the minutes that succeeding generations may realize that the splendid inheritance into which they enter is due to the labours of others who had the courage and vision to tread the thorny path of pioneers.—Extract from the Minutes of Huron College Council of December 11, 1924."

While living in Stratford, in 1904, Archbishop Williams, then Rector of St. James' Church of that city, was elected a life-member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has since been Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Canada.

A few years ago he was approached to consider appointment to the Bishopric of Bangor, Wales. But owing to long severance from his native land, thirty-seven years, and his love of Canada and the Canadian Church, he declined to allow himself to be considered, even though on sentimental and pecuniary grounds the prospect was attractive.



W. H. Schmalz

A man of definite convictions and broad outlook, Archbishop Williams set down some of his conceptions on "What the Church Stands For" in pamphlet form which he published in 1906. But his great contributions to the life of the Church have been in the field of service and organization rather than literature. Indeed it is not too much to say that in every enterprise of importance in the Anglican Church during his Episcopate, he has taken a leading and decisive part. As a preacher he is earnest, forceful and impressive.

In 1908 he attended the Lambeth Conference and also in 1920, when, on both occasions, along with the other Bishops, he was presented at Buckingham Palace to the then reigning Sovereigns: in 1908 to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and in 1920 to King George and Queen Mary.

Archbishop David Williams married, January 12, 1888, Alberta Eliza Burwell, daughter of Hannibal and Laura (Williams) Burwell, of Seaham Lodge, London. The wedding took place at the Old Chapter House of London. Six children have been born to Archbishop and Mrs. Williams: 1. Margaret Laura, married W. R. Smith. 2. David Herbert, married to Marie Campbell. 3. Bertie Olwen, married Gerald H. Noyes. 4. Burwell Iolo. 5. Alun Rowland. 6. Mary Gweno.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHMALZ, who is an insurance official of Kitchener, is also the first Mayor of the City of Berlin, having been nominated in 1911-1912. The disadvantages of roving from place to place in search of that elusive something denominated success was long ago epitomized in the adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." The career of William Henry Schmalz illustrates clearly that it is possible to win success by "staying put," and that a prophet is not necessarily without honour in his own country; for Mr. Schmalz's fellow citizens have evidenced their confidence in him and their personal esteem by electing him to be the first chief executive of the municipality of Berlin (now Kitchener).

William H. Schmalz comes from that sturdy German stock whose industry, thrift, sterling morality and public spirit have done so much in the development of the American continent, both in the United States and Canada. Mr. Schmalz was born in Berlin, Ontario, December 31, 1862, son of Balthasar and Mary (Steinacker) Schmalz.

Balthasar Schmalz was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1834, and died in Berlin, Waterloo County, January 1, 1891. He received his education and learned the trade of weaver in his native land. In 1854 he came to Canada, locating in Berlin, then a very small village. For a short time he followed his trade, but had to give it up on account of his health. Next, he worked for a few years in the button factory. Later he was employed in various capacities by the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He married Mary Steinacker, who was born in Hessen, daughter of a Hessian army

officer who fought in the British army in 1837.

Their son, William Henry Schmalz, was educated in the grammar and high schools of Berlin, graduating from the latter in 1878. In that year he began his business career as a clerk in the office of the late Hugo Kranz, Member of Parliament. At that time the office of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company was located in a small room of Mr. Kranz's store, and Mr. Kranz was manager of the company. In 1883, Mr. Schmalz was taken on by the company permanently as a clerk, and he wrote policies besides doing other general office work. It was not long before another policy writer had to be engaged. It is interesting to note that at that time and for many years later policies were written either in German or English, there being a need for both languages. By 1888 the Company found its quarters inadequate and erected the Economical Block at the corner of Foundry (now Ontario) and King Streets. These premises were used for twenty-eight years until 1915, when the Company's present modern and commodious office building was erected on Queen Street North, and was occupied in August of the following year. When Mr. Schmalz entered the employ of the company, it had insurance in force amounting to about a million and a half dollars; to-day it has \$44,000,000 insurance in force and assets of upwards of a million and a quarter dollars and has paid losses totalling over \$3,000,000. In 1890 Mr. Schmalz was elected secretary of the Company; he was promoted to manager in 1902 and was made managing director in 1907. The company being licensed by the Government of Ontario, confines its operations to this Province, and is represented in nearly every part of it. The largest part of its business, however, is written in the Counties of Waterloo, Oxford, Brant, Wellington, Perth, Grey, Bruce and Huron.

Mr. Schmalz has always been actively interested in the public affairs of his native city. While maintaining an attitude of independence in politics, his leanings are strongly toward the Conservative party. He was a member of the town council in 1892, and refused the offer of the mayoralty several times; but in 1910 he accepted the nomination and was elected by a majority of five hundred and fifty-two, as first mayor of the City of Berlin. He was the prime mover in having plans made for a new city hall, which was completed in October, 1924, having been interrupted by the World War, just after an option had been secured on the property adjoining the old city hall. His administration covered two of the most important years in the city's history. Prior to that time there had been much unrest, but Mr. Schmalz succeeded in composing factional differences and restoring to political relations something of normal poise. For many years he was a trustee of the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital, serving nine years as secretary and three years as President of the Board of Trustees. He

has also served as treasurer of the Berlin Board of Trustees and vice-president of the Ontario Municipal Association. He has also been one of the vice-presidents of the Berlin Horticultural Society. In the midst of the heavy demands made upon his time by his business and public interests, Mr. Schmalz has found a way to indulge in a number of hobbies; and thus he has not had time to grow old. It has often been noticed that talent for one art is many times accompanied by talent in other arts; and Mr. Schmalz's natural endowment offers a case in point. Possessing a fine tenor voice, he has been a member of the choir of the Evangelical Lutheran Church since his youth and for twenty-five years was the choir leader. As a player of the cornet and French horn he has been identified with band and orchestral work for forty years, particularly with the 29th Regiment Band, of which he was president from 1900 to 1920. He has found time to indulge a taste for landscape painting, in which he has developed no mean skill. His canvases show facility in drawing, accurate perspective, a fine sense of balance, colour values and atmospheric effects. He designed the Coat-of-Arms for the new City of Berlin. Since boyhood he has been interested in philately and has one of the best private collections of stamps in the Province.

On September 12, 1888, Mr. Schmalz married Eleonora, daughter of William and Catharine (Schmidt) Oelschlager, of Berlin. They have one son, William Henry Eugene, who was born 29th July, 1890, and was graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston (class prize in 1911 and Governor-General's Medal in 1912) with the rank of Lieutenant. Later he was promoted through the various grades to the rank of Major. During the war he was assigned to service in training camp, an important work that had to be done; but he, like other men who were kept on this side, was greatly disappointed in not being able to give expression to his patriotism on the battle-front overseas. By profession he is an architect, and was awarded the honour of designing and planning Kitchener's new city hall.

Mr. Schmalz has just returned from a trip of four months abroad, having visited his father's birthplace in Germany, and taken a trip through Germany covering ten different States and over France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Holland and England.

He married Beatrice Richardson and they have one son, William Herbert. William Henry Schmalz and his wife are members of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in addition to singing in the choir, as already noted, Mr. Schmalz has been secretary of the church board for thirty years.

WILLIAM GHENT MOORE—Wide recognition of William Ghent Moore as one of the progressive citizens and business men of Hamilton, Ontario, has come as a result of his half-century of activities in real estate and insurance, in association with the

firm of Moore and Davis, established in 1858. This stable and prosperous concern is one of the best-known in the city. As a part of its general real estate and insurance business and its management of estates, the firm has laid out a large area in the East and Northeast sections of the city, most of the surveys being completed before 1900, as a pioneer piece of work.

William Ghent Moore was born May 16, 1853, in Hamilton, son of William Pitt Moore and his wife, Emily Keturah (Ghent) Moore. The father, of English ancestry, born in Lewiston, New York, died in Hamilton in 1894, after half a century of residence there. His first business venture was a tannery, but in 1858 he formed with James Gage Davis the firm of Moore and Davis, realtors, which has continued under the guidance of his son. The mother, of Dutch ancestry and of United Empire Loyalist stock, was of a family which came from Maryland and settled in the township of Nelson, Halton County.

The son, William Ghent Moore, was educated in the Old Central School of Hamilton. At the age of sixteen he associated himself with his father's real estate office, which was then located at the corner of James and King Streets, and which was later moved to the Lister Building, its present location. After his father's death and Mr. Davis's retirement, which somewhat antedated that event, Mr. Moore assumed the management of the business and has continued its policy and activities under the original firm name of Moore and Davis. It is now a partnership including Mr. Moore and his two sons: Fred M. and Arthur J. Moore. The former now spends his winters either in Florida or in California. For twenty-five years he was secretary and treasurer of the Sunday School of the First Methodist Church, of which he was also trustee. He has recently become a member of the Ryerson United Church of Canada, after being affiliated since boyhood with the First Methodist Church.

May 16, 1876, William Ghent Moore married Mary A. Matthews, daughter of James Matthews, who served on the Hamilton School Board and was a member of the city council for many years. Mrs. Moore died April 19, 1925. Children: Ethel A., wife of Dr. W. C. Ryckman of Hamilton; Fred M. Moore; and Arthur J. Moore, members of the firm of Moore and Davis.

EDWARD AUSTIN HORTON—To be able to trace one's family name back some six hundred years is unusual. But this is the rare privilege of Edward Austin Horton, who was born on June 11, 1868, son of Andrew Ham and Eliza (Doherty) Horton, of Frome, Southwold Township, Elgin County, Ontario. The name is of Anglo-Saxon derivation, meaning "garden," and is to be found in the thirteenth century records of England. Reference is made to Robert De Horton who in those far off years manumitted a bondman to his manor of Horton. It is also known that there was a

Horton Manor House in Great Horton at a very remote period, with a mill and certain demesne lands. Brave hearted, God-fearing men and women have borne this name down through the centuries of English and American history. William Horton of Hawroyde was a gentleman of importance in the reign of Charles I. Sudbrooke Park, Peter-sham, was the seat of this old family. It was, by the way, the home of Sir Robert Horton, author, statesman, Governor of Ceylon, and knighted in 1830. Lord Byron's lines, "She walks in beauty," were composed in praise of his wife, Lady Beatrix Horton. Two of the Horton family mottoes are particularly interesting: One of the two was the royal Stewart family motto, *Pro Rege et Lege* (For King and Law); the other, *Quod Vult Valde Vult* (What he wills, he wills heartily). The following is a description of the family coat-of-arms: "Blazoned gules, a lion rampant, argent, charged on the breast with a boar's head, coupé, azure; a bordure engrailed of the second. The lion is a valued charge of great dignity; the boar denotes the bearing of a warrior and is also the symbol of hospitality. Engrailed denotes land; gules, magnanimity; argent, sincerity; azure, loyalty, while the red roses seeded and barbed proper, appearing on the crest, are emblematic of hope."

Barnabas Horton, the first of this historic family to cross the sea to America, arrived in the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut, on the good ship "Swallow" in the year, 1633 or 1638. He was born in 1600 at Leicestershire, England, son of Joseph Horton, who was the son of William Horton of Frith House in Barwisland, Halifax, England. Besides his wife and two children, there came with him to the New World Peter Hallock, Rev. John Youngs, William Wells, John Tuthill, Richard Terry, John Conklin, Isaac Arnold, and John Budd. Like all the Pilgrim voyagers from England, they were fired with the spirit of freedom and puritanical faith. It is thought that they settled first in Massachusetts for some four years, organizing, with the help of the Rev. John Davenport and Governor Eaton, a Congregational Church. Adding to their number other pioneer spirits, they sailed on October 21, 1640, a band of thirteen souls, for Long Island, New York, to become the first settlers of this famous and now populous stretch of land. At the far east end of the island they founded the town of Southold, and here there still stands a frame house, said to be the oldest in the United States, built by Barnabas Horton, the first of the American Hortons. Barnabas Horton was a man of leadership fibre, strong character, proven judgment, administrative capacity. It was, therefore, natural that he should be the first magistrate of Southold and a member of the court. Some men have been known to provide their own coffins, carrying them about with them until the time of need. It is recorded that Barnabas Horton chose to provide his own tombstone. Perhaps he brought it with him all the way from

England. At any rate, he had it ready and it marks his grave to-day on Long Island, the lettering having been recut seventy odd years ago. The epitaph is highly complimentary to the deceased. Possibly this was also personally attended to and provided for, as some accounts lead us to infer. If so, it is another proof of his wise foresight! He died at the ripe age of eighty years, leaving five sons and five daughters, all of whom married and had numerous issue.

Among the Pilgrim Fathers we find other Hortons, for example, Thomas Horton, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Jeremiah Horton, of this same State. The name is conspicuous in our Revolutionary period. The Pledge of Independence (1775) was signed by Jonathan Horton, of the fifth generation in America and of Long Island. A certain Colonel Nathan Horton was on guard at the execution of the unfortunate John André, in Washington. The Horton descendants in North Carolina have in their possession the gun carried by Colonel Nathan Horton at the time. Certainly the Horton families furnished their full quotas for the Revolutionary Cause. There were Captain Joseph and Surgeon Jonathan Horton, of New Jersey; Captains Ambrose and Thomas and Lieutenant William Horton, of New York; Lieutenant Jotham and Ensign Elisha Horton, of Massachusetts; Captain James Horton, of Connecticut. And we should not overlook Lieutenant Israel Horton and his son, Major John Horton, whose native ability was such that he reached his high rank from starting as a waggoner. Among the heroic women of Revolutionary fame we must record Deborah Ferry Horton who passed the night following the terrible Wyoming massacre in the famous "Forty Fort."

A remarkable family are they; patriots, men and women of action, with the Puritanical religious strain running strong in them. There was Jason Horton, of Long Island, sorely grieved because a neighbour desecrated the Sabbath by work on the family woodpile. He showed his Christian love and at the same time administered his rebuke by presenting the neighbour with a well cut load of fire wood. And the neighbour accepted with thanks both the wood and the rebuke, and thereafter observed properly the Lord's Day. Biblical names predominate in the family from one generation to another. Take as an example the children of Barnabas Horton to whom we have referred at considerable length: Joseph, Benjamin, Joshua, Jonathan, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, Mercy, and Abigail. We find the same policy prevailing in the naming of the children of his son, Jonathan: Caleb, Barnabas, Abigail, Jonathan, Mary, Patience, James,—these were the names of seven of Jonathan's eleven children. James was the youngest of this family, having been born in 1694. He was an office bearer in the church at Southold and by virtue of his strong religious life came to be known as Deacon James. He married Anna Goldsmith. The record in the Southold cemetery reveals that he died on

May 16, 1762, while his wife passed away on March 8, 1783. From this marriage there were eight children: James, Barnabas, Abigail, Anna, Thomas, Silas, Ezra, and Bertha. Thomas married Susan Conklin, of Southold, and eventually settled in Goshen, New York. Of this union were born ten children: Thomas, James, Samuel, Hannah, Gamaliel, Ezra, Paul, Peter, Susan, and Bethia. Samuel, of this family, pioneered to Elgin County, Ontario, where he secured deed of land from the Crown and named the place Southwold, in honor of Southold, Long Island, so closely identified with the first Hortons of America. Samuel Horton was therefore the grandfather of Edward Austin Horton of whom we write. The latter attended the public school at Frome and later the high school in St. Thomas. After working with his father on the farm for a time, the year 1895 found him in St. Thomas where at the age of twenty-six he entered the Ontario Oriental Flour Company, becoming manager of the same in 1900 and president in 1916, which responsible post he still holds. He is furthermore a director of the Insurance Department of the Knights of Pythias, director in the Empire Flour Mills, of St. Thomas, and president of the Memorial Hospital Trust.

Politically Mr. Horton is a Liberal. In 1907 he served as alderman and again from 1913 to 1918. During the years 1918-1919, he carried the honours and discharged the duties of mayor. He is ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Commercial Travellers' Association and many other organizations. For a long period he was paymaster of the 25th Regiment of the Elgin County Infantry. In 1922 he contested the election in Elgin County for the provincial legislature. He is a member of St. David's Lodge, No. 302, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Rathbone Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, and also of the Woodmen of the World. His clubs are the Kiwanis, the Talbot, and the St. Thomas Golf and Country Club. Curling and bowling are favorite sports with him.

Edward Austin Horton married Isabell Allison, daughter of Andrew and Jane Allison, of Frome, Elgin County, Ontario, farmers of that section of Canada. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Horton: 1. Andrew Allison, on April 20, 1896; 2. Dorothy, wife of Robin Fletcher, farmer of Middle March, Elgin County; 3. Frances, who married V. A. McKillop, electrician for the Utilities Company, of London, Ontario; 4. Edward A., born on June 3, 1907. The first son, Andrew Allison, was studying at the Toronto University when the World War started. Returning to his home city, he enlisted as lieutenant in the 91st Infantry and went overseas with the 1st Battalion. He was in the great battles of Amiens, Arras, Drocourt, Canal-du-Nord, and Cambrai, being killed in the last named engagement, on October 1, 1918. He was true to the great Horton name and tradition. The family are Congregationalists but joined with the United Church of Canada.

HARRY DAVID PETRIE—Before establishing himself in his present offices in the Spectator Building, Hamilton, Mr. Petrie had practised his profession in two other cities of the Province of Ontario. Called to the Bar in 1893, he began the practice of his profession in the town of Simcoe, where as a Liberal member of the Town Council, he also served the public interests. From 1902 to 1904, he was a member of the Toronto Bar, removing to Hamilton in the latter year. Mr. Petrie is a native of Ontario, having been born in Oakville on September 3, 1869, son of Adam and Margaret (Katerson) Petrie. During his lifetime, his father was a dealer of marble and granite in Simcoe. He attended the Simcoe High School, and pursued his legal studies at the Osgoode Hall Law School at Toronto. He has since followed a general practice of his chosen profession.

Mr. Petrie is a director of the Graham Land Company, Limited, and of the Oakwood Realty Company, Limited. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association, the Ontario and the Canadian Bar Associations. Mr. Petrie is a member of various Orders of the Masonic Fraternity. He holds membership in the Norfolk Lodge of Simcoe, and the Acacia Lodge of Hamilton, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Ezra Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory, and the Murton Lodge of Perfection. He also belongs to the Burlington Golf and Country Club.

In 1896 at Port Dover, Harry David Petrie and Laura Ellis, daughter of Jonathan Ellis, were united in marriage. The family are members of the Centenary United Church of Canada.

JACOB JAY MORRIS—Of the many things for which Hamilton, the "Ambitious City" of the Province of Ontario, is noted there is one outstanding characteristic that has contributed to its remarkable ascendancy as a mercantile and industrial center—and that is its sanely progressive business executives, in whose front rank is to be classed Jacob Jay Morris, founder and head of the Hamilton Leather Goods Company, one of the most beautifully appointed and completely stocked exclusively leather goods establishments in Canada, and a strong challenger for place in the rank of similar stores in the American metropolis. The keen mind which conceived and executed the design and purpose of this enterprise rose to his present enviable position in the mercantile life of the province from a humble but honorable beginning as a news vendor on the streets in the very district where later he was to establish his business. The people of Hamilton are proud of the genius and his product which have added largely to the commercial assets of the community.

Born in New York City, March 29, 1879, Jacob Jay Morris is the son of Isaac and Celia (Raphael) Morris. His father, a native of New York City, died in Hamilton at the age of forty-two years. The mother, born in 1856, resides with her son. Shortly after Jacob was born, he came with his parents to live in



D. S. Hall

Hamilton, and later obtained his education in the local public schools. He had only been out of school a short time when his father passed away, and the boy Jacob was compelled to earn a living both for himself and his family. In those tender years he exhibited qualities that have been the moving forces of his life. He had singleness of purpose, plus grit, energy and a native politeness. With this capital stock—all paid in—he set out to obtain employment, and secured a position with the "Hamilton Spectator" as a carrier boy and later of vending papers on his own account. His sales section was between King and James and King and John Streets. Through his energetic, bright and obliging ways he was not long in making a brave showing in his large list of steady customers, and his trade became profitable.

It was back in those days of struggle and competition that J. J. Morris had his dreams of becoming a merchant, for he had set his heart on it. With his vision ever before him, he laboured long and hard, exercised thrift, and laid his plans for the kind of business in which he would engage. Up and down the streets of his district he would travel back and forth, patiently biding the time when he should bring his dream into the realm of reality. All the time he had his mind on King-James Street section as the site of his store to be—thus sentiment played its part in the formulation of his plans. When he decided that he had sufficient cash capital with which to launch out into business for himself, he put into execution his plan for giving Hamilton its first and only exclusively leather goods store. It is now twenty years since he opened his small store on James Street, just north of the old Royal Hotel, and installed a small but select stock. His goods were reliable and his methods of dealing with the public were the same as had made his newspaper-vending business so successful. The business continued to grow until more commodious quarters were required, and he moved across the street to a larger store near the Masonic Temple. Steady expansion favoured his enterprise, and twelve years ago Mr. Morris made concrete his vision of earlier years to set up as a King Street merchant near the scene of his triumphs as a newsboy. He took over the present site of the Hamilton Leather Goods Company on King Street, remodelled the building, equipped and stocked it as one of the most attractive business places in Hamilton, and said by experts to be the largest leather specialty shop on this continent. There is nothing in trunks, bags, cases and novelties that is not to be found as the last word in leather goods in Mr. Morris' establishment. His slogan, "We know all about leather, but nothing about boots and shoes or harness," has proved a winner; the people of the Hamilton area have come to highly appreciate the reliability of the store, and to repose full confidence in the word of the management. Courtesy to the public, exclusive goods of superior quality and workmanship and that are in themselves attractive, well-dressed windows and a

never-failing regard for the needs of the public are the elements that have entered into the achievement of so great success on the part of the Hamilton Leather Goods Company. The store has a regular staff of twelve persons, and in the Christmas season the force is augmented to forty-eight, it being of Mr. Morris' iron-clad rules to "have salespeople stand idle waiting for the customer rather than the customer stand waiting for a salesman." The Hamilton Leather Goods Company believes in advertising, and does so generously but discreetly. It has found that its method of publicity is profitably employed. Here is what the "Hamilton Spectator," Mr. Morris' first employer, has to say of Hamilton's leading merchant in the leather goods line: "He has guarded the good name of the Hamilton Leather Goods Company, and made it wear as well with the people of Hamilton as the most durable article he offers for sale."

Mr. Morris has become prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree member of Moore Consistory; affiliated also with Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Hindoo Koosh Grotto, Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; and is a member of the Commercial Club, Burlington Golf and Country Club and the Scottish Rites Tower's Club.

Jacob Jay Morris married Blanche Samter, now deceased, daughter of Isaac and Celia Samter, of Detroit, Michigan, where she is buried. Children: 1. Cecil Irwin, born May 25, 1905. 2. Edwin Jay, born September 8, 1911.

DANIEL CUMMINS FLATT—After having been engaged for slightly more than two decades with very great success in the export lumber business, Mr. Flatt, in 1904, withdrew from this enterprise and devoted himself entirely to the operation on a large scale of his "Summer Hill Stock Farm" at Millgrove, Ontario. On this farm, started in 1901, he carried on for the next twenty years the breeding of pedigreed hogs and cattle and established for his products an international reputation and market. As a result of the steadily growing success of the dairy branch of his farming enterprise he established in 1907 what was known as the Hamilton Dairy Company, Limited, one of the largest dairy establishments in Ontario, with extensive and modern headquarters at Nos. 94-100 Vine Street, Hamilton. As the directing head of this undertaking, as successful as it is important to the welfare and prosperity of Hamilton and a large adjoining territory, Mr. Flatt has shown the same eminent executive ability, untiring energy and notable progressiveness which have characterized all his other business enterprises, and he is considered one of the leading figures in the commercial and financial circles of his community.

Daniel Cummins Flatt was born in Millgrove, Province of Ontario, February 12, 1860, a son of John Ira and Rachael (Cummins) Flatt. His father, who died, November 26, 1913, was a pioneer in the lumber industry and also operated a large farm at

Millgrove. He was well and widely known throughout Ontario and served very effectively for many years in the Provincial Legislature. The son was educated in the public schools of his native region and was reared on the parental farm. In 1883 he formed a partnership with his brothers, William D. Flatt and the late Jacob Flatt, and engaged in the export lumber business, operating both in Canada and in the northern part of the United States. The business was started in a small way, but thanks to the ability and energy of its owners grew to be the largest on the continent, employing during the height of each season more than 3,000 men. Mr. Jacob Flatt retired, and, when, in 1902, Mr. W. D. Flatt withdrew from the partnership, Mr. D. C. Flatt carried on the business until 1904. In the meantime he had begun, in 1901, the operation of his "Summer Hill Stock Farm" at Millgrove, an ideal tract of two hundred and thirty-three acres, adjoining his brother's "Trout Creek Stock Farm." This enterprise he continued on a large scale until 1922, and he became the largest importer and breeder of large Yorkshire hogs and Holstein cattle. He imported at various times a total of several thousand hogs and eventually established an entirely new and very high type of hogs in Canada which made Canadian bacon famous and a product of great demand on the British market. He also developed the world's record two year old for butter fat, and his market for both Yorkshire hogs and Holstein cattle extended throughout Canada, the United States, and even into Mexico. His show herds of hogs won every first prize at the Toronto National Exhibition for ten successive years. They were also shown, in 1914, at the Chicago International Exhibition where they won every first prize; at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, New York, where they won seven out of ten first prizes; and in the same year at the Toronto Exhibition where they won every first prize. In 1907 Mr. Flatt established a dairy company for the more efficient and successful distribution of his ever increasing output of dairy products. This new enterprise was known as the Hamilton Dairy Company, Limited. Serving some 10,000 homes each day before breakfast with milk, cream and butter, it became one of the largest, most ably managed and most profitable enterprises of its type in Ontario. Its success was due to the combined abilities of Mr. Flatt and several members of his family, for he himself was the president, his son, John I. Flatt, a director and the active manager, and his son-in-law, W. E. Smith, assistant manager. In August, 1926, the Hamilton Dairy, Limited, was reorganized as the Hamilton Dairies, Limited, with a capital of over a million dollars, and at that time absorbed the following companies: The Wentworth Dairy, Ltd.; Bonnie Bank Dairy, Ltd.; Selkirk Creamery Ltd.; Jarvis Creamery, Ltd.; Caledonia Creamery, Ltd.; and the Brant Ice Cream Company, Ltd. Mr. D. C. Flatt is President of this new company and his son, J. I. Flatt, is Director and General Manager. Its large and modern plant,

stables and office at Nos. 94-100 Vine Street form one of the important industrial establishments of Hamilton. Mr. Flatt is a member of Millgrove Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Canadian Order of Foresters, while his religious affiliations are with the Gospel Tabernacle.

Mr. Flatt married at Millgrove, September 29, 1880, Jugertha Carey, of Millgrove, and they are the parents of three children: 1. John I., associated in business with his father as active manager and director of the Hamilton Dairy Company, Limited. 2. Della, married to William Walsh, architect, of Hamilton. 3. Violet, married to W. E. Smith, assistant manager of Hamilton Dairy Company, Limited.

HENRY CHARLES BECKETT—The leadership of Henry Charles Beckett, senior partner of the wholesale grocery firm of W. H. Gillard and Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, was firmly established in that city in economic, civic and social spheres, and it extended to the nation as a whole so far as concerned the interests and welfare of the wholesale grocery industry. He was chief worker in the organization of this along national lines. It was his courage and clearness of vision which won for the organization good trade conditions and the universal esteem of the nation.

Henry Charles Beckett was born in Hamilton, December 12, 1860, descendant of an old English family, and son of Professor Charles Beckett, well known in musical circles in Hamilton and as teacher of music and organist for the Cathedral of the Church of England in Hamilton. He married Emily Gillard, sister of W. H. Gillard, founder of the grocery concern later managed by his nephew, subject of this sketch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beckett died in Hamilton and are buried there. Children: Henry Charles, of whom further; Annie, who resides in Toronto; Emily, likewise resident in Toronto; and Frederick W., with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. Henry Charles Beckett was educated in Hamilton.

His business career began at eighteen in the grocery business of his uncle, W. H. Gillard, where he learned the complicated and multitudinous details of the business and displayed such readiness and dependableness that he was steadily advanced. At twenty-one, he travelled as salesman, continuing this for ten years. In 1894 he became a partner in the firm, with which he remained until 1920. He became senior member of the firm, a position he held at the time of his death. He was director of the Imperial Vinegar and Pickling Company and for years president of the Alexandra Pavilion Company, which built the Alexandra rink. He was president of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild for two years after having served in every office leading up to that, and of the Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild. In 1920 he sent a strong address to the federal ministers calling attention to certain trade conditions which seemed to him menacing to the commercial stability of the

country and advocating fuller education in public affairs. Some of his trenchant words were:

"If you want the people to think right, you must first adopt a standard that stands for the highest principles, for honour in business, for just, equitable treatment to all."

In spite of his absorption in business affairs, Mr. Beckett was public-spirited and interested in every phase of community life. He was prominent in the activities of the old Board of Trade, predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce, and for years chairman of its transportation committee. As director of St. George's Society, he upheld the best traditions of the mother country from which his family sprang. He was a member of Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Hamilton and the Garrick Clubs, and keenly interested in music, amateur and professional drama. He was a communicant of the Anglican Church of the Ascension. Never a seeker after public office, he threw the whole force of his personality and influence into municipal progress, especially transportation, power, and light, and was a sincere and strong fighter against the Hydro-Electric project. During one of the periods of financial depression, he promoted the United Relief Association, heading it as president for a term. In political affiliation he was with the Conservative party. Among the tributes to his public spirit and service which came to him during his life was a chest of silver from the Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild, and from the Chamber of Commerce came an expression of gratitude.

Henry Charles Beckett married, April 28, 1886, in Hamilton, Edith Maud Champ, born in that city and a daughter of William S. and Emily (Hillman) Champ. Her father, official of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is deceased, and the latter, still active at the age of eighty, is a member of the Church of England. Mrs. Beckett survives her husband, a woman of great charm and refinement and sincere Christian spirit, a communicant of the Church of England. Children: 1. Muriel, wife of C. Glenn Walker and mother of one daughter, Edith Elizabeth. 2. Harold Champ, Detroit architect, graduate of Columbia University, now resident in Riverside, Ontario, with his wife, Josephine (Toule) of Toronto, and their children, William Charles and Thomas A. Beckett; he was a lieutenant in the 120th Canadian Regiment during the World War but was prevented by ill health from active service. 3. Hubert William, for years associated with W. H. Gillard and Company, and now an artist residing in Hamilton; married to Constance Dudley Smith, daughter of H. Dudley Smith. 4. Arthur Gerald, who served overseas with the Canadian Regiment during the World War, suffering from gas and shell shock, now in Government Forestry employ. 5. Reginald Walter, four years on the battle front in Europe during the World War, with the Canadian First Artillery, 71st Battery, participating in the battle of Vimy Ridge; possessor of a curious souvenir in the shape of a Diehl sight taken from the first German gun captured in the

retreat from Mons; student at Toronto University upon his return from the war, now an electrical engineer in Detroit. 6. Kenneth Clarence, contractor and builder of Hamilton, married to Grace Ireland, by whom he has two daughters, Barbara and Helen. 7. Jack Ernest, student in chartered accountancy, and residing at home.

Death came to Mr. Beckett at his home on November 28, 1921, when he was sixty-one years of age. That home had been singularly happy, presided over by a father who was kindly and loving, but a believer in high standards of conduct and spirit. He was a Christian in the best sense of the word, generous, charitable, and firm in his beliefs. The same quality of devotion went into the service he performed for the public, both as a successful and able business man and organizer, and as a citizen of many-sided interests. So much did he contribute to the city in which he spent his life that he left it a bigger and better community than he found it.

WILLIAM MACDONOUGH SHOEBOOTHAM, M.D.

—No section of Ontario is more fortunate in the number of skilled medical specialists among its citizens than London. Of this number Dr. William M. Shoebotham, Gynecologist, a native son, made for himself a prominent place as a specialist in abdominal surgery and diseases of women. His career among people who knew him from early youth shows that the saying "A prophet is not without honour save in his own country" is not of universal and invariable application. Well read, thoroughly trained and skilled in his profession, Dr. Shoebotham was also a man of keen, yet practical sympathies, and possessed a genial personality that wins and holds loyal friends.

Thomas Shoebotham, Dr. Shoebotham's paternal grandfather, came from Tipperary, Ireland, and settled first in London Township. Later he located in Blanchard Township, Perth County, where he engaged in farming for many years. Some years before his death he retired to a well earned leisure. His death occurred in 1876 at the age of seventy-three. Thomas Shoebotham married Elizabeth Perce, who was also a native of the Emerald Isle.

Their son, William Baker Shoebotham, was born in London Township. He was reared on the home farm and was an agriculturalist all his life with the exception of a short period when he engaged in mercantile business in London. He married Mary MacDonough, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Powell) MacDonough. She was born in London, her father coming from Ireland, where he had been a member of the Irish Constabulary. After coming to Canada he had settled first in Quebec, whence he came to London. The father died in 1881, and the mother in 1917, in London. Mr. and Mrs. Shoebotham had four children: Edwin A., of Calgary; Thomas M., of Vancouver; Elizabeth M., widow of John Mayer, residing in London; and William M., of whom further. All the family are members of the Anglican Church.

Dr. William M. Shoebotham was born in London

Township, April 12, 1872. After completing the courses in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute he entered the employ of W. E. Saunders and Company to learn the drug business. That was in 1889. After following the occupation of druggist for a number of years he entered the Medical Department of the University of Western Ontario, from which he was graduated with the degree M. D. in 1905. He then served a year as house physician in Victoria Hospital, after which he devoted a year to Post Graduate study in various New York hospitals. At a later period he also did Post Graduate work in London, England, and Vienna. From the beginning of his private practice Dr. Shoebbotham specialized on diseases of women and abdominal surgery. Early in his practice he taught for two years on the staffs of Victoria and St. Joseph's Hospitals. He was physician-in-chief and in charge of the Protestant Orphans' Home. Dr. Shoebbotham's death occurred on January 13, 1925.

He was a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, the Ontario Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association. Fraternally he was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. George's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, Knights Templar; London Lodge of Perfection and the Chapter of the Rose Croix at London as well as Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. A Conservative in politics, Dr. Shoebbotham was never an aspirant for political preferment. However, he served for four or five years as a member of the Board of Education.

JAMES WRIGHT—Universally declared to have been one of the foremost citizens of Strathroy, Province of Ontario, where he became a benevolently dominating figure in the business and municipal life of the town, the late James Wright, long a prosperous shoe merchant and founder of the "Wright Stores," furnished an illuminating example of what individual worth, the pioneering instinct and a will to do can accomplish, once those qualities are directed toward achieving their possessor's objective. Before the close of his extended and honourable career, he had become the recipient of the deserved emoluments of his business enterprise and of preferment at the hands of his fellow-citizens in the form of election to be a member of the town government. This grand old member of that fine group who in the days long gone by gave to Strathroy that impulse which carried it over the hill to be a thriving, prosperous community is most tenderly remembered for his contributions to that happy situation now enjoyed by the generation that has succeeded him and his contemporaries.

Born in the parish of Luppit, Devonshire, England, in 1837, James Wright attended the school in his native community until he was twelve years of age. Then for a short time he lived with his uncle in the parish of Uppotery, walking three miles to school

daily. On his return to Luppit, he at first attended school, and then entered the employ of his father. He was about twenty-two years of age, when with his young bride he determined to go to Canada, believing that he would have a better opportunity for advancement in this country. The young couple came direct to London, Ontario, where Mr. Wright spent five years in the boot and shoe business. In 1865, he removed to Strathroy, where he purchased the Andrews shoe shop.

He conducted his business with increasing prosperity for thirty-seven years at the very location which he took over at the beginning of his career, a few doors west of the Commercial Hotel, and from the end of that period until his death he had occupied the commodious and well-situated quarters on the north side of Front Street. Thus for nearly fifty years he had carried on through early trials and later successes, until he was convinced he had earned a permanent vacation that he would spend in quiet and restful pleasure. But while he was yet engaged in business, endeavoring to round out his full half-century in connection with it, he was called upon to lay aside the enterprise in which he had taken such keen delight in building, and to enter into that rest which knows no waking in this sphere.

For many years a prominent figure in local commercial enterprises, Mr. Wright, from his own successfully established business, came to hold vested interests in almost a dozen other concerns, including the "Wright Stores," the units of which were located throughout that section, and in which he at one time held a controlling financial interest. He was one of the original shareholders of the old Cameron-Dunn Manufacturing Company and the Electric Light Company. He was also identified with a number of other important business enterprises of their time, and in their conduct the innate ability and rich experience of Mr. Wright were often called into play in his capacity as adviser; thus, when the occasion arose, he assisted those varied interests in meeting all the demands placed upon them. It would seem that the multiplicity of business interests, which drew upon Mr. Wright's attention and energy, would give him little time to devote to other affairs. Nevertheless, for ten years he took upon himself cheerfully the duty of participating in matters of public concern. For nearly all that period he was a member of the Collegiate Institute Board, and for nine years, at intervals, he served the municipality in a highly commendable manner as town councillor. In his politics he was an enthusiastic Conservative, and he had his religious fellowship with the Anglican Church. Mr. Wright twice visited his native land, the last occasion in the year of Queen Victoria's first Jubilee, in 1887.

Mr. Wright married, in England, a Miss Chinnick, a native of Devonshire County. They reared a large family of children, of whom ten survive. Mr. Wright is also survived by a brother, Walter Wright, of Strathroy. The children are: 1. Mary, unmarried,



Haugen

lives in Strathroy. 2. Margaret; married A. E. Brock, lumber inspector, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 3. Charles C., has two children, Ted and Edna, who are married and have families. Ted is associated with his father in the hardware business at Dubuc, Saskatchewan. 4. Albert George, a successful medical practitioner at Fenton, Michigan. He is the father of two daughters and a son, Pauline, Frances and Fred. Fred was accidentally killed in an automobile wreck in 1920. 5. Fred J., a successful shoe merchant in Strathroy, and is the father of four children: Verna, Wilson, George and Jack. George is the manager of a branch of the shoe business at Parkhill. 6. Florence, married Alexander Johnstone, a grain broker of Winnipeg. 7. Arthur G., a successful hardware merchant, formerly at Glencoe, Ontario, and now in the employ of the Hobbs Hardware Company, London, Ontario. He is the father of a daughter, Mabel. 8. Edith, married Jack Palmer, of Owen Sound, Ontario. 9. Ernest J., manager of the Wright Piano Company, Ltd., makers of high-grade pianos, Strathroy. He is the father of five children: Mary, Clark, Ernest, Donald and William. 10. Rena, married Dr. F. G. Morrow, of Hamilton, Ontario; they have one son, Wright Morrow.

GEORGE REGINALD FORNERET—Son of the late Venerable Archdeacon George Augustus Forneret, M.A., D.D., Lieutenant-Colonel (V.D.), attached to 13th Royal Regiment, and Emma Adelaide (Robbins) Forneret, George Reginald Forneret was born at Hamilton, on June 25, 1889. His education was received at the Hamilton Public and High Schools, Highfield School of Hamilton, Trinity College, Toronto, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910, and Osgoode Hall Law School, from which he was graduated in 1913, being called to the Ontario Bar in that same year.

As a Lieutenant with the 13th Royal Regiment at the outbreak of hostilities which involved his country in war, he enlisted for duty and was assigned to the 10th Battalion with the rank of lieutenant, embarking with the first Canadian Contingent, in September, 1914. He was wounded in action and returned to Canada in August, 1915. Following his convalescence, he was stationed with the District Headquarters Staff, M.D., 1, at London, Ontario, receiving his honourable discharge with the rank of captain in October, 1917. Turning his attention again to a consideration of his profession, when his military service was ended, Mr. Forneret located in Toronto, where he practised for three years, transferring his offices at the end of that period to Hamilton, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of law. In addition to his legal work, he is also managing director of the Discount Corporation of Canada, Limited, and is a member of the Executive Committee of Ward No. 3, Conservative Association, his political affiliation being with that party. Mr. Forneret belongs to the Hamilton Law Association, the Lawyers' Club of Hamilton, and the Canadian Club of Hamilton. He is still in active touch with

military affairs through his membership in the Canadian Military Institute, as president of The Army and Navy Veterans of Canada (Toronto Unit), and as captain in the Governor-General's Body Guard at Toronto. He is a communicant of All Saints Church (Anglican), and a member of the Executive Board of the Elgar Choir.

ALVIN RATZ KAUFMAN—As president and manager of the Kaufman Rubber Company, Limited, Alvin R. Kaufman, while yet a young man, is directing the destiny of one of the important industries of the Province. By his personal ability and public spirit he is proving himself capable of maintaining the prestige of one of Kitchener's leading families. The Kaufman family was established in Canada by John Kaufman, a native of Elbira, Germany. His first three years on this side of the Atlantic were spent in New York City, where he was employed in a bakery. About 1830 he bought a farm of one hundred acres near New Hamburg in Waterloo County, which he cultivated for upwards of a quarter of a century, bringing it to a high state of fertility. He built a substantial stone residence, which is still standing and in the possession of one of his descendants. His principal market crop was wheat, but like all the pioneers, he raised general farm crops. The debt can never be computed which the Province owes to those courageous souls who braved the perils, withstood the hardships and cheerfully made the sacrifices necessary to redeem the wilderness and pave the way for the comfortable civilization enjoyed by the present generation. John Kaufman married Annie Stroh, who was born in Alsace January 14, 1821, and died September 2, 1904. She came from Germany in 1842, and lived fifty-one years on the farm. They had the following children: 1. John, born December 15, 1843. 2. Joseph, born July 21, 1845. 3. Jacob, of whom further. 4. Christian, born June 24, 1849. 5. Katie, born June 3, 1852. 6. Mary, born June 5, 1854. 7. Daniel, born May 27, 1856. 8. Fanny, born May 21, 1858. 9. Solomon, born February 20, 1861. 10. Annie, born March 18, 1864. John Kaufman died in October, 1866, aged about fifty-eight.

Jacob Kaufman, son of John and Annie (Stroh) Kaufman, was born on the home farm July 15, 1847. His early life was that common to the farmer's boy of his day,—chores to do as soon as he was old enough to work; his educational opportunities such as the district school afforded during the winter months when there was little work to be done on the farm. However, Mr. Kaufman was a man of splendid natural mental endowment, and by reading and observation he greatly augmented the limited knowledge gained from teacher and school books in his youth. By the force of his own native ability, industry and sterling character he won for himself a leading place among the men whose constructive efforts have made Waterloo County one of the most prosperous industrial sections of Ontario.

After leaving the farm he learned the trade of car-

penter, and at the age of twenty-two went to Gads Hill, a village six miles north of Stratford, and for eight years worked as sawyer in Henry Ratz's saw-mill. In March, 1877, he married his employer's daughter, and a month later the young couple moved to Berlin, then a small village, to start life on their own account. He formed a partnership with his father-in-law under the firm name of Ratz and Kaufman, and they built a factory on the site of the present Kaufman planing mill. Mr. Kaufman managed the business, and at the time, his friends thought he was making a mistake in locating the plant so far outside the village limits. To-day it is almost in the heart of the city. Their first product was fanning mills which they peddled to the farmers in the nearby country. Their efforts brought profitable returns and gradually the firm worked into the planing mill business and began the manufacture of sash and doors.

In 1888, the original mill was found inadequate, and Mr. Kaufman erected a new brick building enclosing the old one, and when the new structure was completed the old one was razed. The change was planned so well that it was necessary to cease manufacturing operations for only ten days. Part of that second building is yet (1924) standing. The business continued to prosper, and to meet the constantly growing need for increased facilities, additions were built in 1893, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915. During the latter year the inside of the old building was completely torn out and reinforced concrete substituted, thus making the plant modern in every way. As fast as improved machinery of greater efficiency came on the market it was installed, thus making it possible to keep costs of production as low as is consistent with the highest standards in workmanship and materials, a standard that has always been maintained. The plant is the largest within a radius of many miles, and the product is sold entirely in this section of the Province. The business was incorporated in 1916 as Jacob Kaufman, Limited, with Mr. Kaufman as president. Since his death in 1920, his son Milton R. Kaufman has been president of the company. As the business grew, Jacob Kaufman extended his activities in the lumber business to sources of supply, and for years he operated saw-mills at Rosseau Falls and Trout Creek. He also acquired a charcoal and wood alcohol plant, which also produces acetate of lime, at Trout Creek. Since his death, these plants at Trout Creek have been operated by his son, Alvin R. Kaufman, while the saw-mill at Rosseau Falls has been operated by Milton R. Kaufman.

Jacob Kaufman was of that type of business man whose energy seemed to know no bounds, whose ambition was well-nigh limitless and whose capacity was, apparently, never taxed. It was through his efforts that Berlin (now Kitchener) became an important centre of the rubber industry, giving employment to three thousand people in that line alone. In 1900 he became interested in the Berlin Rubber Footwear Manufacturing Company, and three years

later he organized the Merchants Rubber Company. The last named Company was sold in 1906 to the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company. The following year his son, A. R. Kaufman, induced him to organize the Kaufman Rubber Company, Limited, which has developed until it produces a large percentage of the rubber footwear manufactured in Canada.

As one of the pioneer manufacturers of Kitchener, Mr. Kaufman took a lively interest in everything affecting the community's welfare. He had no aspirations for political office, but served as a member of the Light Commission from April, 1905, until January 1, 1910. He also served on the Water Commission, and could always be counted upon to give of his abilities, means and time to every movement and enterprise that promised to enhance the common good. He was a life-long member of Zion Evangelical Church, and one of its trustees continuously for more than thirty-five years, until finally he requested to be relieved. He was very much interested in the regular annual session of the Canada Conference of Zion Church, which he attended regularly, and to which he was a regular contributor. He died April 20, 1920, and his loss was mourned by the entire city. The following editorial appeared in the "Kitchener Daily Record" after his death:

On Tuesday Kitchener's industrial wizard, Jacob Kaufman, died after a brief illness. His career is a most unique one even in our community where men who do things abound. The ordinary business man is satisfied with the attainment of success in one sphere. Jacob Kaufman was a special type of man; he was prepared to take a dare and he did it not once, but at least four times in his life. He developed his planing mill into an extensive business concern; he was one of the founders of the first rubber factory known as the Berlin Rubber Company, and when that was bought up he made another try and organized the Kaufman Rubber Company. With perseverance and industry such as he possessed success had to come and did come. But Mr. Kaufman ever remained the same plain spoken sociable man to whom no one was too insignificant and who was ever ready to help along a good cause. The finest tribute to his life is the excellent Nurses' Home in connection with the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital.

If the Waterloo Historical Society ever established a "Hall of Fame," names like Livingston, Dietrich, and Kaufman will have to be enrolled therein.

In March, 1877, Jacob Kaufman married Mary Ratz, daughter of Henry Ratz. The Ratz family was established in this Province by Valentine Ratz, who, with his wife and family emigrated from Hessen, Germany, in 1828. He was the first of the name to come to Canada. They settled in Waterloo and later cleared a farm near St. Jacobs. He was a blacksmith and followed his trade in connection with farming. He also owned and operated a saw-mill for some years. The family are fortunate in the possession of a Daguerreotype of himself and his wife. They had the following children: 1. Jacob, born August

21, 1828, on the voyage to New York. 2. Henry, of whom further. 3. Adam, died in April, 1841. 4. Elizabeth, died in April, 1839. 5. Conrad, died in April, 1838. 6. John, born December 7, 1833; died October 14, 1889. 7. Mary, born February 8, 1840; married Ludwig Eidt. 8. George, born January 22, 1843.

Henry Ratz, son of Valentine Ratz, was born at Gads Hill, November 9, 1830, and died July 5, 1881. He was educated in the public schools, and worked in his father's saw-mill during the intervals between school sessions and after his attendance at school was finished. Later he built a saw-mill of his own at Gads Hill, near Stratford, and to this, after a time, he added a grist-mill. He operated these mills as long as he lived. He served as a school trustee. He married Christina Eidt, who was born in Hessen, Germany, June 30, 1834, and was brought to Canada by her parents when she was a year old. She was a daughter of Johannes and Christina (Englehardt) Eidt. Johannes Eidt was a weaver and followed his trade in connection with farming in their New World home.

Mary Ratz, daughter of Henry and Christina (Eidt) Ratz, was born December 14, 1856. She married Jacob Kaufman and still (1924) survives her husband. To her the Ratz family is indebted for the preservation of much of its genealogical data. Jacob and Mary (Ratz) Kaufman were the parents of seven children, of whom the following named grew to maturity: 1. Emma, born August 27, 1881. 2. Alvin Ratz, of whom further. 3. Milton R., born September 30, 1886; educated in the grammar and high schools of Kitchener and Queen's University, after which he entered his father's planing mill, and succeeded his father as President of the Company. He is also a director of the Preston Springs Sanitarium. He is a member of the finance board and assistant treasurer of Zion Evangelical Church. He married Edith Oetzel and they have three children: J. Edmund; Milton Carl; Mary Eleanor; Edna Louise, born December 21, 1891, married A. W. Augustine (q.v.) of Kitchener.

Alvin Ratz Kaufman was born in Kitchener, February 11, 1885. His education was received at the public schools and Collegiate Institute of his native town and the University of Toronto. In 1904 he entered the employ of the Merchants Rubber Company, which had been established by his father the previous year, and after a thorough apprenticeship in the plant, during which he mastered the practical details of the manufacture of rubber footwear, he went into the office and learned the executive and administrative side of the business. In 1907, he persuaded his father to organize the Kaufman Rubber Company, Limited, and since his father's death, he has been President and Manager of the Company. In normal times from five hundred to six hundred people are employed. The Company markets its products to the retail trade through its own branches, which are located in all the principal centres of the Dominion.

Mr. Kaufman is a member of Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kitchener; the Consistory at Hamilton, and Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at London.

Alvin R. Kaufman married Jean Helen Hutton, daughter of John Hutton, of Port Elgin, and they have two children: Helen Mary, and William Hutton. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman are members of Zion Evangelical Church, of whose board of trustees he is a member. Like his father, Mr. Kaufman in an unostentatious way is interested in everything that promotes the welfare of the community. He has made a special study of city planning, and is chairman of the Kitchener City Planning Commission, and it is said that he is chiefly responsible for initiating the movement in some of the surrounding towns, notably Bridgeport and Centreville. He has established a research scholarship at the University of Toronto for post-graduate work in town planning.

CHARLES SUMNER SCOTT, F.C.A.—For nearly half a century Charles Sumner Scott, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, has been a factor in every phase of progress in Hamilton, Ontario, and for the past thirty-six years has headed the outstanding business of C. S. Scott & Company, Chartered Accountants, Spectator Building, Hamilton, Ontario. He also has a hand in the management of other financial concerns and a wide variety of religious and social service causes. Mr. Scott was born in Clapham Park, Surrey, England, March 26, 1858, son of the Rev. John and Mary Scott. He was educated at St. Edmund's School in the historic town of Canterbury.

In 1877, when Mr. Scott was nineteen years of age, he migrated to Canada, inexperienced except for some office training with the Aberdare Iron Company of London and the London and Westminster Bank. He came to a position as clerk in the employ of Stuart & Macpherson, in Hamilton, where he remained until 1884, when he became a partner in a wholesale grocery business with John Stuart Son & Company. After six years, in 1890, he established his present business which has grown in its long period of existence to be a factor in the city of Hamilton, the firm of accountants called on by the largest and wealthiest enterprises of the section for examination of their books and study of their finances, because of their recognized probity and efficiency. Mr. Scott is president of the Landed Banking and Loan Company, Limited, of Hamilton. In 1900 he became a Chartered Accountant; in 1906 a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants; and he was a member of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, 1904, and 1907 to 1916, serving in 1908 as president.

In 1882 his desire to be of public service led him to serve as lieutenant of the Thirteenth Regiment. He is a Fellow and local secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, and an Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The war year of 1914 found him honorary secretary of the Hamilton

branch, Canadian Red Cross Society. He has been a delegate to the Diocesan, Provincial, and General Synods of the Church of England in Canada. His political adherence is to the Independent position, and his religious to the Anglican Church. Clubs: Hamilton, Tamahaac, Hamilton Golf and Country, Hamilton Jockey; and in Toronto, the Engineers; in London, England, the Constitutional, and Overseas. His favourite recreation is golf.

In October, 1884, Charles Sumner Scott married Isabella M. Watson, daughter of James Watson, Esq., of Hamilton, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Isabel Scott.

ANTHONY COPP—Prominent among the citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, of the past generation was Anthony Copp, who erected the Copp Block on King Street East, and who for upwards of half a century was head of the firm of Copp Brothers, the well known foundrymen and stove manufacturers of Hamilton. Mr. Copp was a native of England, born in Devonshire, in August, 1826, a son of Anthony Copp. The elder Anthony Copp, who had also been born in Devonshire, left England with his two sons, Anthony and William J., aged sixteen and fourteen, in 1843, and came to Canada, settling in Ontario, where the two boys grew up and learned their trade.

The foundry of which the two brothers were joint proprietors for half a century was started in Woodstock, under the name of Copp, Finch & Copp, but when the Copp Brothers acquired ownership, they moved it to Hamilton, where it became in time one of the best known business enterprises of the Dominion, manufacturing stoves and ranges, English grates, hot air furnaces, enamelled ware and agricultural implements. Their stoves, in particular, were widely distributed, not only in Canada but in England and elsewhere. For fifty years the two brothers, in partnership, managed the business, and during this period it grew from a modest beginning to very large dimensions, one branch after another being added as the years passed. Finally, Anthony Copp withdrew from the business in order to devote his time to the care of his property, which included the Copp Block or building, containing twenty-six stores and offices, and other Hamilton real estate. Mr. Copp was a man of enterprise and public spirit and had a deep-seated love for the city of his adoption that led him to contribute much toward its growth and prosperity. He was a Liberal in politics, but never sought public office. Much of his pleasure in later life came from his home, "Westlawn," which was built in 1837, by C. C. Ferrie, for he was a man who took delight in a peaceful, contented home life and was devoted to his family. He was an attendant of the James Street Baptist Church and contributed largely toward its erection and support. He is remembered for his integrity and sterling character in business and in the affairs of everyday life. Mr. Copp died at his home in Hamilton, July 28, 1910, and is buried in Hamilton Cemetery, where a beautiful monument marks his last resting place.

Anthony Copp married, in Hamilton, Melvina Wilcox, who died before her husband. She was a devoted wife and mother, and active in the Baptist Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight died young, the other five being: 1. Helen, who married Joseph C. Culham. 2. Samuel Wilcox, who died in 1924. 3. Melvina, who married Martyn Pasmore, of Norton House, Devonshire, England. They were the parents of one son, Hubert, who is an aviator and makes his home with his mother in Hamilton. 4. Anthony, (3), who was killed as the result of an accident at the foundry, May 7, 1886, at the age of twenty-one. 5. Olive, who is engaged in religious work in Northern Ontario.

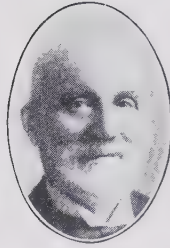
William J. Copp, the younger brother of Anthony Copp, and for many years associated with him in the foundry business, continued the business for some time after his brother's withdrawal, but later went out of business. He built and lived in the beautiful residence, "Ravenscliffe," now owned and occupied by the Hon. Sir John M. Gibson, one of the finest homes in Hamilton. For some years he served on the City Council, and he was a strong advocate of the temperance cause and otherwise interested in the public welfare. He died several years before his brother.

William J. Copp had married (first) Celia Mitchell; (second) Florence Ohrley, and (third) Fannie Martin. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Celia, who married Rev. Charles Keays, of Cambridge. She is well known as an authoress, among her books being "Marriage Portion," and "He That Eateth Bread With Me."

CHARLES A. HARRIS, M.D.—The immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Harris family, which is one of the oldest families in Western Ontario, lived in the American Colonies before the War of the Revolution. Dr. Harris's great-grandfather, who was a United Empire Loyalist, came over from the States after that war and settled in Ingersoll. He engaged in farming there as long as he lived. In ancestry, education and training, Dr. Harris is a product of Western Ontario, and his career offers a splendid example of what may be accomplished without leaving this part of the Province, which, such a short time ago, was a wilderness, the habitat of wild beasts and the home of the Indian.

Ezra Harris, the doctor's grandfather, was born in Ingersoll. In his young manhood he removed to Lakeside, about ten miles north of Ingersoll, and there engaged in farming until advancing years compelled him to relinquish the burdens and responsibility to younger shoulders. He married a Miss McDonald, a native of Scotland. His death occurred in 1909 at the age of eighty-one or eighty-two.

Philip Hugh Harris, son of Ezra Harris, was born in Lakeside in 1856 and is still on the homestead farm, which comprises about three hundred acres, practically all of which is under cultivation. He feeds about a hundred head of cattle, and raises all the fodder required, and has a surplus for sale. He



John Mann



Geo. T. Mann



W. G. Mann

is a member of the Masonic Lodge at St. Mary's.

Philip Hugh Harris married Jane Ann Thompson, who was born in the same neighborhood as her husband, and was the daughter of a Scotchman, John Thompson. He was a landscape gardener by profession, and after he retired from active life he was prevailed upon to lay out the cemetery at St. Mary's. They were the parents of five children: Charles A., of whom further; Hugh Grant; George Franklin, deceased; Leman and Purvis, the two latter on the home farm. The family is identified with the Anglican Church.

Charles A. Harris was born on the family homestead October 3, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of East Nissouri and St. Mary's Collegiate Institute. He then entered the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated in 1913 with the degree of Medical Doctor. The years 1914 and 1915 were spent in Victoria Hospital and the Homewood Sanitarium in Guelph. He began private practice in 1915, and specializes in internal medicine. Dr. Harris is a member of The Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, of which he was president one year and secretary for two years, and also holds membership in the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations. He is a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. George's Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar; and Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Harris was on the staff of his *alma mater* for seven years as instructor in internal medicine, and during that time was also on the staff of Victoria Hospital.

Dr. Harris married, September 29, 1915, Edna Mitchell, daughter of Charles N. Mitchell and Agnes (Shaw) Mitchell, of Lakeside. They have one child, George, born June 9, 1919. Dr. and Mrs. Harris are members of Cronyn Memorial Church (Anglican).

REV. JAMES GORDON CHEYNE—One of the strong and active forces working to sustain and promote all that is highest in civic life in the city of Weston is the Presbyterian Church, to which the Rev. James Gordon Cheyne was called in 1925, and which he is now serving as pastor. He is of Scotch origin—indeed, he himself was born in Aberdeen on October 23, 1870, and came to Canada with his parents, James J. and Amelia (Oxton) Cheyne, when only a child. His father established himself in Hamilton, and continued there as a contractor and builder up to the time of his death at the age of eighty-three years.

Rev. James Gordon Cheyne began his education in the public schools of Hamilton, continuing his preparation for advanced studies at the Collegiate Institute. After a course in the Toronto University, he matriculated at Knox College, from which he graduated with the class of 1903. Having been ordained to the Christian ministry, he joined the Orangeville Presbytery, of which he was a member for the following eleven years, and was first stationed

at the church in Claude, Peel County. He was then transferred to the Toronto Presbytery, and served Morningside Presbyterian Church, Toronto, for ten years, resigning this pulpit for a year of rest on account of ill health. At the end of this period, he accepted the call to the Weston Church, which he is most acceptably serving.

Rev. Mr. Cheyne does not take an active part in politics, nor does he declare himself as allied with any one party, ranking himself as an Independent. He is fraternally identified with Mimico Lodge, No. 369, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master, and he was appointed district Chaplain, for 1926, for his district of that Order.

WILLIAM GEORGE McGEARY MANN has succeeded as sole proprietor to the coal business founded by his grandfather in London, in 1886. Two generations ago, John Mann came to the Dominion from Hensel, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Brantford, Ontario, in 1866. Two years later, he founded coal yards there, and established the firm of coal merchants known as John Mann and Sons, and the name has stood unchanged till now. In 1886, he founded the branch house in London, placing it in charge of his two sons, George Thomas, the father of William George McGeary and John R. Mann. George Thomas Mann married, October 13, 1887, Minnie E. McGeary, daughter of John and Julia McGeary, of Brantford, Ontario. The children of this union were: Marion Irene, who married H. R. Laurie, of London; William George McGeary, of further mention; Frank Nellis, living in London, England; and Grace Eleanor, who married George Blake, of London, Ontario. After a few years George Thomas Mann bought his brother's half-interest in the business, and in 1900 he also acquired his father's share, becoming sole proprietor. He carried on the business until the time of his death, April 15, 1918, when the estate came to his widow, Minnie E. Mann. Upon her death, two years later, it was equally divided between the four children. At this time, William George McGeary Mann, having returned from the war and having managed the business for his mother during her life, bought out the interests of the other heirs, and has since been sole proprietor of the firm, leaving the original firm name unchanged.

William George McGeary Mann was born at London, Ontario, May 8, 1892, son of George T. and Minnie E. (McGeary) Mann. He was educated in the London public and high schools, and took his first position with the Royal Bank of London. After two years, he entered the employ of the Empire Brass Company and was with them when the war broke. He enlisted for service in the 33rd Battalion as a private on April 15, 1915, sailing for the other side in March of the year following. He landed in England, where his command was broken up, and he was made sergeant instructor in physical and bayonet training. On September 7, 1916, he reverted to the ranks and was attached to the 58th Battalion. On the field in France, he was again promoted to sergeant, wounded

in the Battle of Vimy Ridge, invalided to England where he was confined to the hospital for five months. In September, 1917, he was returned to the base unit, physically unfit for service and attached to the Canadian War Records office, under command of Lord Beaverbrook, in London, England. In December he was granted a two months' furlough and returned to Canada on account of the serious illness of his father. In February, 1918, he was transferred to the London, Ontario, District and honorably discharged from the service on June 4, 1918.

Mr. Mann is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 580, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 238, Royal Arch Masons; the London Motor Club, and the Canadian Travel Club.

On May 10, 1920, Mr. Mann married Anna Frances Brotheridge, of England, daughter of John Brotheridge, and three sons have been born to them, one of whom died in infancy. John Austin, the second son, was born on March 12, 1922, and William George, Jr., was born January 30, 1925. Mr. Mann comes of a Methodist family, members of the First Methodist Church, now the Metropolitan United Church of Canada. His father was for many years a leading member of its official board and was chairman of the Building Committee that had charge of the construction of the present new edifice.

JOHN JOSEPH GREENE—If it be true that "no man dies so long as he lives in the hearts of those whom he has loved," John Joseph Greene, though no more seen in his accustomed places in Hamilton, will live on there for long years to come. For one among the very many fine characteristics of the man was that he loved children and young people, and was deeply revered and loved by them in return. And so as the oncoming generation comes to maturity and takes up the work and responsibilities that are bequeathed to it, the Christian influence of this godly man in the scores of lives that he vitally touched will go marching on.

John Joseph Greene was borne March 2, 1852, and grew to manhood in Hamilton. When a young man, he became connected with the Sanford Manufacturing Company of Hamilton, founded by the late Senator, the Hon. W. E. Sanford. Mr. Greene mastered the business in its every detail, and during Senator Sanford's life was his right hand man, becoming the general manager when Mr. Sanford died. Just how much of the success of this, one of the Dominion's largest industries, was due to the business acumen and incessant and watchful care of Mr. Greene will never be known, but for long years his was the hand on the helm that guided this industrial craft safely through troubled and sometimes dangerous waters, and gave it a history of many successful years. When the company finally ceased and the factory was closed, Mr. Greene retired from active business life.

But John Joseph Greene will be remembered most and longest for the man that he was and

because he was one of the most powerful spiritual forces in the life of his city. Early in life he made that "tremendous act of choice" to dedicate his life to the service of God and to live over again as closely as he could the life of the Perfect Pattern. The beauty and strength of his character gave evidence of the high ideal toward which he strove, and the abundance of his labours were but the natural fruit of his inward life. Like his Master, he was particularly drawn to the young. For over thirty years he was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Centenary Methodist Church, and his name became a household word in the homes of those to whom he imparted religious instruction and who were inspired to higher living by his example. He was also actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, was at one time its president, and always stood ready to help that organization in any undertaking which they had on hand. Personally, he gave timely help to many young men in an hour of need, and his ears were never deaf to the appeal of any worthy cause. To all in Hamilton, Mr. Greene stood as the type of an honest, upright, charitable and broad-minded Christian gentleman. He passed to the Life More Abundant on March 4, 1924. His departure caused universal sorrow in the city, and the affectionate sympathy of multitudes went out to his widow in her hour of bereavement. In his own home the beautiful simplicity of his character and his devotion to his lifelong companion created and maintained an atmosphere in which it was a delight to live.

On January 2, 1882, John Joseph Greene married Florence Louise Hugill, of Brockville, Ontario, a niece of Mrs. W. E. Sanford. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Greene adopted a young girl, Ruth Barker, and she is now living with Mrs. Greene in the family home on Hughson Street.

CAPTAIN THOMAS E. ROBSON—Treasurer of Middlesex County and international authority on cattle breeding, of London, comes from a family that has been established in London or near that city for more than a hundred years, and whether called to military service or to assume the responsibilities of public office, the members of this family have always shown themselves ready to do their duty as citizens, loyal and dependable. In the pursuit of their private vocation they have been among the most progressive agriculturalists of the Province. Probably no man of his time has done more to improve the quality of livestock bred in Ontario than Captain Robson, who has won for himself a reputation as a leading international authority, as will appear in what follows.

About 1820 John Robson, the grandfather of Captain Robson, with his wife and several children, emigrated from Cumberland, England. They located first in Westminster, but soon moved into London Township near Ilderton on the 12th and 13th concession. The land was purchased from

Col. John Talbot. It was wild land that had to be cleared before crops could be planted. Too little credit and honour is given to the sturdy pioneers who had the courage, vision and industry to face the perils, hardships and uncertainties of wilderness life in order to push back the frontiers of civilization. John Robson died in 1842.

His son, George Robson, was born in Cumberland, England, in 1801 and died in 1885. He was a young man when the family came to Canada. He settled on Lot No. 29 in the 13th Concession of London Township, where he cleared over eight hundred acres of land, built several houses and barns and added his share to the material wealth of the country. About 1858 he began to direct his attention to the breeding of thoroughbred cattle, and was the first importer of Shorthorns in his section of the Province. He served as an ensign during the Rebellion of 1837 and later held a commission as captain in the militia. George Robson was easily one of the most prominent men of the township in his day. He served on the town council and as Justice of the Peace. His counsel and advice were often sought and he was always found ready to do anything within his power to further the interests of the community.

George Robson married Elizabeth Summers, daughter of Robert Summers. She was born in England, but the family had lived for a time in New Brunswick before coming to London. Ten children were born from this union: John G., deceased; Margaret, died unmarried; Ann, married, deceased; Mary, married William Walker, both deceased; Elizabeth is the widow of Richard Gibson; Isabella, married T. H. Brettell; George C.; Robert S.; Jane, married J. T. Gibson, a brother of Richard; Thomas E., of whom further. The family were members of the Anglican Church, which the father had served as warden and he was otherwise active in church work.

Captain Thomas E. Robson was born on the home farm, July 15, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of the township and adopted the vocation of his forebears, remaining on the homestead farm until 1907, in which year he moved into the city of London. He still retains ownership of the farm which is being carried on by a nephew. During the years he was on the farm, Captain Robson made a specialty of breeding Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Lincoln sheep—all registered stock. He exhibited in the United States as well as the Dominion. He is the only resident of Canada or the United States who has judged the grades and cross-bred steers at International Shows, and has served more times as judge of Shorthorn cattle at those Shows than any other Canadian or American. Captain Robson has also written articles that are considered authoritative for stock journals.

Captain Robson has been a member of the militia for many years. Beginning with the rank of lieutenant, he was promoted to be captain of No.

8 Company, 26th Battalion in 1882. Conservative in politics, he has, like his father, always taken an active interest in public affairs. He served as a member of the London Township Council from 1883 to 1893; was warden of the county in 1891. He was appointed county clerk in 1892 and held that office until he was appointed county treasurer in 1916, and continues in that office. He was a director of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company for some years and is now a member of the board of directors of the Western Fair. He is a member and Past Master of Henderson Lodge, No. 383, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Ilderton, and is Past District Deputy Grand Master of the London District. He is a member of St. George's Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Captain Robson married, September 10, 1906, Lila McEvoy, daughter of Andrew Miller McEvoy and Sarah Ann (Northcott) McEvoy. She was born in Caradoc Township, her father having settled there when he came from the North of Ireland. Captain and Mrs. Robson have one child, Florence, who is unmarried.

EDGAR IVON SIFTON—The name of Edgar Ivon Sifton is well and widely known throughout Hamilton and its environs for his noteworthy work in electrical engineering circles. At the present time (1926) he is chief engineer and general manager of the Hamilton Hydro-Electric System, with which important public utility he has been identified since 1911, a period of fifteen years.

He was born in London Township, Province of Ontario, Canada, on September 8, 1874, a son of Charles Wright and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Sifton, both of whom are now deceased. The father, Charles Wright Sifton, was a successful farmer of London Township during his long and useful lifetime. The son, Edgar Ivon Sifton, received his early education in the public schools of his native community, following which he attended and matriculated at the London Collegiate Institute. He then graduated from the Department of Applied Science of the University of Toronto, with specialist certificate in Electrical Engineering, from which time-honored institution he was graduated with the class of 1896. He embarked immediately upon his professional career by going to the United States and engaging in electrical and mechanical engineering work, where he remained for one year, followed by work with the London Street Railway Co.; at the end of which, in 1899, he secured the position of general manager of the Electrical Construction Company of London, Ontario, remaining with that concern from 1899 to 1909, inclusive. In 1910, he was made general manager of the City of London (Ontario) Hydro-Electrical System. In 1911 he came to Hamilton, and since that time, up to and including the present, has been identified as general manager and

chief engineer of the Hamilton (Ontario) Hydro-Electric System.

Fraternally, Mr. Sifton has also been very active, and that he has ever been in "search of further light in Masonry" is proved by the fact that he holds life membership in Masonic bodies, including the Mocha Shrine of London, Ontario. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Hamilton, the Burlington Golf and Country Club, and while an undergraduate at the University of Toronto, held the honour of being the champion fencer and the best swordsman of the university. His religious affiliation is given to the Centenary United Church of Canada, of which he is a liberal supporter. He also gives freely of his means toward the support of local benevolence and charities.

Edgar Ivon Sifton was married at London, Province of Ontario, on July 6th, 1900, to Miss Catharine Elizabeth Kelly, a daughter of George and Margaret (Carscallen) Kelly, well known and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Sifton reside at No. 33 Markland Street, Province of Ontario, Canada.

DR. ARTHUR JAMES MCGANITY was born November 18, 1887, in the township of Leeds, son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Colborne) McGanity. The family was established in Canada by Dr. McGanity's grandfather, who came from Ireland and engaged in business as a contractor on the Buffalo and Goderich Railway. He met an untimely death by going to the assistance of some of his men who were caught by a cave-in in a gravel pit; a second cave-in took his life. He married Elizabeth McGiffen, a native of Larne, who crossed the ocean in childhood with her mother.

Their son, Thomas McGanity, was born in Brockville, Ontario. He married Mary Jane Colborne, daughter of William Colborne. She is a native of Bishop's Mills. From this union four children were born, of whom two are now living: Dr. Arthur J., of whom further, and Eva, who married Rev. John Dilts, a Methodist clergyman.

Dr. Arthur J. McGanity received his early education in the public schools of Leeds and Grenville and the high school at Brockville. His first employment was as time-keeper and bookkeeper in the office of the International Harvester Company, where he remained about six years. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Toronto in 1910, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the degree of M.B. The last year of his course was spent largely in hospital work. In the meantime, the war with Germany had begun, and immediately upon his graduation, Dr. McGanity enlisted. He was sent overseas as Medical Officer of the 84th Battalion. From England he was sent to France as Medical Officer of the 4th Divisional Train. Six months later he was attached to the 13th Field Ambulance. Having served a year with that unit, he was attached to the 47th Battalion as Medical Officer. While thus engaged he con-

tracted trench fever and was invalided to England. He served, after his convalescence, as adjutant of the Canadian Army Medical Corps Depot at Shorncliffe for nine months. After the Armistice, he was attached to Headquarters Canadian Army Medical Corps in London, in charge of demobilization. He was returned to Canada when that work was completed, and received his discharge September 1, 1919. Dr. McGanity then served as house physician in St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto for nine months, after which he came to Kitchener where he has since engaged in general practice. He is a member of the North Waterloo Medical Association, Ontario Medical Association, Canadian Medical Association, and the British Medical Association. His clubs are the Kiwanis and Canadian.

Dr. McGanity married, August 4, 1920, Ethel Dryden, daughter of Thomas and Christina (Kaufman) Dryden, of Tavistock. She was born in Indiana, and is an Arts Graduate of Toronto University, 1915. They have one son, William J. Mrs. McGanity is a Presbyterian in religious faith, while Dr. McGanity holds membership in the Baptist Church.

J. H. KENNEDY—During the comparatively few years that J. H. Kennedy, furniture manufacturer, has been a resident of Kitchener he has won recognition as one of its most able business executives. He is worthily carrying forward the traditions of a long line of Scotch ancestry—a race noted for splendid mental powers and business acumen, courageous, not afraid to venture, yet shrewd and cautious withal. Wherever the Scots go they make a notable impress in whatever vocation they follow. This is especially true in the realm of business, where, in addition to their natural aptitude for trade and commerce, they exhibit those sterling attributes of character which win the confidence and esteem of their fellow men, and without which there can be no lasting success. J. H. Kennedy has exemplified these traits and qualities in his own career. He was born in Darjeeling, India, a province in the Himalaya Mountains, the date of his birth, September 19, 1882, his parents, John and Amy (Day or Dey) Kennedy.

The paternal grandfather, John Kennedy, was a native of Alva, Scotland, a gentleman of culture and means, and a worthy scion of the Kennedys of Ayrshire. His son, John Kennedy, was born near Sterling, Scotland, in 1854. He was only a lad when he went to India, and, mastering the details of tea-growing, became as years passed a tea planter on an extensive scale who developed a large export business. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in 1898 from a tropical disease. John Kennedy married Amy Day (or Dey), a native of the South of England. She, too, died at an early age—thirty-seven—in the Isle of Wight, where she had taken up her residence after



W. F. Cockburn

the death of her husband. She left three children: J. H., of whom further; Catherine, who married Reginald Lawes and now resides in Pasadena, California; and George Alexander of Los Angeles. The father of this family was a Presbyterian, while the mother was a member of the Church of England.

J. H. Kennedy was reared at Newport on the Isle of Wight whither he had been sent to escape the rigours of the climate of India and in order that he might receive a sound English education. After finishing his schooling he went to London, England, where he entered the service of a bank where he remained for seventeen years. Not content with the performances of mere routine duties, he improved every opportunity to learn by observation and to broaden his practical experience, at the same time grounding himself in the theory of banking and finance by studying authoritative works on the subject. His next position was with the Standard Bank of South Africa, in their Hamburg branch. After a time he resigned that connection to join the force of the Royal Bank of Canada. At first he was sent to New York City and from there was transferred to Canada, where he served in a number of the Royal Bank's branches. He gave up the banking business in 1916 to take charge of the Toronto Furniture Company, and during the War with Germany, Mr. Kennedy had charge of the work done by them for the Department of Ammunition. After the Armistice in 1918, he was employed by several companies to draft up their claims against the United States Government in relation to ammunition. Later, he adjusted claims for the Toronto Plate Glass Company. This work brought him into close contact with Edwin A. Hill, and when Mr. Hill took over the furniture factory now operated by Malcolm and Hill, he asked Mr. Kennedy to accept appointment as secretary and treasurer of the Company, which at that time needed a keen executive of broad financial experience.

This business is an old one, having been established about 1880 by Daniel Hibner to manufacture parlour suites, dining-room, chamber and hall furniture. The business began in a small way. Later H. Krug became a partner, and the business was carried on under the name of Krug and Hibner. The firm was dissolved after a time and Mr. Hibner carried on the business alone. About 1900, the plant was practically destroyed by fire, and it is a fine commentary on the personality and character of Mr. Hibner that during the following winter months his men worked without pay in rebuilding the plant and extensions to it. The product of the new plant covered a wider range, including a line of upholstered furniture. In 1920, Mr. Hibner sold the business to the present owners, and a new corporation was formed under the name of Malcolm and Hill, Limited, with Edwin A. Hill, of Toronto Plate Glass Company, as president; James Malcolm, of Kincardine, as vice-president;

and J. H. Kennedy as secretary and treasurer. The factory has an area of 133,000 square feet and is equipped with every modern machine and device, dry kilns, etc. The business gives employment to about one hundred and twenty-five men. The product is sold all over the Dominion by twelve travelling salesmen who are kept constantly on the road. When the duty permitted it, a large export business was done with the United States in direct competition with the large manufacturers of Grand Rapids.

Since Mr. Kennedy has taken charge of the business the line of furniture manufactured has been restricted, the Company now specializing on a very fine grade of bed-room and dining-room furniture and sundry small specialties. They have brought an experienced expert superintendent and a foreman finisher from Grand Rapids. They have also a trained designer, who is thoroughly educated in the various schools of period furniture design, so that they are able to offer exclusive designs to the trade. They also specialize in hotel and hospital contract work. The Company has had the honour of having its goods selected by the Canadian Government for exhibition purposes in France.

Since the World War conditions have been unfavourable for the furniture business, but it is said that notwithstanding these drawbacks, Mr. Kennedy has made a creditable showing, and has contributed his share of effort in making Kitchener one of the most prosperous sections of the Province during a period of great general depression.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of Civil Service Lodge, No. 148, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Ottawa. He is also a member of the Young Men's Club of Kitchener and Waterloo, the Grand River Country Club, the Kiwanis Club, of whose executive board he is a member, and he is President of the Kitchener-Waterloo Manufacturers' Association. His chief recreations are motoring, golf and raising flowers and vegetables.

J. H. Kennedy married, October 20, 1908, Frances Banks, daughter of Thomas J. Banks, a native of England, and Eliza (North) Banks, also a native of England, coming from Huddersfield, York. They have three sons: John North Banks, Peter Kingston, and Douglas Philip. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the Anglican Church.

WILLIAM FOSTER COCKSHUTT—Of national significance as public speaker and political leader, as well as in business as merchant and manufacturer, William Foster Cockshutt, of Brantford, Ontario, for ten consecutive years member of the House of Commons, is one of those broad-gauged citizens who becomes an able international representative of his country in many fields. He is director and vice-president of the Brantford Roofing Company and ex-president of the Cockshutt Plow Company. He has been eight times delegate to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, has twice

participated in political campaigns in England, for one of which he received a personal letter of thanks from the Hon. A. J. Balfour, and represented Brantford at the funeral in London, England, of His Majesty, King Edward.

William Foster Cockshutt was born in Brantford, Ontario, October 17, 1855, son of I. and Elizabeth (Foster) Cockshutt. He was educated in the local public schools and in the collegiate school of Dr. Tassie at Galt, Ontario. As a young man he went to England for business training, being employed for a time in the produce house of Thomas Furness and Company, Hartlepool, Durham, and then in the tea warehouse of Bates, Evans and Company, in London. On his return to Canada, he became identified with his father's business, and upon the latter's retirement in 1882, the son assumed the management of half the large general mercantile establishment. This he successfully conducted until 1917, when he disposed of his interest. His present business connections are with the Brantford Roofing Company, of which he is vice-president, and with various directorates.

Mr. Cockshutt's participation in public affairs as a forceful and convincing speaker dates from his early membership in the Farringdon Debating Society of Brantford, of which he was for a number of years president. From early manhood he associated himself with the Conservative party. The National Policy enunciated by Sir John Macdonald in 1878 won his ardent and consistent support and made of him a lifelong protectionist. His ability as a platform speaker won prompt recognition and kept him busy on the stump for many years in political campaigns of Western Ontario. After being nominated Conservative candidate in South Brant in 1887, he was defeated, but he met with success in 1904. Again defeated in 1908, he regained his seat in the House of Commons in 1911, and served continuously until 1921. During his term of service in Ottawa, he was one of the leading speakers on the Government side, a frequent debater, and a specialist in matters of budget. Throughout three terms he was chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House, one of the most important on the roster. He was a member of the first Ontario Power Commission and was commissioner for the investigation of the development and distribution of electric power at Niagara Falls for distribution in Ontario from 1902 to 1905. At the request of the Tariff Reform Committee and of the Unionist party, he made two successful speaking tours in English political campaigns in the Mother Country. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have found in Mr. Cockshutt a ready and able supporter. Ex-president of the Brantford Board of Trade, he has for thirty years been a member of that of Toronto, to whose council he has been elected since 1905. Since 1890 he has been a delegate to each of the great Chamber of Commerce conventions held within the British Empire, some eight in all,

and has taken a leading part in the discussion of trade questions, Empire defense, and Empire Unity. When he represented his section at the Congress in Sydney, Australia, his was the great speech of the occasion. His was an important share in the Niagara hydro-electric power report which was later adopted by the Ontario Legislature as the basis of the immense development which has taken place and in a supply of light, heat, and power second to none in the world. In spite of the broad scope of his work abroad, Mr. Cockshutt has been most faithful in contributing toward local progress, and most generous with money gifts for philanthropic and other purposes. His influence was effective in securing a government appropriation for Brantford's fine post office, customs, and revenue quarters. His were part of the collective efforts which culminated in the erection of the Brant Monument in Victoria Park, Brantford, and the Soldiers' Monument on the Armouries Square, while he was sponsor of the Bell Memorial and president of that undertaking. He is chairman of Laycock Orphanage and member of the Executive Committee for the Diocese of Huron, as of the General Synod of the Church of England, and he is an executive of the Bible Society of Canada.

At the time of the World War, Mr. Cockshutt was entrusted by Sir Sam Hughes with raising the quota of the 125th Battalion for overseas service and did get together one thousand, one hundred and fifty, receiving the title of Honorary Colonel; but realizing his lack of military instincts and training, he placed the command in the hands of a man in whom he had confidence and whom he greatly assisted. He was highly commended by Sir Sam Hughes for his achievements and spirit. In 1906, Mr. Cockshutt was presented to King Edward, and in July, 1924, to King George and Queen Mary.

In August, 1891, William Foster Cockshutt married Minnie Turner Ashton, daughter of Rev. Robert Ashton, of Brantford, and they are the parents of six children. The three eldest sons served throughout the Great War: Major Ashton Cockshutt is now in Edmonton; Major George T. Cockshutt represents the Cockshutt Plow Company in Buenos Aires; Lieutenant Eric Cockshutt is in Brantford; Clarence Cockshutt is a mining engineer; and Maude and Phyllis reside at home.

WALTER HENRY COLLINS—Among the Ontario men in the banking business who have risen to important and responsible positions solely as a result of their own industry and personal merit is Walter Henry Collins, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of Kitchener. He was born in Millbrook, August 4, 1877, son of Thomas B. and Frances (Armstrong) Collins.

Thomas B. Collins was born in Liskesnea, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to America as a boy seeking opportunities for advancement such as were few and far between in the Old Country.

He spent his first three years on this side of the Atlantic in New York City. He then removed to Canada and found his first employment here in working on the Midland Railway, which was then being built. Afterwards he located in Millbrook, where he opened a dry goods store and engaged in that business for twenty-five or thirty years. Having acquired a competence he decided to retire and enjoy a well earned leisure; but he found it difficult for a man who had been active in business for so many years to be without an occupation; so he decided to venture into business again, this time as a private banker. He was the pioneer banker in that part of the Province and continued in that business for about twenty years. He always felt a vital interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the community and aided every worthy public enterprise. He was a member of the school board and served for many years as its chairman. He was Past Master of the Masonic Lodge in Millbrook, and was a charter member of Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Peterborough. He was an active member in the Orange Lodge and chairman of its executive committee for many years.

Thomas B. Collins married Frances Armstrong, daughter of Joseph Armstrong. She was a native of Cavan township where her father was a well known farmer. The Armstrong family were pioneers of Cavan township and Millbrook, having emigrated from the North of Ireland a hundred years ago. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins four grew to maturity: Mary Louise; Walter H., of whom further; Helen, married E. W. Lamprey, of Vancouver; T. Howard, now (1924) Postmaster of Millbrook. The family were members of the Anglican Church. Mr. Collins died in 1915 aged seventy-eight.

Walter H. Collins attended the elementary schools of his native town and completed his formal education at the Port Hope high school. He then entered his father's private bank and remained there until 1896. From the beginning he has not only performed the routine duties of the various positions he has held, but he has made a close study of finance and the science of banking. There can be but one outcome of such intelligently directed industry, and Mr. Collins is reaping the reward. In 1896 he became identified with the Canadian Bank of Commerce at its Peterborough branch. Three years later he was transferred to Paris, where he remained between two and three years. He was then sent to Berlin (now Kitchener), but after a few months was moved to Montreal. He had been there only about six months when he was assigned to the New York City branch, and he remained there about two years until 1904. Mr. Collins was then instructed to open a branch at Rainy River which he managed for about a year. His next station was Collingwood, and when he had been there about a year he was sent to Latchford to open a branch. He

managed that for about two years. The boom at Elk Lake made it necessary to establish a branch there and Mr. Collins was assigned to that task; but the boom continued less than two years, and when it broke, Mr. Collins closed the bank. He then became manager of the branches of Exeter and Crediton for a year until 1912. He was next sent to Brockville to open a branch, and remained in charge there until January, 1919, when he came to his present position in charge of the branch at Kitchener. Mr. Collins is a member of Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kitchener; St. Lawrence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Brockville; the Lancaster and Craftsman's Clubs and the Grand River Golf and Country Club of Kitchener.

Walter H. Collins married June 22, 1907, Mazo Mussen, daughter of Rev. E. Horace Mussen, an Anglican clergyman who was a resident of Collingwood for many years, and May Victoria (Schofield) Mussen. He died in Toronto in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had four children: Gerald, died in infancy; Robert L., Barbara Mazo, and Frances Marian. The family are members of the Anglican Church.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BABB, M.D.—Within the relatively few years since men have substituted the collection and correlation of facts and weighing and measuring and testing for speculation and empiricism, human knowledge has broadened to such an extent that no person can any longer encompass all or even a large part of what may be known of a given subject. This is especially true of the art of healing; and so the day of the specialist is here—men who lay a foundation of general culture and training in their profession and then devote their entire time and attention to the study of one part of the body and the diseases which affect it. Dr. William Francis Babb holds a high place among the medical men of London who devote their entire attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

The Babb family was established in the Province by William Babb, who came from Manchester, England, and settled near the village of Fullerton and engaged in farming. He died there in 1853. His son, William Babb, was born in Fullerton in 1841. He was only a small lad when his father and mother died. The young orphan was apprenticed at once to a blacksmith, and very early established himself in business which he carried on continuously until 1919, when he retired. He is still living and enjoys splendid mental and physical vigour for a man in his eighty-fourth year. He married Alice Hayes, daughter of Christopher and Ann (Todd) Hayes. When he came to America, Christopher Hayes settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade of a file cutter for a time. He had friends in Stratford who persuaded him that there was a field for his knowledge and skill in that town. He was the pioneer file cut-

ter in Ontario, and cut files for concerns in London, Hamilton and Toronto, and built up a business of goodly proportions for his day. His daughter Ann was thirteen years of age when the family moved to Stratford. William Babb and his wife were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are now living: Harriet; Christopher, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Edgar, who is engaged in running the business formerly owned by his father; Dr. William F., of whom further; Clara; Joseph, of Edmonton, and Jeanette, a teacher in McDonald's College, Quebec. Mrs. Babb died in 1893 at the age of fifty. Mr. Babb has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years; and Mrs. Babb also was long affiliated with that church.

Dr. William F. Babb was born in Carlingford, Fullerton Township, County Perth, August 26, 1871. After completing the course in St. Mary's high school, Dr. Babb followed the profession of teaching for six years. He then entered the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated in 1903 with the degree of M.D. He then spent two years in hospital work: one year in Saint Joseph's and a year in Victoria. He then located in Thamesford, where he engaged in general practice for twelve years. He then went to New York City for eighteen months and did post graduate work in the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He then located in London, where he has practised his specialty since 1919. He is a member of the staff of Victoria Hospital, and is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, the Ontario Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. Babb is a thirty-second degree Mason, his memberships being in King Solomon Lodge, No. 394, of Thamesford, of which he is Past Master; St. George's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; London Lodge of Perfection; London Chapter Rose Croix; and Moore Consistory of Hamilton, and Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. William Francis Babb married, June 3, 1911, Anna Shaleen, daughter of John Shaleen, of Chisago City, Minnesota. Her father was state senator for nine years before his death. Two sons have been born from this union: Francis Shaleen and John William. Dr. and Mrs. Babb are members of the Metropolitan United Church. Dr. Babb's recreations are of a kind that take him out into the open. He is a member of The London Hunt and Country Club, the Highland Golf Club, and the London Club.

OSCAR HENRY TALBOT—Probably there are no contacts in which people show the varied traits of human nature more clearly than in connection with customs transactions. To deal successfully with these, the representative of the Government must possess the natural gift of understanding human psychology. He must combine the poise, skill and tact of the diplomat with the shrewd-

ness of the competent detective, and he must be a capable executive and administrator. That Oscar Henry Talbot, Collector of Customs and Excise, of London, possesses these qualities, highly developed, is attested by all who have had occasion to deal with him. During the thirty-six years he has been connected with the customs service, he has risen through all the grades to that of Collector in London, and during that time has won and held the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is still suave and genial, and courtesy personified, despite the more or less thankless nature of the work in which he has been engaged. It is so easy to take for granted the service of the men who devote their lives to the public service. To serve the public honestly and efficiently, at the same time making a sincere effort to keep everyone agreeable is a praiseworthy task that is not sufficiently appreciated.

(I) One of the original pioneers who was prominent in bringing settlers to Middlesex County was Richard Talbot, the progenitor of the family here under consideration, and the great-grandfather of Oscar H. Talbot. He was a native of Tipperary County, Ireland. In December, 1817, he applied to Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for a grant of land in Canada. Earl Bathurst replied that "His Majesty's Government had ceased to give any encouragement to individual settlers beyond a grant of twenty-five acres of land, and that they are not to expect a passage at the expense of the Government, nor any assistance after their arrival in the colony.

"Grants will only be made to those who can engage to take out and locate on the land granted ten settlers, at least; and the quantity of land granted in each case will be in the proportion of one hundred acres for every settler.

"In order to prevent any evasion of the conditions, the person applying for a grant of land will be required to pay down a sum at the rate of ten pounds for every settler, which sum will be repaid to him so soon after his arrival in the Colony as the settlers shall have been located upon the land assigned.

"Further, the necessary tonnage will be provided for the convenience of yourself and the settlers whom you may have engaged to accompany you." But the emigrants had to provide their own food. Mr. Talbot procured about fifty-four families to accompany him, who were yeomen and small farmers of loyal principles and characters. The party proceeded to Cork harbour, whence they sailed on June 12, 1818, arriving in Quebec on the 27th of the following month. About half of the party were persuaded to settle near Perth, but the remainder took passage for Prescott, then to York, Niagara, Fort Erie—they were wrecked off Fort Erie—and arrived at Port Talbot in the early part of October and in London Township in the latter part of that month. With Richard Talbot were his three sons, Edward Allen, John and Freeman.

(II) Edward Allen Talbot, as already noted, came with his father to London Township. He was editor of the first London paper—the "London Sun," and published a two volume work in 1824, entitled "Five Years Residence in the Canadas." In later years he had a school where the Bank of Montreal is now located at the corner of Richmond Street and Queen's Avenue. His wife aided in the work of teaching, which would indicate that she was a woman of superior attainments for those days. He was of an inventive turn of mind and made plans for a locomotive which he took to Washington. Upon his return he contracted a fever from which he died. That was in 1838. Edward Allen Talbot married Phoebe Smith, a native of Ireland. Their children were: Richard, Freeman, Edward Allen, Jr., of whom further, Ralph Smith, William Henry, Elizabeth, Lydia and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot were members of the Anglican Church.

(III) Edward Allen Talbot, Jr., father of Oscar H. Talbot, was born October 26, 1831. He was only about six years old when his father died. He was reared in the country and early became conversant with all kinds of pioneer work, such as farming, lumbering and road construction. When still a young man he embarked in business on his own account as a general contractor and engaged in that line of business most of his life. Of an active temperament, he found great pleasure in sports, and became proficient in a number of them under the guidance of a family by the name Handy, which had considerable local fame as sportsmen. Mr. Talbot was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Edward Allen Talbot, Jr., married Jane Hovenden Carre, of London, daughter of John H. and Jane (Connell) Carre, and they had the following children: Adelaide, married to W. H. Birrell; Oscar Henry; Minnalee, married Donald Ferguson.

(IV) Oscar Henry Talbot was born in London, December 29, 1860. After completing the course in the public schools he learned telegraphy, and followed that vocation from 1874 to 1887. He received his first promotion in that service from L. B. McFarlane, now general manager of the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Talbot was the first telephone operator in London, and was present at the first trial of the telephone conducted under the supervision of Professor Bell in this district. After a few months' employment as a commercial traveller, Mr. Talbot, in 1888, entered the customs service as a clerk. He not only gave the best that was in him in the performance of his duties, but by observation and study made a definite effort to master every detail of the work. He was promoted to different positions from time to time and in 1921 was appointed Collector. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209 A, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of London.

Oscar Henry Talbot married, in April, 1894, Mary A. Granger, daughter of Edward and Susan

(Mason) Granger. Mrs. Talbot was born in London Township. Her father was a native of Ireland. Of the children born from this union, three have grown to maturity: Allen Granger, Helen Hovenden and Freeman Nicholson. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot are members of St. Paul's Anglican Church.

JOSEPH FREDERICK PACE—The Pace family was established in Ontario in the first half of the nineteenth century and has been located in London for nearly fifty years. Two generations, father and son, have engaged in the painting and decorating business and have won recognition as leaders in their craft, a position achieved through the merit of their work and their straightforward and business-like methods. Joseph Frederick Pace was born in London, Ontario, July 21, 1836, son of William Thomas and Elizabeth (Brennan) Pace.

William Thomas Pace was born in Toronto, November 19, 1853. His father had come from the old country to that city with his young wife. Their children were all born in Canada. The elder Pace was a locksmith and engaged in business on his own account in Toronto.

William Thomas Pace received his education in the public schools of Toronto and then learned the trade of painting and decorating there. He worked for about fifteen years as a journeyman. In his early twenties he removed to London with his wife and two eldest children. There he formed a partnership with one Fitzgerald and under the firm name of Pace and Fitzgerald, established the business that is now carried on by the gentleman whose name heads this article. The venture was successful from the beginning. Careful, conscientious work, reliable materials, tact and sincerity in dealing with the public soon placed the firm on a solid foundation and from that time to the present they have been its watchwords. The town was small when the business was started and Pace and Fitzgerald started in a small way, their principal assets being character, skill in their craft, ambition, a will to work and determination to succeed. The town grew rapidly and the business kept pace with that growth and was soon recognized as the leader in its line. They did the first wing of St. Joseph's Hospital and the Sacred Heart Convent. Mr. Pace was one of the earliest members of the Knights of Columbus in London.

William Thomas Pace married Elizabeth Brennan, who was born in London, November 7, 1853, and still survives her husband. From this union seven children were born, of whom six grew up: Louise, widow of John Fitzgerald; Maude, married Thomas Bidner; Ethel, married Charles Smyth; Vera, married John Pook; Lillian, married William Leddy; and Joseph Frederick, of whom further. The father, William Thomas Pace, died September 29, 1922. The family were members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph Frederick Pace received his education in the Separate schools and at the age of seventeen began to learn his trade with his father. When

he had completed his apprenticeship, he purchased the interest of Mr. Fitzgerald, and the firm name was changed to W. T. Pace and Son, under which it is now conducted. Since Joseph Frederick Pace became a member of the firm it has been given some of the most important contracts done in London. Although a specialty has always been made of fine residential work, many larger jobs have been handled, among which may be mentioned the Technical High School, St. Mary's Rectory and St. Mary's Church, the Toasted Corn Flakes factory. Some of the more important residences decorated are those of J. W. Scandrett, George H. Belton, William E. Robinson and Gordon C. Hunt. Mr. Pace is much interested in educational matters and is an active and alert member of the Separate School Board. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Joseph Frederick Pace married, September 20, 1911, Mary Kessel, who was born in Dresden, October 12, 1887, daughter of Eugene Charles and Mary Ann (Owen) Kessel. Mr. Kessel immigrated first to the United States and resided there until 1888. In that year he became a resident of Watersburg, and later removed from there to Dresden. Mr. and Mrs. Pace have one son, William Eugene, born May 5, 1915. They are members of St. Martin's Roman Catholic Church.

ADAM ZIMMERMAN—A successful business man and constructive citizen of Hamilton, Ontario, for half a century, Adam Zimmerman was interested in every phase of community welfare, participated in the larger aspect of public affairs, and served ably as collector of His Majesty's Customs in Hamilton, as well as for a term a member of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Adam Zimmerman was born at Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania, United States, August 14, 1852, son of Isaac and Otilia (Fisher) Zimmerman, and descended from a historic family of Holland-Dutch descent. His early education was acquired in Delaware, and his later school years were spent in attendance at Hamilton, Ontario, schools, since the family moved there when the boy was eleven years old. At the age of eighteen Mr. Zimmerman became a clerk in the grocery store of Murphy & Murphy, with whom he remained for five years. He founded, in 1907, the Zimmerman Knit Goods Company, manufacturers of knitted wear, of which he also made a success.

The same enterprise and progressiveness went into the service he so willingly gave to his Government. A staunch Liberal, and supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he represented Hamilton in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and proved an able defender of the best interests of his city. By his efforts an appropriation for the building of the new armory was effected, and the structure was completed during his incumbency of office. Greatly interested in the educational opportunities afforded the youth of Hamilton, he served for ten years

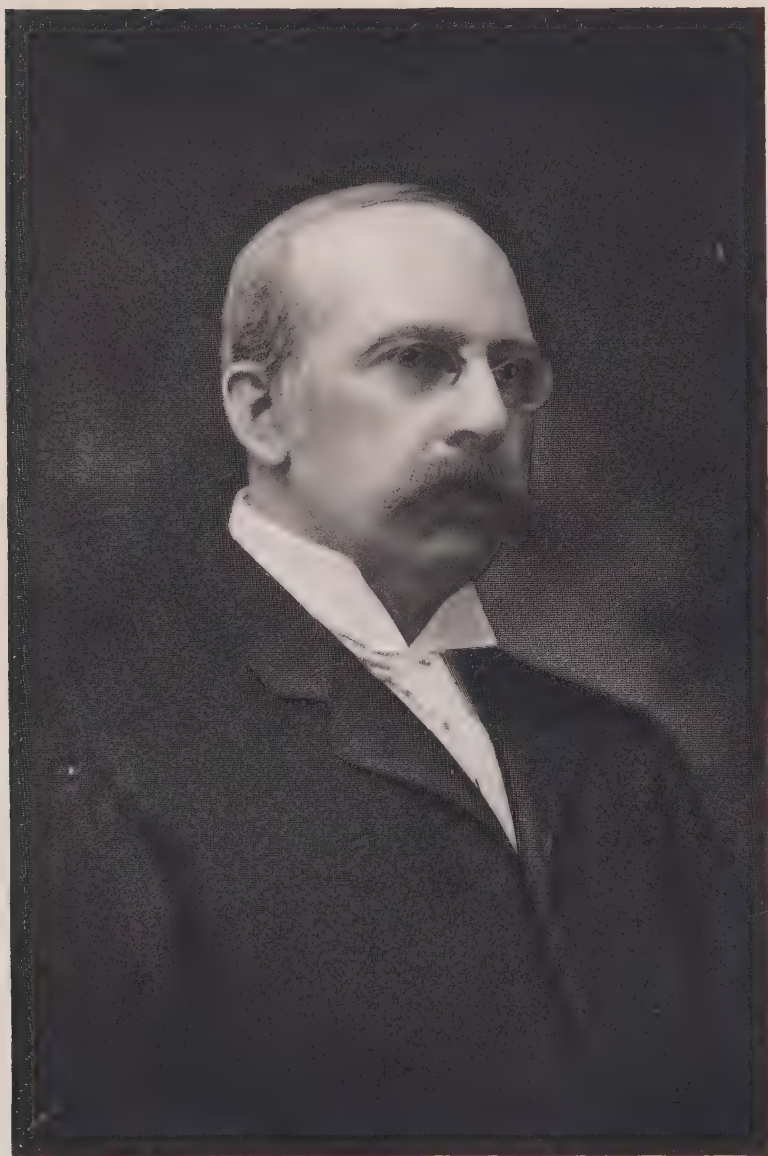
on the Board of Education; he was on the Board of License Commissioners for fourteen years; he was on the Hamilton Sanitary Board and a director of the Hamilton Health Association. On April 26, 1910, during the Laurier administration, Mr. Zimmerman was appointed collector of customs, a post he retained until his death. He was a thirty-second degree Mason; member of St. John's Lodge, No. 40; St. John's Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Geoffrey de Bouillon, Knights Templar; the Royal Order of Scotland; Scottish Rite; Murton Lodge; Hamilton Chapter; Rose Croix and Moore Consistory. All sorts of outdoor sports appealed to him: fishing, hunting, football, being honorary president of the Tiger Football Team. He gave active support to the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee.

In 1875, in Hamilton, Adam Zimmerman married (first) Isabelle Campbell, of that city, daughter of Alexander Campbell. Mrs. Zimmerman, who was a communicant of the Central Presbyterian Church, died and was buried in Hamilton, survived by her children: 1. Alexander F., of Hamilton. 2. Adam Leonard, who died in Toronto. 3. Otto F., a fruit grower in California. 4. Gladys Bell, who married Dr. J. Hugh Laidlaw, of Ottawa. 5. Herbert Geddes, who died in 1911. Mr. Zimmerman married (second) Jessie Campbell, a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Zimmerman survives her husband, residing in the Park Street home and taking an active part in the work done by her church, the Central Presbyterian.

A tribute was paid to Mr. Zimmerman, who died November 21, 1919, by the editor of the Hamilton "Spectator" because of the useful and constructive rôle he played in public progress. He was a delightful friend and companion, winning all hearts by his suavity and kindness.

ADAM HUNTER—No man who has helped in the upbuilding of Hamilton, Ontario, has done more toward the shaping of the literary development of the community than Adam Hunter, librarian of the Hamilton Public Library. To his zeal and progressive spirit the Carnegie library building on West Main Street is a monument, as it was secured largely through his efforts.

Adam Hunter was born in Montreal, Canada, April 14, 1853, and there spent his boyhood, attending the local schools and proving himself early a student of cultured and discriminating tastes. At the age of nineteen he moved to Hamilton, where for several years he was a faithful and trusted employee of the Buntin Gillies Company. He later conducted a book and stationery store in Hamilton. In July, 1904, he was appointed librarian of the Hamilton Public Library and secretary of the Library Board, succeeding the late John Kenrick, and filling his position with an ability which gave universal satisfaction. Death came to him at his home on Duke Street, May 4, 1922, and interment was in the Hamilton



A. Zimmerman

Cemetery. He was a prominent member of the Ontario Library Association, attending many conferences of that body and influential in shaping its policies. His enterprise and vision took the lead in securing from the Andrew Carnegie estate assistance in building the public library, a commodious and beautiful building which is a distinct addition to community cultural opportunity. One of the oldest members of the Central Presbyterian Church, he served as elder for many years and supported all its activities. As bowling was his favourite pastime, he was past president of the Fernleigh Bowling Club, a winner of the "Times" trophy, as well as several cups and other marks of distinction.

Adam Hunter married Katharine Campbell, daughter of Alexander and Jessie Campbell. Mrs. Hunter survives her husband, residing in Hamilton and actively participating in the work of her church, the Central Presbyterian. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunter: A. Franklin, residing in Hamilton; and Jean, who died September 3, 1925, at her home. An exquisite musician, an accomplished player of the violin, Miss Hunter, in 1910, founded the Hamilton Ladies' String Orchestra, which, under her able and vigorous management, became widely known in the city for their admirable yearly concerts and contributed materially to the advancement of the musical life of the city. An excellent teacher, she did much to cultivate the taste of the young folk of Hamilton and to give them some insight into musical technique.

Adam Hunter was a man of true culture, a lover of learning and of the lore that is in books, with the vision and the perseverance requisite to open to the public the advantages he so enjoyed. He achieved that happiness which Richter has described as "a wayside flower that grows along the highway of usefulness."

WILLIAM JOHN ROBINSON, M.B.—There is no branch of medical practice that calls for broader knowledge than the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. The psychiatrist must have not only all the training possessed by the general physician, but he must be a metaphysician as well; must know the laws governing health of the mind and its functioning, and the reactions that physical ailments have upon the brain and its activities. The long period of years during which Dr. William J. Robinson, Psychiatrist, and Medical Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital, of London, has been kept at the head of the Ontario Hospital, and the frequent demands for his expert opinion and testimony in important cases suffice to indicate the important position he has won in this branch of his chosen profession. Dr. William J. Robinson was born in McGillivray Township, July 24, 1858, son of Robert and Jane (Pritchard) Robinson.

Robert Robinson was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was reared on a farm. He was only a young man when he came to Canada, and

his first few years were spent in the lumbering regions of Western Ontario. He then took up forest land in McGillivray Township which he cleared and converted into a fertile farm. Robert Robinson married Jane Pritchard, daughter of David Pritchard, who was born in County Armagh and came to Western Ontario with her parents when she was a mere child. They had twelve children, of whom ten are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were members of the Methodist Church, which at that time was the only denomination represented in the woods settlement. Originally he was a Presbyterian and she was an Anglican.

Dr. William J. Robinson received his early education in the elementary schools of his native township and the high school at Fergus. He then matriculated in the Toronto School of Medicine from which he graduated in 1883 with the degree of M.B. At the University of Toronto, he won scholarships every year for three years, and the fourth year won the University Gold Medal and the Star Gold Medal Department, University of Toronto. He then began the private practice of his profession at the village of Arthur, County of Wellington. After eight years he removed from there to Guelph where he was engaged in general practice from 1893 to 1908. He was health officer, City of Guelph, for four years, and was, for three years, a member of the Provincial Board of Health. While serving on the latter board, in 1908, he was offered and accepted his present position as Medical Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital of London, and has filled the same with marked ability to the present time. On an average there are 1,335 patients under the care of Dr. Robinson and his staff of assistants, which number 110 nurses and attendants. The institution is located on a splendid farm of five hundred acres in London East, and all of this land is more or less cultivated. All the milk consumed in the hospital, about 1,800 pounds a day, is produced by the institution's own herd of about one hundred Holstein cattle. Some idea of the magnitude of the farming operations in connection with the hospital may be gained from the following figures. About two and a half tons of berries are produced annually; four tons of asparagus; one and one-half tons of currants; 2,000 barrels of apples. A large percentage of these products are put up for winter use in the hospital's own preserving kitchens.

Dr. Robinson is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario and the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations, the American Psychiatric Society and the Canadian Psychiatric Society. Dr. Robinson was made a Free Mason at the lodge in Fergus, and is a Past Master of the lodge at Arthur.

In 1893, Dr. William J. Robinson married Laura Annie Orton, daughter of Dr. Henry Orton, of Ancaster. Three children have been born from this union. 1. Eleanor Orton, married Professor Eaton Howitt, of Guelph, and has four children: John

Orton, William Edward, David Douglas, and Gerald. 2. Alice, married G. F. Pearson, of London. 3. Ruth, who is unmarried. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of St Paul's Cathedral.

MELVIN SWARTZ—Fortunate is the man who finds his proper vocation early in life. Some never find it, and very many of the failures in life are misfits—men who do not discover until too late, if they discover at all, the work which nature intended them to do. Melvin Swartz, who is in the insurance business in Kitchener, is one of the fortunate ones, and the work in which he has already made what may be truly called a phenomenal success is in a sphere entirely foreign to that in which he began to earn his living. Melvin Swartz was born on a farm in Waterloo Township, February 24, 1895, son of Jacob and Catherine (Temple) Swartz.

Jacob Swartz was born in Pennsylvania in 1850. For many years he was engaged in farming near Brown City, Michigan, and there all his children except the subject of this sketch were born. In the late eighties he came to Waterloo Township, where he bought a farm and continued to till the soil as long as he lived. He married Catherine Temple, a native of London, and they had five children: 1. Isaac William, of Detroit. 2. Daniel Herbert, of Birmingham, Michigan. 3. Jacob Lester, of Pontiac, Michigan. 4. Melvin, of whom further mention. The parents of this family were members of the Mennonite Church.

Melvin Swartz's early life was like that of most other boys reared on a farm. He attended the township schools, did such chores as he was able to handle out of school hours, and after his schooling was completed, he worked on a farm in Michigan until he was seventeen. This healthful life gave him a rugged physique, the full benefit of which will be realized in the years to come. In 1912 he came to Berlin (now Kitchener), and in 1914 went to work in the factory of the Dominion Tire Company. He continued there for seven years, and when he left the company he had held the position of chief inspector for some time. In December, 1920, he became a representative of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company in Kitchener, and he made such a record as a salesman that it was only six months until he was appointed general agent, having exceeded the entire agency force in the amount of insurance written. During his first year he won the honour roll for production four times in succession, and at the end of the year was the honour man. Mr. Swartz is a member of the Kiwanis Club.

Melvin Swartz married Pearl Becker, daughter of Philip and Elvira (Woods) Becker, of Kitchener, and they have two sons: Raymond W., and Robert M. Mr. and Mrs. Swartz are members of the United Brethren Church. His principal recreation is music, and he sings bass in the church choir, of which he is president.

VICTOR JOSEPH BLACKWELL — Probably there is no greater pleasure than that derived from the exercise of the creative instinct; and in none of the fine arts does this instinct find broader scope for expression than in architecture, combining, as it does, both art and science. Each succeeding generation develops new needs and problems, makes its adaptations from the past and contributes its own creations to a coming age. The great advances made within half a century in such subjects as steel and concrete construction, heating, ventilating, lighting and the problems involved in adapting buildings to the requirements of modern manufacturing processes and modern machinery, present problems to the architect of to-day such as his predecessors never dreamed of. How well the firm of Watt and Blackwell is solving these complex problems can be indicated no better than by naming some of the important structures designed by them and erected under their supervision, such as the buildings of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, Ruggles Motor Truck Company, Hunt Brothers Flour Mills, War Memorial Children's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital (new wing), the War Memorial wing of the Chatham General Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Kitchener, the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario; the following schools in London: Tecumseh, Boyle Memorial, Ryerson and Aberdeen; the public school at St. Mary's, the Separate School at Sarnia and the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute; the monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers; many residences, among them those of J. E. Smallman and W. E. Robinson, of London; an imposing addition to the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, an office building and bank for the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation in that city and one for the same Corporation in each of the cities of St. Thomas, Windsor and London. These will suffice to show that the firm has designed practically every kind of building for every purpose.

Victor J. Blackwell is of the third generation of his family to reside in London, where his grandfather, an English shoemaker, settled many years ago. Mr. Blackwell was born in London, September 10, 1885, son of Thomas P. and Rhoda (Smith) Blackwell. Thomas P. Blackwell was a native of the same city, where he spent his life, and died in 1899 at the age of fifty-two. In early life he was in the grocery business and in middle life went into business with Joseph Smith, a cigar manufacturer. He married Rhoda Smith, whose ancestors came to Ontario as United Empire Loyalists. Victor J. was their only child. They were members of Cronyn Memorial Church (Anglican).

After completing the common and high school courses in his native city, Victor J. Blackwell entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, taking the course in architecture in the class of 1907. He then went to Europe where he spent some months gaining inspiration from the wonderful works of the founders of his profession. Upon his return he spent two years in the employ of leading New York

architects, another year in Chicago, followed by two years in Detroit. During these five years with masters of his profession he gained a broad knowledge of their methods and the most advanced practices in building. Upon his return to London Mr. Blackwell formed a partnership with John M. Watt (q.v.) and they quickly took their place as the leaders in Western Ontario and one of the important firms in their profession in the Dominion.

Mr. Blackwell is a member of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Royal Institute of Architects. He is also a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209 A., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the London Club and the London Hunt and Country Club.

Victor J. Blackwell married, in 1911, Erna Best, daughter of Conrad Best. She was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, her father being a native of Frankfort, Germany. Two children have been born from this union: Helena Best and Victor Joseph, Jr. Mrs. Blackwell died April 11, 1922, at the early age of thirty-two. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, while Mr. Blackwell is identified with the Anglican Church of his fathers, holding membership in Cronyn Memorial Church.

EDWARD SPENCER PIPER—Founder and president of the Railway Supply Company of Toronto and one of that city's most prominent, energetic and progressive personalities, the death of Edward Spencer Piper withdrew from active business circles a loyal citizen who ever had the interests of his community at heart, a business man of high standing who fittingly deserved the confidence reposed in him by his associates, and an inventor who was responsible for many of the contrivances which add much to the safety of the travelling public and the railway operative.

Edward Spencer Piper was a native of Toronto, having been born in that city, October 15, 1841. The founder of the Canadian family was Noah L. Piper, a New Englander who came to York County, Ontario, when a young man. He married Sarah Spencer, a native of England, and settled in Toronto where he had entered a business in house furnishings, with his brother, Hiram Piper, in which line he can truly be said to have been a pioneer. He continued in active business until a very short time before he died, and during his mercantile career he acquired an unchallenged reputation for honest methods and fair dealing. He attended St. James' Anglican Church, and later affiliated with the Unitarian Church, in which faith he died. He is interred by the side of his wife in St. James' Cemetery. They had four children, as follows: 1. Harry, who died in the United States. 2. Edward Spencer, of whom further. 3. Emma-line E., married to Augustus Thomas, of Toronto. 4. Hiram Lucas, who is engaged in business in Montreal.

Edward S. Piper grew to manhood in Toronto, where he obtained his early education in the Model School. Later, he enlarged his education at Dr. Tassie's School in Galt and he also took a

course in the Upper Canada College. He learned the household furnishing business in his father's store and, when the latter retired, continued to operate the establishment, which was then on Yonge Street. It was later moved to York Street and Mr. Piper sold it. He then took a place on Front Street and there founded the Railway Supply Company, a project he had long considered, for the purpose of disposing of the many inventions in railway equipment he had originated. He was the inventor of a railroad lamp, so constructed that the strongest wind failed to extinguish it. He also invented an order board, some particular forms of gates and semaphores and other forms of railroad apparatus which the roads of the country have generally adopted. He was granted patents on all his inventions and exhibited them at the Colonial Industrial Exhibition in London, England, and the World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois. He also won the highest possible awards, together with many prizes and gold and silver medals, at exhibitions in Toronto. He continued in control of the Railway Supply Company as president until his death, having always in his employ at least thirty men.

He was a successful business man in every sense of the word and he ever had the best interests of Toronto at heart. He was filled with public spirit and left nothing undone which he thought might help to build up the city in which he resided. It is said to be solely due to his efforts that the Toronto Exhibition still remains one of the attractions of the city. During the Mayoralty of Angus Morrison the city council of his administration refused to pass the annual grant to the fair and the association having control of the exhibition decided that if the grant was not allowed it would be removed to Ottawa. Mr. Piper was given this information by the secretary of the Exhibition Association on the morning of May 23. In spite of the holiday the following day, Mr. Piper managed to get in touch with the late E. F. Clarke, who, fortunately, was in the office of the "Orange Sentinel." Petition forms were quickly printed and these Mr. Piper took around, personally, to all the prominent ratepayers in the city. Ere the fall of night he had obtained signatures to the petitions in such numbers that the Mayor, on seeing them, was persuaded to call a special meeting of the City Council next morning and pass a resolution authorizing the grant to the exhibition. The following day, Mayor Morrison called upon Mr. Piper and congratulated him on his fine performance, and assured him that had he not taken such quick and resolute action the exhibition would undoubtedly have been lost to Toronto. He said, "Mr. Piper, I don't think that you realize what you have done for the City of Toronto."

Mr. Piper died at his home on Barnard Avenue, March 24, 1909, and is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. He was a staunch Conservative but not an active politician. He was a member of

the Anglican Church and attended the services at the Church of the Redeemer from the time of the erection of that edifice on its present site. He was ever active in all church matters, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the York Pioneer Society, also of the Odd Fellows and the Canadian Order of Foresters. He also held membership in the Board of Trade, the Albany Club, the Ontario Jockey Club, and the Canada Lawn Bowling Club, he accompanying the first bowling team to visit the Motherland from Canada. He was very fond of outdoor life and of fishing and hunting. He had a great affection for horses and generally kept one for his personal use.

Mr. Piper was married, November 15, 1865, at Scarborough, York County, to Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hanna) Morgan. Mrs. Piper is still very active and resides in her home on Farnham Avenue, Toronto, her daughter, Mrs. Robinson and the latter's husband, living with her. Mr. and Mrs. Piper had the following children: 1. Herbert Edward, married to Lucy Lloyd; they have two children, Morgan Lloyd and Fletcher Spencer. 2. Clarence Fletcher, who resides at home. 3. Frank Morgan, of Toronto, married to Julia Silliman; they had two children, Irene Delong and Edward Silliman; he was married a second time to Flora McConnell Eaton, daughter of Dr. McConnell. 4. Arthur George, married to Helena Beard, of Toronto; they have two children, Eleanor Elizabeth, and Spencer William. 5. Ethel Louise, married to Burnside Robinson, financial editor of the "Toronto Mail and Empire." 6. Norman John, deceased.

M. ELLSWORTH SMITH—Prominent in the real estate business in Hamilton, Ontario, and a member of the executive board of the Hamilton Real Estate Board, M. Ellsworth Smith has had much to do with the building up of the city in recent years. Mr. Smith is a son of Obadiah T. and Margaret (Johnstone) Smith, the mother of Scotch ancestry. The father, who during his lifetime was a farmer in Glanford Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, was born in that county, where his father, M. Ellsworth Smith's grandfather, was one of the pioneer settlers, having come from Pennsylvania.

M. Ellsworth Smith was born in Glanford Township, Wentworth County, October 5, 1874, and attended the public schools there and Hamilton Business College. He started his business career in 1900 with the Stanley Mills Company Limited of Hamilton as manager of the hardware department, a post he held until 1911. From 1912 to 1916 he was engaged in the real estate business in Hamilton, then for a year was again associated with the Stanley Mills Company, but since 1917 has been continuously engaged in real estate. Mr. Smith built one of the first apartment buildings in Hamilton and during his years in the real estate business has managed many apartment, business and residence properties. He is a member of the Hamilton Real Estate Board, and since 1921 has been active on its executive board.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Hamilton Thistle Club, Thistle Bowling and Curling Club; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Doric Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Merton Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masons; Hindoo Koosh Grotto; and of the Methodist Church.

M. Ellsworth Smith married in Hamilton, Ella E. Aikin, daughter of Samuel Aikin, of Hamilton.

FRANCIS GEORGE JEWELL, F.C.A. — The wonderful expansion of modern business, the beginnings of which date back scarce more than half a century, has given birth to many new vocations, and among these is that of the professional auditor and accountant. While the art and principles of accounting are centuries old, and as originally practised very simple, the modern application of these principles is broad and complex, as, indeed, business of all kinds has become complex and involved. Ownership of enterprises now seldom lies in the hands of a few individuals, but the capital invested is divided among large numbers of absentee shareholders whose interests as well as the interests of bond holders must be protected. The requirements of the government as to accounting for purposes of taxation must be complied with as well. These and various other considerations have provided the field of work for the professional auditor and accountant, an individual not regularly connected with the conduct of the enterprise he serves in his expert capacity. Among the London men who have won a place of prominence in this profession is Francis George Jewell. The profession is an exacting one demanding instinctive precision, breadth of knowledge, quick discernment and absolute dependability; for the most private affairs of the concerns whom he serves must be confided to the professional accountant. Success in this profession, therefore, is in itself sufficient commentary on a man's character and ability.

The Jewells are an old English family. Captain George Pronting Jewell, grandfather of F. G. Jewell, followed the sea in his younger days and rose to be captain of a ship. When he retired from the sea he became city agent for the London (England) Assurance Corporation. He married Katherine Stokes, a native of old London. She died February 12, 1879.

George Frederick Jewell, F.C.A., son of George Pronting and Katherine (Stokes) Jewell, was born in London, England, January 7, 1836. He was given a good grounding in the fundamentals of an education, and possessing naturally a studious mind, he supplemented his early training with wide reading, the substance of which a good memory enabled him to retain. He was well and accurately informed on a broad range of subjects, and in the truest sense of the term was an educated man. In 1855 he came to Canada and went to work in the grocery store of his uncle, Fred Rowland, in London. Later he became a partner in the business which was carried on under the firm

name of Rowland and Jewell. The store was located at the north-east corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets. After some years, Mr. Jewell withdrew (in 1872) from the grocery business to engage in the insurance business and auditing. His thorough knowledge of accounting, his analytical mind and his thoroughness and accuracy soon placed his services as an auditor in such demand that it was not long until he was devoting all his time and attention to the work of accounting. He made a reputation as one of the leading experts of the Dominion, and for many years he was in demand by municipalities whenever they required the services of an expert who could untangle their involved accounts and straighten out their financial difficulties. He performed a signal service for the city of London in 1882. There had been a defalcation and the books of the city were in such a condition that it seemed like an almost impossible task to straighten out the accounts. But Mr. Jewell was appointed to tackle the job and proved himself more than equal to the occasion. The city authorities, recognizing not only the great value of the service performed, but the importance of retaining his ability at the disposal of the municipality, made Mr. Jewell's appointment as auditor permanent. From that time until his death he was the city's financial manager, and of him a contemporary wrote:

"Mr. Jewell did work for London that will make it difficult to find a successor. His place will never be filled in quite the same way, as Mr. Jewell had a peculiar knowledge of London's municipal matters that many citizens have never dreamed of. Time and again he saved the city many thousands of dollars, and money that the average alderman knew nothing about. One of his outstanding characteristics was his unapproachable character. Political or any other influence made no difference to him. He gave his opinions irrespective of whom they affected or how. This interest in his life work was equally valuable with his expert knowledge."

Besides his work for the city, which was enough to occupy all the time of an ordinary accountant, Mr. Jewell was auditor for a number of large financial institutions. His life was marked not only by his service to his fellow citizens in a public capacity, but in his private life. He was ever generous and sincere in philanthropic and church work. For over thirty years he was superintendent of St. Paul's (Anglican) Sunday School, and on the reconstruction of the Cathedral was chairman of the building committee. Latterly, he was connected with Cronyn Memorial Church. There was scarcely a charity to which he did not subscribe and his good work was always done in an unostentatious manner. While always a straight Conservative, he was never a bitter partisan, and in a day of great political strife he had many friends among the Grits as well as in his own party who admired his broad and liberal views.

Mr. Jewell was one of the founders of the So-

ciety of Chartered Accountants and was one of the first to be entitled to the degree F.C.A., the Society being empowered to grant the degree Fellow of Chartered Accountants to those qualified as experts. His hobby and recreation was microscopy, and although self-taught, was recognized as having a good deal of ability in this line of research.

In 1863 George Frederick Jewell married Emma M. Pope, who was born in 1842 and died in 1916. Her father, Francis Pope, was a native of England and came to London with his brother William about 1837. They were contractors and builders. They also owned and operated the only hearse in this district at the time, and it used to be sent at times as far as Fingal, below St. Thomas. They built St. Paul's Cathedral and the building now used as the Sacred Heart Convent. George F. Jewell and his wife were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Francis George, of whom further. 2. Harry, of Toronto. 3. Mrs. Isabelle E. Bradenton, of Florida.

George F. Jewell died June 13, 1906, mourned by a host of friends to whom he had endeared himself by his kindly, generous, sympathetic nature and his sturdy Christian character.

Francis George Jewell, F.C.A., was born in London, May 15, 1866, son of George F. and Emma M. (Pope) Jewell. His education was received in the elementary and high schools under Nicholas Wilson and Reverend Benjamin Bailey. His first employment was in the office of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation with whom he remained six years. Then he was associated with his father a couple of years. Mr. Jewell then became accountant for the London Printing and Lithographing Company, and afterwards for Edward Adams and Company, wholesale grocers. Having gained some breadth of experience in these varied lines of business, Mr. Jewell decided it was time to go into business for himself as a public accountant. After about five years, he accepted an offer to take charge of the head office of the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers in Toronto, and continued in that position until the death of his father in 1906, when he returned to London to take charge of his practice. Mr. Jewell was appointed auditor of the city to succeed his father, and held that office for about ten years. His practice is principally with important financial corporations in London. He is a member and Past President of the Rotary Club; and of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

On December 4, 1889, Francis George Jewell married Lucy M. Screation, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Screation, Senior, of London, and Elizabeth McLachlan Screation. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell have two children: 1. George Samuel, who is associated with his father as an accountant. 2. Blanche Beryl, who married Harold Hunter, of St. Mary's. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell are members of the Cronyn Memorial Church.

ALVIN GRIGG SABINE—The man who establishes a business, while he has obstacles to overcome, and usually has to fight to make a place for himself, is not hampered by precedent or a standard already established by which his achievements will be measured. He is free to blaze his own trail. The young man, however, who finds the executive responsibilities of an established business suddenly thrust upon him, starts with a handicap, for his every move is judged by a predecessor's performance, and people are always ready with criticism rather than with praise. He has to sustain a reputation already made; and if he be properly ambitious, he is eager to carry forward the business to higher and broader levels of attainment. It should therefore be a source of satisfaction and inspiration to Alvin G. Sabine to realize that, while he belongs to the younger generation of London's business men, it is recognized that he is maintaining the reputation established by his father for high ideals in business, while his own ability and personality have already placed him high in the esteem and confidence of the business world.

The Sabine family is an old one in England, a number of members of which have distinguished themselves sufficiently to be given extended notice in all important encyclopedias. James Sabine, who was the father of the founder of the family in Canada, married Susannah Black at the Parish Church of St. George, Southwark, London, England, March 13, 1816.

Their fifth child and third son was Dr. Joseph Brooks Sabine, who was born in England, May 27, 1825, and died in London, Ontario, June 7, 1881. He was educated as a physician. He came first to the United States, but after a short period located in London, where he practised dentistry as long as he lived. He married Harriet Butterfield (see Butterfield Line).

Herbert A. Sabine, son of Dr. Joseph Brooks and Harriet A. (Butterfield) Sabine, was born in London, Ontario, 1866. After completing the public school course he entered the employ of a local dry goods house, and after a few years in the warehouse, during which he familiarized himself with the line, he went on the road as their salesman. About 1900, he formed a partnership with Fred Spittal, under the firm name of Spittal, Sabine and Company. They manufactured furs and handled hats and caps in a retail and wholesale way. Starting on a small scale, the business has steadily prospered. In 1907, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Sabine taking over the business, which he carried on under the title of H. A. Sabine and Company. He gave up the manufacture of furs and the retail business, and from then on devoted his entire time and attention to the wholesale distribution of hats and caps. The trade is confined to Ontario, which is covered by a corps of travellers.

Herbert A. Sabine married Clara M. Grigg. She was born in London, but her father, Samuel Grigg, was a native of Clinton. Of their six children, five

are now living: 1. Doris J., married Major T. C. Lamb; they reside in Montreal. 2. Catharine M., who graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1922 with the degree M.A., and is engaged in social work. 3. Alvin Grigg, of whom further. 4. Grace B. 5. Harriet. Mr. and Mrs. Sabine were members of St James's Anglican Church. One who knew him well has said: "Mr. Sabine was a man of quiet tastes, finding his greatest pleasures within the family circle. His strict adherence to the highest ethical ideals in all his relations, business and social, inspired confidence and esteem. Of kindly disposition and a lover of human kind, he won the friendship and esteem of all who came to know him."

Alvin Grigg Sabine, son of Herbert A. and Clara M. (Grigg) Sabine, was born in London, February 2, 1901. He was educated at Woodstock College, and then spent four years on a ranch in the West and two years in Edmonton, during which he was employed as a salesman in the Province of Alberta. It became necessary for him to return East in 1921, his father having died, and take charge of the business, to which he is giving his entire time and concentrated attention.

(The Butterfield Line)

The following outline of the Butterfield genealogy is taken from a chart prepared by the family historian, Emma J. Butterfield.

Eric the Forester, of Danish origin, residing in Leicestershire, England, possessed extensive domains along the Severn and on the border of Wales. He raised an army to drive the Normans out of the country, was unsuccessful, taken into favor by William, was entrusted with important offices, and in command of his armies; in his old age was permitted to retire to his house in Leicestershire, where he closed a stormy and eventful life, as became the representative of an ancient and distinguished race.

With this hasty glance at our earliest family remembrance, remote as they may be, we proceed to deduce the pedigrees of the English and American races through the branch of the posterity of Eric the Forester, from whence we derive our lineage. His lineal descendant, Henry Eyryk, was seated at Great Stretton, in the county of Leicester, England, at a very remote period. His grandson, Robert Eyryk, of Stretton, married Joanna, and had three sons. His first son and heir, Sir William, Knight of Stretton, was commissioned to attend the Prince of Wales on his expedition into Gascony in 1335. From him descended two sons, one of whom, Thomas Eyrick, of Houghton, who settled in Leicester, was the first of the name on the books of the corporation. He died in 1517, leaving two sons and one daughter. His son John, born in 1513 and died in 1589, was twice mayor of that corporation, married Mary, daughter of John Bond, Esq., of Ward End in Warwickshire. They had five sons and seven daughters. Their fifth son, Sir William Herrick, born 1557, Member of Parliament for twenty-nine years, knighted Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Sublime Porte, held various lucrative offices in the Treasury. He married Joan, daughter of Richard May, of London; had seven sons and five daughters. His son Henry, born in 1604, came over from England to Salem, Massachusetts. June 24th, 1629, married Editha, daughter of Hugh Laskin, of Salem. Seven sons and one daughter survived him. Henry, of Beverly, his son, inherited



Frank Everist.

the paternal farm, was married twice, his first wife, Lydia Woodbury, bearing him three sons and two daughters. Jonathan, his youngest son, born in 1672, removed from Beverly to Concord, Mass., where he possessed considerable property in mills; was married twice and had three sons and two daughters by his second wife, Bethiah Conant, of Beverly. Their son, Joseph, born in 1720, at Concord, finally settled in Brattleboro, Vt., March 16, 1795. He married Lois Cutler, of Chelmsford, in 1742. They had six sons and two daughters. Their youngest daughter, Lois, born at Chelmsford in 1749, married Benjamin Butterfield, of Brattleboro, Vt.

The line descends through their son, Asaph Butterfield, born 1790; died 1844; married Catharine Woodward, born 1792; died 1870. Their daughter, Harriet A. Butterfield, born 1832, married Dr. Joseph B. Sabine (q. v.).

FRANK EVERIST—One of the most successful and prominent business men of Toronto and a man whose early vision and energetic efforts aided greatly in popularizing the Canadian apple in English markets was the late Frank Everist, president of the firm of McWilliam & Everist, Limited, fruit and commission merchants.

Mr. Everist was born in Rochester, Kent, that beautiful locality in England which has been so fittingly named "The Garden Spot of England." Here he was born July 3, 1851, his parents being of fine old English stock whose ancestors had for generations lived in this community. Mr. Everist attained manhood in the locality of his birth, residing with his parents, George and Caroline (Smith) Everist, and attending the local schools. When he attained his majority, Mr. Everist decided to leave his Motherland and venture his fortunes in Canada. In 1872 he arrived in Toronto and for three years engaged in the retail fruit business. He then formed a partnership with the late George McWilliam, locating on Francis Street, and later moving to the present and more commodious quarters at Nos. 25-27 Church Street. Mr. Everist and his partner realized that a splendid market for Canadian apples existed in England and throughout Europe and they immediately sent out a few experimental shipments. These proved most successful and the firm continued their exportations in ever-increasing quantities, with the result that in a very short period of time they were sending over one hundred thousand barrels of Canadian apples across the Atlantic in a single season. In their Toronto warehouse the firm handled all grades and kinds of fruits, domestic and imported, and in a very short period the concern was known all over the Dominion of Canada, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia for its reliability and straight dealing.

Frank Everist passed away at his home in Toronto, March 10, 1925. He was a splendid example of the successful business man and prominent citizen. He was devoted to his home and family, fond of outdoor life, a great lover of nature and a man of sterling integrity. He was a Conservative in politics and a sincere attendant at the Rosedale Community Church. All outdoor

sports attracted him and he was an active member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and the Lakeshore Golf and Country Club.

Seven children were born to Mr. Everist as the result of his marriage with Sarah Green. They were: 1. Frank, Jr., of Toronto. 2. Adeline, who is married to Edward A. Hobberlin of Toronto. 3. Edith, the wife of Frederick Thorne, of Toronto. 4. George H., who is continuing the business of McWilliam & Everist, Limited, with his brother, Joseph A. 5. Lewis E., of Toronto. 6. Mabel Lillian, who resides at home. 7. Joseph Alfred, a member of the firm of McWilliam & Everist, Limited. Upon the death of his first wife Mr. Everist married again. His second wife was Jessie Walker, of Guelph, Ontario, the daughter of Hugh and the late Elizabeth (Davidson) Walker. Mr. Walker is one of Guelph's oldest and most respected citizens. Although over ninety years of age he possesses all his faculties and is able to enjoy life, taking an interest in public affairs.

Mrs. Everist and her step-daughter reside in the home of the late merchant at No. 132 Glen Road, Rosedale, Toronto.

ALEXANDER CECIL MILNE—Character, intelligence, industry and loyalty are the levers by which men raise themselves to positions of prominence and responsibility in any field of endeavour, and this is especially true in the field of banking. Managerships are given only to men who by actual test have measured up to every requirement, and probably there is no position in the business world that is more exacting in its demands, for in addition to the qualities and attributes already mentioned, a man must possess poise, vision, curbed by sound judgment, ability accurately to read human nature, and a personality that wins friends and commands confidence, to go far in the banking world. Such a man is Alexander C. Milne, whose host of friends in this Province bear testimony to the fact.

Alexander Milne, the great-grandfather of Alexander C. Milne, married Mary Hume. They lived at Printfield, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he died. His widow died in Sorrell, Province of Quebec, about 1850. She came with her two sons, Alexander B. and John Addison, leaving a daughter, Mary, in Aberdeen. Alexander B. Milne became a resident of Kingston. On August 1, 1834, he married Elizabeth Vair, and he died in June, 1852, aged forty-one years. His widow survived him until March, 1876, when she died at the age of fifty-nine. They left four sons and a daughter.

One of these sons, Alexander Ross Milne, father of Alexander C. Milne, was born September 9, 1841, and died February 6, 1918. At one time early in life he worked in the Kingston Locomotive Works, but his principal occupation during most of his life was as engineer on the Great Lakes, and he was thus employed at the time of his death. He was a member of the Independent

Order of Foresters in which he was elevated to the office of High Chief Ranger. In token of their esteem he was presented in 1886 by his fellow members of Fort Frontenac Lodge with a beautiful gold watch.

Alexander Ross Milne married Margaret Gillespie, who was born January 19, 1842, and died April 18, 1904, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Gray (Thompson) Gillespie. Thomas Gillespie came to Canada in 1841. He was born in 1801 and died May 4, 1878, aged seventy-six years and ten months. Catherine Gray (Thompson) Gillespie was born in 1802 and died March 18, 1868, aged sixty-six years and eleven months. Her father, John Thompson, was a schoolmaster in Edinburgh, Scotland. Alexander Ross and Catherine Gray (Thompson) Gillespie were the parents of seven children: 1. William S., born October 26, 1864; died February 4, 1924. 2. Thomas, born August 18, 1866. 3. Frederick Ernest, born July 13, 1868. 4. Alexander Cecil, of whom further. 5. Francis Edgar, born August 19, 1872. 6. Melville R., born January 18, 1875. 7. Allen Seymour, born September 8, 1878; died September 17, 1889.

Alexander Cecil Milne was born September 20, 1870. He attended the public schools of Kingston and the Collegiate Institute there. He then entered the employ of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto. From there he was sent to several small branches in each of which he served a few months. He came to Berlin (now Kitchener) in 1890 and worked in the branch here as a clerk for nearly four years. After working in several other branches he assisted in opening a branch at Fort Perry in 1896. Three years later he left the service of the bank and went to Alberta, where he got into railroad contracting and construction work, and he continued thus engaged until 1907.

In 1909, the lure of the old business brought him back East, and he became a member of the inspection staff of the Bank of Hamilton. His headquarters were at Winnipeg for a considerable period and then he was stationed in a number of branches. Later, he went to Estevan and opened a branch which he managed a year until 1910. Then, resigning his connection with the Bank of Hamilton, he became identified with the Union Bank of Canada, for whom he opened a branch at Dunnville. He continued there as manager until 1916, when he returned to Kitchener and took charge of the branch there, where he remained until the absorption of the Union with Royal Bank.

Mr. Milne is a life member of Amity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Dunnville, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at that place. A. C. Milne married, October 28, 1899, Amorita Maude Stuart, daughter of James and Emmaline (Pilgrim) Stuart. She was born in Toronto, and her father was a native of the Province. This union has been blessed with two children: Marion and Stuart Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Milne are members of the Anglican Church.

NORMAN ROY ROBERTSON—Men of intelligence, courage, action, with a strong sense of civic duty and of their broader human responsibilities are the sure guarantee of sound, progressive, efficient government—the bulwark of the nation to which they give their allegiance. To such of its sons a government turns in its hour of extreme need and from them it receives the support which carries them through the crisis. In 1914, when England sent out through her great empire her call to the colours, Norman Roy Robertson was one of the first to answer. He volunteered in the first week of the war, and was under arms in the thick of the battle until the signing of the armistice silenced the guns. His duty done, he returned to “carry on” in the same spirit which had won for him mention in three dispatches from the front and a decoration from the French Government as well as similar honour from his own.

Norman Roy Robertson was born in Walkerton, Bruce County, Ontario, on August 28, 1885, son of David Robertson, K.C., for the past forty-eight years a barrister of Walkerton, and J. Agnes (Collins) Robertson. He prepared for the University of Toronto at the schools of his native city and graduated from the School of Practical Science of that institution in 1906, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science. He continued his studies in Osgoode Hall Law School, graduating in 1910. He was called to the Ontario bar at once and a year later to the bar of British Columbia. During the summer of 1910 he practised in Ottawa, and from the fall of 1910 to the outbreak of war was engaged in practice in Vancouver, British Columbia. His military career did not begin with his enlistment for war. In the fall of 1904, he joined the University Company of Military Engineers, 2nd Field Company, as a sapper, and served with that company until 1910, at which time he held the rank of lieutenant. From 1910 to 1914 he was captain in the 6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, at Vancouver. Volunteering for overseas service on August 7, 1914, he enlisted in the 2nd Field Company of Canadian Engineers at Toronto on August 18, 1914, reverting to lieutenant upon enlistment. Upon his promotion to the rank of captain, in Belgium, he was transferred to the 3rd Field Company, 1st Canadian Division of Canadian Engineers on October 29, 1915, and was in every engagement in which the 1st Canadian Division took part until his transfer to the 3rd Canadian Division, 9th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, in January, 1916, with the rank of major. With his promotion to lieutenant-colonel in May, 1918, he was appointed to command the 9th Battalion, Canadian Engineers, of the 3rd Canadian Division, on its organization in France. During his connection with the 3rd Division, he also participated in every engagement where his Division of the Canadian forces were in the fighting line. For conspicuous services he was mentioned in despatches of June 1, 1917, December 28, 1917, and May 5, 1918. On June 3, 1918, he was awarded the

Distinguished Service Order. He was also decorated with the Croix de Guerre (silver star) from the 47th French Infantry Division. He received the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Long Service decoration (April 7, 1923), and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces' Long Service medal, as well as the 1914-15 General Service and Allied Medal. On demobilization of his Division, April 6, 1923, Colonel Robertson was transferred to 1st Field Troop, Canadian Engineers, at Hamilton, as officer in command, ranking major (brevet lieutenant-colonel). On November 1, 1921, as lieutenant-colonel he was given command of the Militia Engineers, Military District No. 2. He was appointed officer-in-charge of armouries at Hamilton in 1925, and is at present (1926) commanding the Militia Engineers for Military District No. 2.

When Mr. Robertson returned to civilian life after his war duties were at an end, he entered the law offices of Chisholm & McQuesten, and in a few months was admitted to the firm, the name becoming Chisholm, McQuesten & Robertson, their offices located at No. 69 James Street, Hamilton. From 1921 to 1925, he was a law examiner in the Law School at Osgoode Hall. Mr. Robertson has many connections with scientific, military and legal organizations, besides being identified with fraternal and club life in Hamilton. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association and the Ontario Bar Association, and an associate member of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He belongs to several military organizations, among which is the Military Institute of Hamilton District, of which he is past president. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, affiliated with Barton Lodge, No. 6, and Hamilton Chapter, No. 175, Royal Arch Masons. He is listed among the members of the St. Andrew's Society, the Gaelic Society, the Scottish Rite Club (a director and honorary secretary), and the Hamilton Golf and Country Club. In politics he stands with the Conservatives, and he is a member of the board of managers of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

On April 7, 1924, Norman Roy Robertson was united in marriage to Gladys Irene Peregrine Mills, daughter of Mrs. Edward Mills, née Peregrine, of Hamilton.

ALVIN K. CRESSMAN—A study of the lives of men of achievement shows that whatever talent individuals may have for special lines of endeavour, certain qualities and attributes of mind and character are common to all; hence, these things that all possess must explain their success rather than any personal peculiarities. The characteristics prerequisite to success are such as everyone may possess and use; high ethical ideals that find constant practical expression in one's relations with his fellow-men; intelligence, vision, judgment, with confidence and courage to act upon one's convictions; persistent industry. Thus equipped a man may enter any line of business with assurance.

Waterloo County boasts an exceptional number of men who meet these specifications, among whom is Alvin K. Cressman, a worthy scion of one of the county's oldest pioneer families.

(I) The founder of the Cressman family in America was Nicholas Cressman, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Limerick County, Pennsylvania, and resided there until his death. According to the late Ezra E. Eby, from whose "History of Waterloo" these facts are taken, his youngest son was

(II) Nicholas Cressman, who was born soon after his parents arrived in America. All efforts to ascertain to whom he was married proved fruitless; neither can the exact date of his birth be given. Tradition has it that he was born in 1727 and died a middle-aged man.

(III) Daniel Cressman, the second son of Nicholas Cressman, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1762. In 1787 he married Esther, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Hoch) Bechtel. She was born in July, 1766. He was killed by an accident March 1, 1795. In 1804, his widow married Philip Bliehem. They settled in Waterloo County, where she died.

(IV) Abraham Cressman, son of Daniel and Esther (Bechtel) Cressman, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1789. He came with his mother and step-father to Waterloo County in 1806. On June 21, 1814, he married Mary, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Erb) Schneider. She was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1794, and died on their farm near Strasburg, Ontario, May 19, 1864. He died December 29, 1871. They had twelve children.

(V) Abraham S. Cressman, son of Abraham and Mary (Schneider) Cressman, was born on his father's farm in Waterloo Township, November 27, 1826. He was a farmer all his life. After reaching manhood he settled on a tract of wild land in Blenheim Township. He cleared the land of brush and developed a fertile farm. He was industrious and thrifty and was able to retire from active work some years before his death. On March 4, 1852, he married for his first wife, Susannah, daughter of Christian and Anna (Cressman) Schneider. She was born April 17, 1829, and died April 3, 1875. Anna Cressman was born June 18, 1803, and died July 12, 1887, daughter of John and Anna (Schowalter) Cressman. She married Christian Schneider, December 5, 1825. Her father, John Cressman (III) was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1755, son of Nicholas Cressman (II, q.v.). He died on his farm near Freeport in 1818. He married Anna Schowalter, who was born April 4, 1761, and died July 2, 1829.

(VI) Christian Cressman, son of Abraham S. and Susannah (Schneider) Cressman, was born on his father's farm in Blenheim Township, Oxford County, May 8, 1856. He has always been a farmer. On December 25, 1879, he married Margaret,

born November 23, 1858, daughter of Michael Korcher, of the same township. From this union five children were born: 1. Alvin K., of whom further. 2. Melissa, married Oliver G. Stoltz. Twins, 3. Clara, now deceased, married Landreth Bingeman. 4. Mary, who became the second wife of Landreth Bingeman. 5. Ward. The parents of this family are active members of the Mennonite Church, in which the father has held several offices.

(VII) Alvin K. Cressman, son of Christian and Margaret (Korcher) Cressman, was born in Bridgeport, January 12, 1881. After attending the elementary schools in Wilmot and Blenheim Townships, and passing entrance at the high school at Woodstock, he attended the old Berlin (now Kitchener) high school. After completing that course he attended a business college at Guelph. His first position was as a bookkeeper in Waterloo. His next position was in the office of the "Waterloo Chronicle and Daily Telegraph," where he remained five years. From there he went to Hamilton, where he was for four years a member of the insurance firm of Seneca Jones and Company, withdrawing from that firm to establish his present business. On December 1, 1908, Mr. Cressman opened a general insurance and real estate brokerage office in Waterloo, and the business has grown to be one of the most important in the County. It is the oldest in the city. He also does a large business in placing mortgages. He has been two years (1924-1925) president of the Waterloo Board of Trade, and is serving his sixth year as a member of the Waterloo Water and Light Commission.

Alvin K. Cressman married, March 1st, 1905, Elizabeth McDougall, daughter of William and Catherine (Wettlaufer) McDougall, of Waterloo. This union has been blessed with the birth of two children: William Garfield and Phyllis Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Cressman are members of Emmanuel Evangelical Church, of whose Sunday School he has been superintendent for eight years.

WILLIAM HUGH WARDROPE, K.C.—William Hugh Wardrope, K.C., senior member of the law firm of Wardrope & Wardrope, in Hamilton, is justly rated as one of the most successful practitioners at the Ontario Bar. He has not only brought to successful issues many important suits in which his firm has been retained, but he has also demonstrated his ability in the Legislative Assembly, as well as in various business enterprises in which he is interested.

Mr. Wardrope was born August 13, 1860, in Ottawa. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Wardrope, D.D., and Sarah (Masson) Wardrope. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Ottawa, following which he attended the Collegiate Institute, at Guelph, Ontario. After graduating from the latter institution he entered the offices of Guthrie, Watt & Cutten, at Guelph, and took up a course of law reading. He was

called to the Ontario Bar in 1884 and was created a King's Counsel in 1902. Mr. Wardrope served as secretary for the Private Bills Committee for several years and also held the post of assistant law clerk in the Legislative Assembly, at Toronto. In 1901 he was presented with an address signed by every member on both sides of the house, in recognition of the courtesy and ability he had displayed while in these positions. In 1898 he declined the offer of a county court judgeship and in 1908 he was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the Ontario Legislature as representative for Hamilton. In addition to his law practice Mr. Wardrope is president of the Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Company, president of the Sterling Trusts Corporation, and a member of the board of directors of the Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company, Limited. He is president of the Canadian Red Cross Society, at Hamilton, and one of the governors of the Hamilton City Hospital. Mr. Wardrope is a Liberal in his political views, and is affiliated with the United Church of Canada. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and was Grand Master of that Order during 1917 and 1918. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club, and of the Caledon Club, Inglewood.

Mr. Wardrope was married in May, 1887, to Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the late John Duff Macdonald, formerly a doctor in the Royal Navy. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter. Mr. Wardrope has a very fine suite of offices in the Sun Life Building, in Hamilton, and a most charming residence at the Charlton Apartments.

PERCY C. BANGHART, M.D.—Although it is only a little more than a hundred years since the London District was practically an unpeopled wilderness, such was the quality of the courageous, industrious and upright pioneers who settled there and their descendants that this section is the equal of any other part of this continent in every phase of economic, social and cultured development; and not only that, the scions of that sturdy pioneer stock have been and are the directing agents in this forward movement, whether in industry, commerce, the arts or the professions. As conditions of life became more complex and the accumulation of knowledge in every department of scientific research became so vast as to be beyond the capacity of any individual to encompass, specialization became necessary. This is particularly true in the domain of medicine. And it is notable that to a very large extent Ontario has produced its specialists from among its native sons. Dr. Percy C. Banghart, who is a specialist in diseases of women and surgery, is an example of this type, for he is of the fourth generation from Andrew Banghart, who established the family in the Province, and has made a prominent place for himself among the leaders in that branch of his profession in which he specializes.



Edward R. Pez

Andrew Banghart came from Belvidere, New Jersey, to Hamilton at an early day. He removed from there to Lambeth, where he engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He took care of many soldiers during the Rebellion of 1837. In Hamilton he married a young lady whose surname was Rymal. They were members of the Methodist Church, in which he was a local preacher. The following names and dates are taken from his family Bible:

Andrew, born February 17, 1777, died May 18, 1860; Sarah, born January 19, 1794, died April 1, 1873; Pega, born October 27, 1803; Betsy, born May 18, 1805, died May 18, 1872; Michael, born November 5, 1807, died December 20, 1875; James, born July 10, 1810; Sarah, born July 7, 1815, died August 26, 1881; Eleanor, born April 1, 1817, died September 12, 1850; Polly, born April 2, 1819; Martha, born March 29, 1821; Catharine, born August 21, 1821, died April 3, 1891; George, born April 12, 1825, died October 24, 1895; Nancy, born February 27, 1827; Jesse, born October 13, 1828, died June 26, 1902; Elzina, born February 9, 1831 [married John Routledge, (q. v.)]; Almira, born September 7, 1834, died December 25, 1903.

Jesse Banghart, son of Andrew Banghart, was born on the homestead in Lambeth, October 13, 1828. He was a farmer of exceptional knowledge and skill, with which was linked splendid business ability. Early in life he began buying run-down farms, building them up and selling them at a good profit. This line of endeavour made him a resident at different times of many townships in this part of the Province. The last farm which he purchased was the old Macbeth place of three hundred acres in Euphemia, near Bothwell. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Lambeth.

Jesse Banghart married Anna Christian, a native of Lambeth. Four children were born to them: William A., of whom further; Lorenza; George; Sarah, (deceased) who married James McKewon. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church in which the father served as elder.

William A. Banghart, son of Jesse and Anna (Christian) Banghart, was born in Delaware Township, June 26, 1856. He attended the public schools and during the vacations worked upon the home farm until he was old enough to learn a trade. Soon after completing his apprenticeship at the trade of tinsmith he started into business for himself. He was then twenty-two years of age. In those days the products of the tinsmith were sold from wagons by peddlers, who drove through the country. The tin peddler was an important figure before the days of railroads, trolley cars and automobiles. There were no telephones and radio had not been dreamed of. The tin peddler did more than bring needed household goods which he exchanged for produce—money was scarce in those days—he was the purveyor of news from "other parts." He brought the gossip, the "Personals," now such an important feature of the local newspaper—newspapers then were to be found only in the large cities. The type is almost

forgotten, for most of his generation has passed away. Genial, suave, tactful, the peddler made everyone his friend. Mr. Banghart's venture prospered from the beginning, and it was not long before he had several wagons on the road.

After a few years he sold the business and went to Oil City and started a general store. After four or five years he removed to Alvingston, where he purchased a small business and carried it on for a few years. Then he located in Sutherland's Corners and bought a business about a mile from his father's home. He continued there about ten years until 1901, when he removed to London and started a grocery store. In a very short time he sold that business and became a member of the firm of Lynd, Kerrigan and Company, with whom he remained identified for six years, travelling on the road for the Company. He withdrew from that connection to go into the wholesale hat, cap and fur business as a member of the firm of Gunther, Banghart and Company. Later, Mr. Banghart's brother, Lorenzo, bought Mr. Gunther's interest and the business was continued under the name of Banghart Brothers. They moved the business to Edmonton and sold it about 1917. Returning to London, Mr. Banghart went on the road for a wholesale grocery house for about a year and a half. He then became a member of the firm operating the I X L Spice and Coffee Mills and since that time he has travelled on the road handling their products.

Mr. Banghart is a Past Master of Star of the East Lodge, No. 422, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Bothwell, and is Past Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of the Province. He is now a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209A, of London; St. John's Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar; London Lodge of Perfection; London Chapter of Rose Croix and Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

William A. Banghart married Chrilla Mills, who was born in Iona, daughter of John and Diadema (Waters) Mills. Her father was from Nova Scotia, while the Waters family is an old one in St. Thomas. From this union three children have been born: 1. Dr. Leo, a dentist of Detroit. 2. Percy C., of whom further. 3. Fleta, married Stanley Pollard, of Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Banghart are members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Percy C. Banghart, M.D., was born in Oil City, Lampton County, November 13, 1882. His elementary schooling was received in Alvingston. He prepared for his matriculation at London College and then entered Huron College, where he received senior matriculation. With this foundation he entered the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated with the degree M.D. in 1905. The years 1905 and

1906 were spent in Victoria Hospital as house surgeon, and he served twice as interne at Harper's Hospital in Detroit—in 1906 and again in 1919, the last time doing post graduate work in diseases of women and children. He began general practice in Dorchester in 1907, and continued there until the Great War. He then went to Cook County Hospital in Chicago and later to Harper's in Detroit, from which he returned to London in 1919. Since that time he has specialized in diseases of women and children and gynecology. Dr. Banghart is a member of the surgical staff at St. Joseph's Hospital. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, the Ontario Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association.

The doctor is a Past Master of Merrill Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Dorchester, and Past Deputy Grand Master of London District No. 3. He is a member of St. John's Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar; and Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Maccabees, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs are the Kiwanis and the London Hunt and Country Club.

Dr. Banghart married Constance Tytler, daughter of Alexander Tytler, of London, and they have two children: William Alexander and Patricia Constance. Dr. and Mrs. Banghart are members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

G. ARTHUR P. BRICKENDEN, B.A.—One of the younger generation of lawyers in London who has quickly forged his way to the front is G. Arthur P. Brickenden. His work is characterized by care and thoroughness. He brings to the consideration of legal problems a naturally studious and analytical mind, splendid powers of concentration and good judgment. Having made up his mind as to the law in a given matter, he proceeds in a sure-footed manner making certain that every step is taken at the right time and in the right place. Thus it has been found that his opinions and work may be relied upon, and he has built up a high-class clientele which is constantly enlarging. The County of Kent, in England, was the home of the Brickenden family for many generations, and it was from there that the founder of the family in Canada emigrated.

Edward Brickenden, great-grandfather of G. Arthur P. Brickenden, was a farmer in Canterbury, County of Kent. His son, John Brickenden, was reared on the home farm, and came to Ontario in 1856, locating at first in Toronto. After working on a farm for five or six years he removed to Clinton, where he began cultivating a rented farm on his own account. It was not long before he purchased the farm and continued to till its fertile acres until, having by industry and thrift acquired a competence, he was able to retire from active work, about ten years before

his death. In the old country, John Brickenden married a school teacher, Annie Priscilla Matcham, who was born in Kent, daughter of Isaac Matcham. Five children were born from this union, of whom four grew to maturity: George Frederick, of whom further; Mary Louise, married E. W. Rodaway; Jessie Harriet, married Jacob B. Taylor; Angelina Jane Priscilla, married Charles B. Adair. Mr. and Mrs. Brickenden were members of the Methodist Church, in which he was a very active worker, serving as class leader nearly all his life.

George Frederick Brickenden, son of John and Annie Priscilla (Matcham) Brickenden, has for many years been a prominent wholesale merchant in London. He is widely known and highly esteemed all over Western Ontario, especially among the dry goods trade, upon whom he has called as a salesman for about thirty-five years. Handling dependable merchandise, straight-forward in all his dealings and possessing a personality that commands respect and wins friends, Mr. Brickenden has built up a large and successful business. He was born in Toronto, December 28, 1856; but was only a small lad when his parents became residents of Clinton, and it was in the public schools of that town that he received his education. His first employment after leaving school was in a retail dry goods store in Clinton. After four or five years there he was similarly employed in St. Mary's for a like period. This was followed by a short employment in a store in Galt, and then, about 1880, he came to London and went to work in the retail dry goods store of George D. Sutherland, and remained with him until he went out of business. Mr. Brickenden then formed a partnership with two other men under the firm name of Powell, Allen and Brickenden. They engaged in the retail dry goods business for about six years, at the end of which time Mr. Brickenden disposed of his interest and entered the employ of Dickison, Nicholson and Company. He was on the road for them for fourteen or fifteen years (until he went into business). His years of experience in the retail trade gave him a wide knowledge of the buying public, what appeals to the retail customer and many other facts relating to merchandising that made his counsel and advice of great value to the dealers upon whom he called and contributed in no small measure to his success as a salesman. Mr. Brickenden formed a partnership with two of his fellow salesmen, under the firm name of Brickenden, McCrimmon and Nelson, and they embarked in the wholesale dry goods business, all of the firm going on the road. After about two and a half or three years Mr. Nelson dropped out of the business and the firm name became Brickenden and McCrimmon, and so continued until 1920, when Mr. Brickenden purchased his partner's interest and since that time has carried on the business alone. He handles a general line of dry goods at wholesale and covers all of Western Ontario.

Mr. Brickenden's fraternal affiliation is with Dominion Lodge, No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a Past Grand.





Oswald Sorby

George Frederick Brickenden married Alice Helena Porte, who was born in London, daughter of Gilbert Porte, a native of Ireland. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brickenden: 1. Captain Frederick Matcham, who married Ruth Ruston Flanders, daughter of Dr. Charles R. Flanders, and they have three children: George Frederick, 2d, Charles Flanders and John Sydney, 2d. 2. G. A. P., of whom further. Mr. George Frederick Brickenden has crossed the ocean sixteen times on buying trips, but these he has made the occasion to see practically all of Great Britain and Western Europe. He is a member of the First Methodist Church, in which he has been active for many years, as class leader, trustee, steward and member of the quarterly board. Mrs. Brickenden, who died February 11, 1924, aged seventy-one, was also active in church affairs. She had also served as vice-president of the Middlesex Historical Society. Mrs. Brickenden's mother was, before her marriage, Ann McCormick, whose father came to London in 1829, when she was about two years old. At that time there were eighteen log houses at "The Forks," as the settlement was then called, theirs being the last of the eighteen. It was located on the corner of Talbot and Horton Streets. The McCormicks built the first brick house in London.

G. Arthur P. Brickenden, son of George Frederick and Alice Helena (Porte) Brickenden, was born in London, February 3, 1896. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, the London Collegiate Institute and the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated in the class of 1918 with the baccalaureate degree. Before taking up the study of law he served as a pilot in the Flying Corps, from which he retired with the rank of honorary Second Lieutenant in January, 1919. He then began the study of law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in the spring of 1919, taking his second year work that summer and the third year work the following winter. He was called to the bar in 1920. Mr. Brickenden specializes in civil and commercial law, practising under the firm name of G. A. P. Brickenden and Company. His hobby is horses and he exhibits saddle horses and hunters at the horse shows. He is a member of The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the London Club, London Hunt and Country Club, and Highland Golf Club, all of London, and the Canadian Club in London, England.

G. Arthur P. Brickenden married, October 26, 1918, Catherine McCormick, who was born in London, daughter of George G. McCormick, former president of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited, and now (1925) president of the London Loan and Savings Company, and Dorinda Elizabeth (Birely) McCormick. Mr. and Mrs. Brickenden are the parents of two children: Alice Dorinda and George McCormick. They are members of the First Methodist Church. Mr. Brickenden is a member of the Quarterly Board, superintendent and treasurer of the Sunday School.

OSWALD SORBY—The position held in the Province of Ontario, particularly Guelph, by the late Oswald Sorby is not easy to put into words, for he was prominent as an importer and breeder of blooded horses, and one of the leading figures of his community, an ardent devotee of the Methodist church—a man beloved by those who knew him well, and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Oswald Sorby was born January 10, 1858, at Darley Dale, Derbyshire, England, a son of Walter and Mary (Talbot) Sorby, both of whom are now deceased. Walter Sorby, the father, was also a native of England, but he came to America while he was still a young man, marrying, in the United States, Mary Talbot. He returned with his bride to England to remain until after the close of the Civil War, after which he voyaged westward once more, this time going directly to Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, where he purchased a large tract of land, consisting of some five hundred acres of good rich soil, situated off Waterloo Avenue, south of Guelph. This he named "Woodlands", and there he carried on most successfully as a gentleman farmer, making his permanent home there, where he spent the remainder of his days. A very well-known citizen, he was a Liberal in his political views; and an ardent member of the Church of England. He and his wife both died at "Woodlands", and they are interred together at the Woodlawn Cemetery. They were the parents of four children: 1. Walter Douglas Sorby, who now resides in Guelph. 2. Harold Sorby, who is now deceased. 3. Alfred Sorby, who died when he was but fourteen years of age. 4. Oswald Sorby, of whom further.

Oswald Sorby, the fourth child of Walter and Mary (Talbot) Sorby, came to the Dominion of Canada with his parents while he was still a very young child, settling with them upon the homestead farm of "Woodlands", near Guelph. There he was reared and received his education, being a bright student and an omnivorous reader. When he had become of age, he and his brother, Walter Douglas Sorby, went into the business of importing breed horses of a particularly high quality in the Clydesdale and Hackney stock. And such was the success which they met in this venture that they soon became known throughout the Province. Bringing in fresh blood from both England and Scotland, they finally entered the lists as among the larger of the importers of Canada, and basing their business upon the keen knowledge of the trade they had gained, plus a high standard of general business integrity, it was not long before they had come to hold a position of note in their world. Thus they operated a thriving commercial idea, selling throughout Canada and the United States, until, in the year 1912, they sold out their respective interests, and going into Guelph, they were able to retire from all further commercial enterprise. Oswald Sorby purchased for himself a large and well-built brick house on

the Dundas Road, and it was there that he spent the remainder of his days, passing away on April 19, 1925. He is now interred at the Woodlawn Cemetery, in Guelph. His death was a shock and a loss to his friends, and a bereavement to the entire community, for he was a man greatly beloved in more than one part of the Dominion. The farm, "Woodlands", is now known as "Vimy Ridge" and is used by the Provincial Government in training young men in agricultural matters.

Oswald Sorby married, January 25, 1899, Agnes B. Evans, of Puslinch Township, a daughter of Smith Evans, and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Sorby became the parents of five children: 1. Gertrude. 2. Walter (2), who is now an electrical engineer at Elmira, New York. 3. Phyllis. 4. Muriel. 5. Grace. All of them, save only the son, now reside at home with their mother who, with her family, attends the Methodist church.

COLONEL GEORGE SEPTIMUS RENNIE, C.M.G., M.D.—Ranking high in the medical profession as a physician of Hamilton, Ontario, distinguished by the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, England, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, Colonel George Septimus Rennie is also continuing a notable military career by his command of the Second Eighth Artillery Brigade. He was born in the township of Barton, Wentworth County, Ontario, July 23, 1866, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Gertrude (Servos) Rennie. His father, who came from Aberdeen, was one of the York pioneers, and his mother, daughter of Daniel K. Servos, one of the United Empire Loyalists.

The son, George S. Rennie, was liberally educated, attending, first, the Hamilton public schools, then the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, and Trinity Medical College, from which he graduated in 1889. He had a Fellowship, and completed the work at Trinity University with honors, receiving in 1889 the dual degree of Doctor of Medicine, Master in Surgery. Finally, he supplemented this training with post graduate work in London, Edinburgh, Berlin and Vienna, covering a period of eighteen months, and completing his course with the degrees of L.R.C.P. in London and that of L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

Dr. Rennie then began to practise general medicine in Hamilton, where he has since continued, and where he has gained a wide reputation for skill as a diagnostician and physician. His military career has been exceptional. In 1891 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Royal 13th Regiment in Hamilton, continuing until the formation of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was commanding officer of the 7th Bearer Company and later of No. 2 Canadian Hospital. Upon the organization of the No. 3 Artillery Brigade, he took command of the 33rd Howitzer Battery and in 1914 organized and commanded the 13th C.F.A. Battery, from which command he was transferred to the Canadian Army

Medical Corps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He headed the overseas unit of No. 2 Stationary Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps. On his arrival in England, Colonel Rennie was A.D.M.S. of the Shorncliffe area, later gazetted as colonel, A.D.M.S. of the British Army Medical Corps, Dover, and so remained until 1916, when he took command as camp commandant of Le Trepot area and of No. 2 Canadian General Hospital. During the War he was three times mentioned in despatches. In 1917 he received the honour of the Order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George. Returning to Hamilton in May, 1919, he was demobilized. The colonel then reorganized No. 2 Canadian General Hospital and later was transferred as officer in command of the 8th Artillery Brigade, February, 1921. Three years of service placed him in command of the Hamilton Garrison, and the year 1924 he took command of the 2nd Eighth Artillery Brigade, his present command.

His other public activities have been numerous, including work as examiner of Medical Jurisprudence, Trinity University, for five years, 1894 to 1899. Since 1919 he has been chief coroner for the city of Hamilton, and he is surgeon to the Hamilton General Hospital, and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. He is past president of the Hamilton Medical and Surgical Society, member of the Ontario Medical Society, and of the Ontario Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is also medical director of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of Hamilton. He is a member of Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His political affiliation is with the Conservatives, and at the general election of 1926 he was elected as a Conservative member of Parliament of the Federal Government at Ottawa. His religious connection is with the Church of England. Clubs: the Sports, of London, the Hamilton, and the Hamilton Golf and Country.

On May 30, 1901, Dr. George S. Rennie married Nathalie Hamilton, daughter of Peter Hunter Hamilton, who, with his brother were the original founders of the city of Hamilton.

ORVILLE MacEVERY WALSH—Among the promising young barristers of Hamilton, Ontario, is Orville MacEvery Walsh, who has been practising the profession of law there since 1919 as a member of the firm of Snider and Walsh. He is a son of William James and Ida (Egan) Walsh, residents of Hamilton, the father a steam heating contractor.

Orville MacEvery Walsh was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 6, 1895, and received his education in the local public schools, Collegiate Institute, and Osgoode Hall Law School. In March, 1915, he enlisted for service in the World War with the 26th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, and was sent overseas January 18, 1916, to the French battle front. He served as a bombardier with the 26th Battery and was wounded at Vimy Ridge, in April, 1917. He returned to Canada in December of that year and received his discharge at that time. For the next

six months Mr. Walsh was in the United States, furthering the interests of the Allies by speaking for the Red Cross and the United States Fuel Administration. He was called to the bar in October, 1919, and at once began to practise in Hamilton, where he formed a partnership with Hedley E. Snider, under the firm name of Snider and Walsh, and has continued in general practice ever since. A Conservative in politics, Mr. Walsh takes an active interest in local affairs and since 1922 has been a member of the Hamilton Board of Education. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association, the Ontario Bar Association, the Strict Observance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Past Worthy Master of the Most Noble Order of Crusaders. His religious connections are with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Walsh married, at Hamilton, June 11, 1923, Evelyn Beavor, daughter of Alfred Beavor, of Toronto, and they have one son, Kirwan Walsh.

WILLIAM ROBINSON ROOME—For more than a century the name of Roome has been prominent in Western Ontario. Dr. William F. Roome, father of William R. Roome, not only achieved prominence in the profession of medicine, but in high public office he distinguished himself as an able representative of his constituents, broad in his vision, keen of mind, assiduous in application to the duties of his office, honest in purpose and action. He won and held the confidence, esteem and loyalty of all who knew him. He possessed also business ability of a high order, and his name is found on the directorates of some of the leading financial and industrial organizations of his adopted city. His son, W. R. Roome, in a quiet, unostentatious manner, is maintaining the prestige of the name as an efficient and faithful civil servant, and is always found ready to support and aid in every way that he can those movements and enterprises whose object is the promotion of the public weal, material, social and spiritual.

William F. Roome, grandfather of William R. Roome, established the family in Canada. He emigrated from England to New Brunswick about 1800. When his son, William Frederick, Jr., was about twelve years old, the family removed to the County of Kent, Ontario, and there the senior Roome engaged in farming in the township of Clearville, near the shore of Lake Erie, until his death. He married Catherine McLean, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, who came to Canada with her parents when she was eleven years of age.

Dr. William Frederick Roome, son of William F. and Catherine (McLean) Roome, was born in the township of Oxford, Kent County, November 21, 1841. Early in life he gave evidence of that splendid mentality which won for him a place of leadership in every activity into which he entered. He began teaching school at the age of twenty, and in 1863 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1866 with the degree of M. D. In the same year

he entered Rolph School, Victoria College, Toronto, and in 1869 passed the examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. However, he had begun the practice of his profession in Newbury in 1867, and remained there until 1889, when he became a resident of London. Dr. Roome was active in the practice of his profession until within a month of his death, which occurred September 1, 1921.

From 1906 until his death he was president of the People's Loan and Savings Corporation, his connection with that institution covering a period of twenty-six years. He was also president of the Premier Trust Company and president of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited, of London. He was elected a member of the Ontario Medical Council from 1894 to 1898, and was president of the council and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1899 and 1900. He served as medical officer of the Middlesex Regiment with the rank of major from 1891 until he was retired.

From early manhood Dr. Roome took a very active part in public affairs. For eighteen years he was chairman of the Union School at Newbury and Mosa, and was appointed associate coroner for Middlesex in 1869. In 1883 he was Conservative candidate in West Middlesex for the House of Commons, but was defeated by a small majority. He was elected at a general election in 1887, but was unseated on a technicality. The following year he ran again and was again elected, this time with an increased majority. He was also returned in 1891.

Dr. Roome was Past Master of Albion Lodge, No. 80, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Newbury. He was Past Grand of Mt. Zion Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also Past General Representative to the Grand Lodge and General Encampment.

Dr. William Frederick Roome married Mary Margaret Anderson, daughter of J. D. Anderson, a merchant of Wardsville. Mrs. Roome died July 23, 1924. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

William Robinson Roome, only son of Dr. William F. and Mary Margaret (Anderson) Roome, was born in Newbury, February 24, 1874. His education was received in the public schools of his native town, the London Collegiate Institute and a business college. Deciding to learn the shoe business, he went to work in the wholesale firm of Pocock Brothers, Limited. Having gained a practical knowledge of the business, he then went on the road as the Canadian representative of the Herald Shoe Company of Boston. Two years later he became manager of the Slater shoe store in London and continued in that position for about three years. He then returned to his former employers, Pocock Brothers, and soon bought their retail shoe business. That was in 1907. Mr. Roome carried that business on for five years until he was burned out, and on October 25, 1912, entered the custom house as preventive officer. Later he was promoted to be head of the customs express department and remained in that position about three years. On December 1, 1921, he was promoted

to his present position as appraiser of customs and excise. He is a director of the Premier Trust Company.

William Robinson Roome married, February 22, 1905, Florence Meek, daughter of William and Emily (Mathews) Meek, of Kingston. They have one son, Norman William. Mr. and Mrs. Roome are members of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church. Mr. Roome is a member of the London Rowing and Bowling Club.

JOHN R. EDEN—Perhaps there is no better way of gauging a man's standing among his fellow citizens than to know how he is spoken of and to. "Jack Eden," as he is familiarly called, is a man among men. Affable, courteous, absolutely on the level, public spirited, always ready to do his share for the common good, a public executive tried and true, it is no wonder that he is held in high regard by all who know him—and that means nearly everyone in Waterloo County and many in regions beyond. John R. Eden was born in Hespeler, October 14, 1858, son of William and Elizabeth (Cooke) Eden.

William Eden was born at a place called Kyeton, in Warwickshire, England. He had the good fortune to receive a better education than many in his day, and he early took up the profession of teaching. An uncle had emigrated to Hespeler, and young Eden decided to try his fortunes in the new regions of Ontario. He located in Hespeler and taught in the public schools of Waterloo County for about forty years. And he was a good teacher, not unmindful of the opportunities and responsibilities of his profession. His instruction was not confined to mere "book-learning," but he inculcated patriotism and inspired his pupils with high ideals of morality and right living. Many of his pupils still survive who revere his memory and are grateful for his personal interest and guidance. When the time came to marry, William Eden returned to England and took for his bride Elizabeth Cooke, of Sheffield. From this union four children were born: 1. John R., of whom further. 2. Amelia, who married Alfred H. Westman, of Chatham. 3. Hannah, unmarried. 4. Alice, who married Edward Lewis, of Galt. Mr. and Mrs. Eden were members of the Anglican Church. He died in Kitchener in 1914 in his eighty-fourth year and was survived by his widow until 1917, when she passed away at the same age.

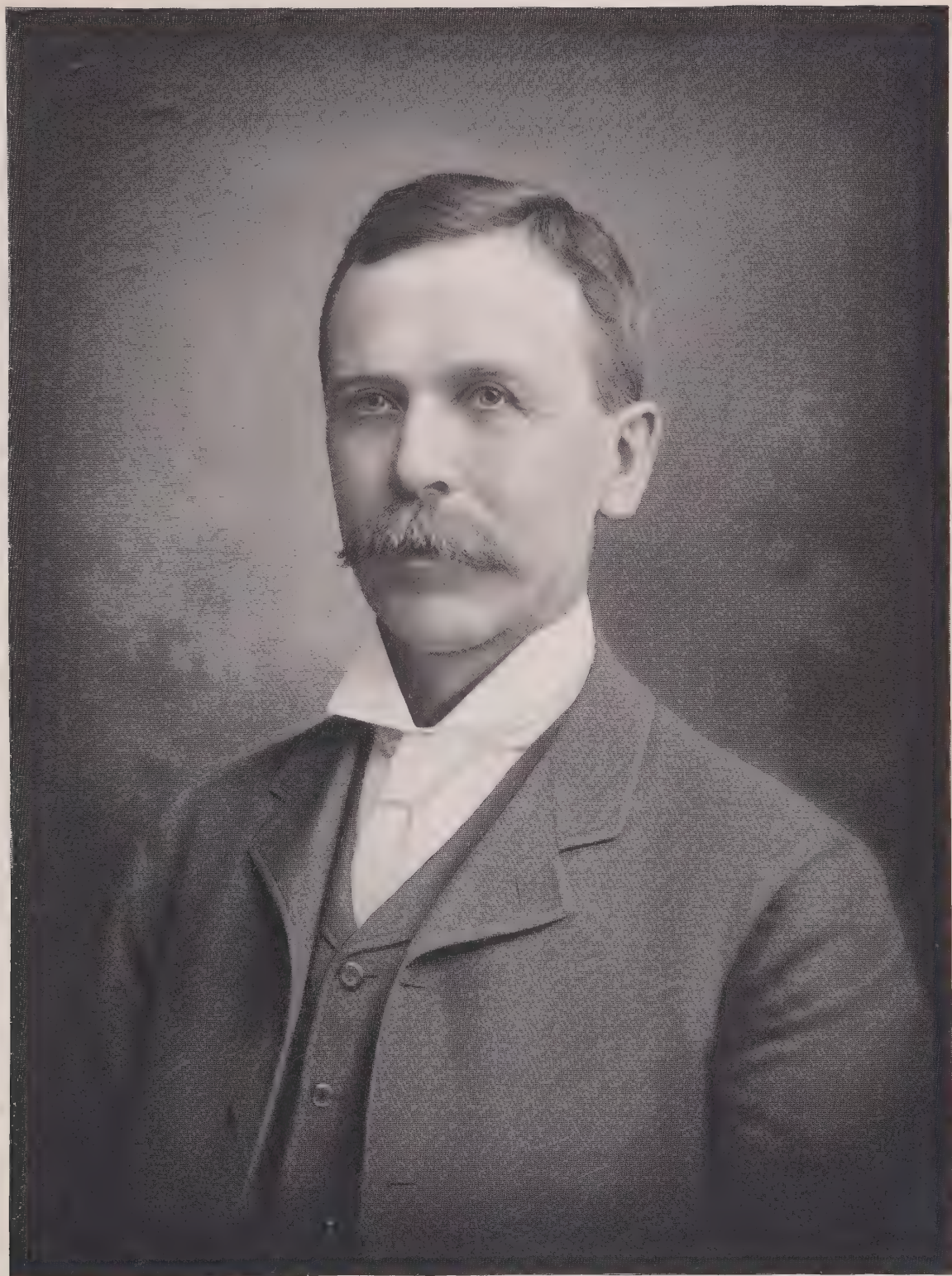
John R. Eden began his school life under the instruction of his father, and was graduated from the Berlin high school in 1877. After teaching school for three years he established himself in business as an investment broker and has continued in that business until the present time. For many years he was also identified with the Ott Brick Company, Limited, as general manager. This is the only business of its kind in Kitchener. In politics Mr. Eden is a Conservative, and has been honoured with a number of local offices, in all which he has served with fidelity and with an effort to do all in his power to promote the best interests of the community. His first

office was that of reeve and representative of the town in the county council. That was in 1897 and 1898. He served as mayor of the town in 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903 and in 1920. During his first term as mayor the electric light plant was purchased. During his administration Victoria Park, one of the most beautiful recreation grounds in the Province, was constructed. This was not done without opposition, but a commission was formed and, backed by a few loyal supporters the undertaking was carried through. During one of Mr. Eden's terms as mayor the Canadian Pacific Railway connection between Galt and Kitchener was made free of cost to the city. A by-law had been submitted to the people, and was carried to give an opposition company \$80,000 bonus to build the road, but the mayor strongly opposed the bill and eventually convinced the council thereby saving the city the \$80,000 and getting the road through at once. He was also instrumental in establishing a number of industrial plants in the city, among which may be mentioned the Lippert and Jacques furniture factories, the L. McBrine Trunk and Bag plant and the Tuerk Engine and Tool Company. It was against the law to offer bonuses to manufacturers to locate in a town; so to circumvent this handicapping provision, Mr. Eden devised a plan to lease the land to a company upon their agreeing to furnish employment to a given number of hands for a given term of years, at the expiration of which period, the company having carried out its part of the agreement, the city was to deed the property to the company. This plan attracted wide attention and was adopted by other communities.

For many years the public library had been housed in the city hall; but these quarters becoming inadequate, the library board had purchased a lot upon which to erect a suitable building. This transaction having aroused much opposition, a deal had been made to sell the lot when Mr. Eden was elected mayor in 1899. He refused to sign the deed, promising to get a building erected. In pursuance of this plan he went to New York City and persuaded Andrew Carnegie to build a library; and so, to-day, Kitchener possesses what is said to be one of the finest library buildings in a city of its size in Canada. During this administration the water commission was also formed which took over the privately owned waterworks supplying the city. As mayor, Mr. Eden was *ex officio* a member of the commission. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Foresters and Canadian Order of Foresters.

John R. Eden married Helen Ziegler, daughter of Enoch Ziegler, of Kitchener.

JAMES WILMOT LAMOREAUX—In the vanguard of community progress in Hamilton, Ontario, marched that business and civic leader, widely known and highly respected throughout the entire section, James Wilmot Lamoreaux. He was president and general manager of the Tuckett Tobacco Company and for many years a member and officer



J. W. Lamoreaux

of the Hamilton Board of Education. His belief in what made for community advancement, his efforts in its behalf, and his force of personality combined to make him a power for good.

James Wilmot Lamoreaux was born in Pickering, Ontario, in 1856, and there spent his youth, receiving a good education. He taught school for a time, and in 1884 moved to Hamilton. In the three decades of his residence there, he was identified with the Tuckett Tobacco Company, advancing through the various grades and departments until he became president and general manager of the company, an office he held at the time of his death. His great business ability resulted in great increase of wealth for the company he headed. His business associates said of him that every additional day of association brought them a greater respect for his sterling ability and a deeper love for him as a man, because he never thought an impure thought, nor said an untrue word.

Besides his important business activities, Mr. Lamoreaux was energetic as a participant in civic affairs. Educational matters in particular won his attention. From 1906 to 1909 he was a member of the Board of Education, for the next two years was chairman of the finance committee, after which he was chairman of the internal management committee, in 1911, and in 1912 became chairman of the Board, the highest honour within the gift of that body. He helped organize the Conservatives of Hamilton, and was president of the Hamilton Conservative Association. His efforts too went into the organization of the Twentieth Century Club and into the erection of a building which proved so profitable a financial investment. The Commercial Club was also, in part, an outgrowth of his activities, and he was a strong advocate of a club for men connected with commercial pursuits, serving for a long time as its president. While interested in politics, and sought at one time as nominee of the Conservatives to Parliament, he never wished to hold office. Long a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, he was on its board of managers and on the advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association. His fraternal affiliations were with the Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Scottish Rite bodies of that order. He belonged also to the Oak Leaf Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to Court Oronhyatekha, Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. Lamoreaux died September 20, 1914, at the premature age of fifty-eight, at the height of his business and public career. The flags on the city schools, the Tuckett factory, and his clubs, were hung at half-mast in respect to his memory, and representatives from the Conservative Association and other groups with which he was affiliated were present at the funeral ceremony and interment at Hamilton Cemetery. To Mrs. Lamoreaux, who survives her husband, were sent copies of resolutions in memory of Mr. Lamoreaux from the

Board of Education, the Tuckett Tobacco Company, and the Hamilton Conservative Association. Mr. Booker, of the Board of Education, spoke as follows:

I wish what is said not to be taken for eulogy of a good man, but for simple truth. First, our colleague, Mr. Lamoreaux, in his home life was an affectionate husband, a kind and loving friend. Second, in his social life he was "bon camarade," making friends by his genial, lovable, winsome personality. Third, in his public life he was irreproachable. And fourth, in his business life he was a king amongst men, and well does his life exemplify the words from the good old book: "Behold a prince is fallen in Israel today." The resolutions of the Conservative Association of West Hamilton, read, in part, as follows:

His conscientious and devoted services to the political party with which he was identified for so many years, stand as an enduring and helpful record and an incentive to younger men to enter similar work.

His thoroughness and unselfishness; his loyalty and withal his kindness were an inspiration to those friends whose good fortune it was to know him intimately.

CARL KRANZ.—For three generations the name of Kranz has been prominent in the business and professional life of Kitchener. The family has given two mayors, father and son to the city. Carl Kranz, the founder of the family in this country, emigrated from his native Province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1853. After a sojourn of a year in Buffalo, New York, he came to Berlin (now Kitchener), then a village of perhaps five hundred people. In the old country he filled the office of magistrate and was rent collector for the Duke of Hesse. It was his intention upon coming to Canada to take up a farm; but his long training in business affairs led him into mercantile lines, and he opened a general store in the village. He engaged in that business as long as he lived. He married Catherine Hornung and they had two children: Hugo and Henrietta, who married Henry Knell, of Kitchener. Mr. and Mrs. Kranz were members of the Lutheran Church.

Their son, Hugo Kranz, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt June 1, 1835, and died in Kitchener on June 1, 1902. He had the benefit of a good education in his youth, having attended the gymnasium in his native town. He entered his father's store in Kitchener and early became a partner in the business, which was carried on under the firm name of C. Kranz and Son. After the death of the elder Krantz, the son continued to manage the business, then he sold it in order to give his entire attention to the business of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited. This Company was organized by Mr. Kranz and William Oelschlager. Mr. Kranz was the first President and held the office until his death. Upon the death of Mr. Oelschlager, Mr. Kranz also became Manager and continued in that capacity as long as he lived. The business of the Company was carried on in a small room in the back of Mr. Kranz's store until 1888, when the growing business required larger quarters, and the Economical Block at the corner of Ontario and King

Streets was erected. Of Mr. Kranz another writer has said: "He was a man of pleasing personality, public spirited and enterprising. Elected reeve of the village in 1869-70; he retired until 1874 when he was elected mayor and continued as such until 1878, when he was elected member of the House of Commons. He held the seat for two terms. He served Berlin long and faithfully and for years was friend and adviser of newly-arrived Germans. He possessed the esteem of all who knew him." He was the first Conservative sent to Ottawa from his riding. Besides his other interests he conducted a ticket agency and brought many German settlers into Waterloo County. Hugo Kranz married Catherine Seip, a native of Berlin, Ontario, and four children were born from this union: 1. Francisca, who married L. D. Merrick, of Kitchener. 2. Maria, who married H. P. Bingham, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Prescott. 3. Carl, of whom further. 4. William K., of Cleveland. The parents of this family were members of the Lutheran Church.

Carl Kranz, who is maintaining the prestige of an honoured family name, was born in Kitchener, November 11, 1869. After completing the courses in the elementary schools he attended the grammar school of Berlin, now known as the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School. He then went to work in his father's store as a clerk and continued thus employed until the business was sold. Mr. Kranz then went into business on his own account as a general insurance broker and has built up an important agency. He represents a large number of the strongest and best known companies, and writes every variety of insurance.

Like his father, Mr. Kranz has always participated actively in public affairs, and has always been ready to aid in every way in his power those undertakings that promise to advance the interests of the community. In politics he is a Conservative. He served the city as alderman in 1898; was elected mayor in 1904 and 1905. He helped to carry on the work of establishing the sewer farm, and during his term there were many law-suits to be fought in connection with the establishment of the Hydro-Electric Commission, which had its beginnings in Berlin during Mr. Kranz's first term as mayor. When the Electric Light Commission was formed, Mr. Kranz was elected a member, and has served in that capacity ever since. He is also vice-president and director of the Tavistock Milling Company.

Mr. Kranz is a member of Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kitchener, and of the Lodge of Perfection at Guelph. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias. His clubs are: the Craftsmen's and Lancaster. Carl Kranz married, October 3, 1893, Annie L. Bingham, daughter of the late Dr. George W. and Mary (Ward) Bingham, of Waterloo, and they have one daughter, Mary, who married Christian McIntosh, a barrister of Kitchener; they have two children: Charles and Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Kranz are members of the Lutheran

Church, on whose board of deacons he has served for many years. Mr. Kranz has always been much interested in athletics, especially football, which he played for years. He went to England in 1888 as a member of the old Berlin Football Team which was widely famous for the many contests it won.

A. JAMES CUNDICK—Although a resident of Kitchener only a little more than eight years, the official positions with which A. James Cundick has been honoured in the important social and business organizations of the city are in themselves sufficient commentary on his capacity for making friends and his ability to do and to get things done. Mr. Cundick believes that those qualities of leadership which place a man at the head of important enterprises carry with their possession an obligation to public service; and from the beginning of his residence in Kitchener he has shown an active interest in every undertaking that would enhance the common weal. Mr. Cundick was born in Warminster, County of Wiltshire, England, January 3, 1873, son of Albert and Elizabeth (Parker) Cundick.

The family is an old one in Warminster, and it was there that Albert Cundick was born in 1852. He learned the trade of gardener and followed it in England until 1881. In that year he came to Warwick, Lambton County, where he bought a farm and became a fruit raiser on rather an extensive scale. He grew principally small fruits—strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, cherries, plums. He also kept many hives of bees and marketed considerable honey. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He married Elizabeth Parker, and they were the parents of four children: A. James, of whom further; Louisa, married Allen Lossing and died leaving two children: William Henry, of Sombra, and George who is connected with the street railway service in Toledo, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cundick were active members of the Anglican Church, in which he had served as warden. He died in May, 1914.

A. James Cundick began his schooling in England, but most of it was received in Ontario. After finishing the common school course at Warwick, he entered the high school at Watford, and upon his graduation took a course which included shorthand and typewriting at a business college in Chatham. His first position was in a law office where he read law for a year and a half. Then an attractive opportunity to get into the banking business was presented, and on February 22, 1899, he entered the employ of J. A. Halsted and Company at Mount Forest. In May, 1903, he resigned that position and joined the Sovereign Bank in Toronto, and was with them until 1907, having held the position of manager for some time before his resignation. In March of that year he became manager of the Metropolitan Bank, where he remained until he joined the Bank of Nova Scotia. That was on November 14th, 1914. He was sent at first to Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario. After seven years of service there, he was transferred, on June 16, 1916, to Berlin (now Kitch-

ener) as manager of their branch in that city. He has not only built up the business of the Bank, but he has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and the warm friendship of those whose privilege it is to know him well. While he is not lacking in the prudence and caution which are essential to success in the banking business, he has the ability quickly to get at the crux of a business problem and the courage to act upon his convictions. He is a keen judge of men, and an able executive, always approachable and of never-failing courtesy. These qualities and attributes were soon recognized by the men of the Twin Cities, and he has been called upon to fill executive positions in numerous organizations. He was the first president of the Kitchener-Waterloo Rotary Club, and has served as secretary and treasurer of the Kitchener Board of Trade. His clubs include the Lancaster, the Canadian, of which he has been vice-president, and the Grand River Golf and Country Club. He is Past Master and now Treasurer of Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was a charter member of Valette Preceptory, No. 65, Knights Templar, of which he was the first Eminent Preceptor, and served as Provincial Grand Prior for the Hamilton District 1924-1925. He is a member of Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of London, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. James Cundick married Mildred Hazenflug, daughter of Conrad Hazenflug, of Milverton, and they have one daughter, Julia. The family are members of the Anglican Church, which Mr. Cundick has served as warden.

Mr. Cundick's hobby has been agriculture, of which he has made a thorough and scientific study. It was he who introduced bee-keeping on his father's farm, a most useful and profitable adjunct to a fruit farm. He has written for bee journals and has lectured on the subject extensively, especially to high school students. In years past his exhibits have won many first prizes. While a resident of Picton he sent an exhibit to Toronto which not only won first money, but was purchased and sent to London, England.

DR. ROBERT WERNER SCHNARR—It may be said, probably without fear of successful contradiction, that the medical profession is the most exacting vocation that civilization had developed. It demands devotion and self-sacrifice, and the man who gives his life to the practice of medicine puts himself into voluntary servitude to the public. He must treat not only physical ills, but many times his cases involve illness of the mind and heart. He becomes the intimate confidante of the individual and of the family. To meet all these requirements necessitates not only an intimate knowledge of the human body and of the laws of thinking, but the medical man must be always a student, have keenness of observation, analytical judgment, breadth of mind, intuition, sympathy and poise, and above all, a never-failing optimism that overrides the depressing influences which constantly surround him. Success in the profession is evidence

that a man's mental calibre measures far above that of a large percentage of most business men; yet the successful physician is invariably a man modest and unobtrusive. That Dr. Schnarr belongs in this category is evidenced by the large practice he has developed in the quarter of a century since he opened an office in Berlin (now Kitchener), and the warm friendship and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. Dr. Schnarr is a native of Ontario, his birth having occurred February 3, 1873, in Tavistock. His parents were Werner and Catherine (Zinkann) Schnarr.

Werner Schnarr was a native of Hessen, Germany. He died in Crediton, Huron County, in 1882, at the early age of forty-two. He was but a lad of fifteen when he left the Fatherland. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Tavistock and followed it for some years. Later in life he built and operated a flax-mill at Crediton. He served a number of terms as school trustee in the latter town. He married Catherine Zinkann, daughter of Henry Zinkann, who was born in New Hamburg, April 21, 1842, and is still living, her present place of residence being Kenora.

Their son, Robert Werner Schnarr, received his early education in the public schools. For his preparatory work he was sent to a school in Philadelphia conducted by the Church of the New Jerusalem. From there he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Toronto, from which he was graduated with the degree M. B. in the class of 1889, after four years of study. He then did post-graduate work at Kent's Outdoor Dispensary in Philadelphia for a year. In 1905, he began the practice of his profession in Berlin. At that time he was the only homeopathic physician in this section of the county. He is a member of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In politics he is a Liberal, and served as a member of the Kitchener Light Commission for two years.

Dr. Schnarr married, January 1, 1907, Lorene Stroh, daughter of Jacob G. and Elizabeth (Seiler) Stroh, of Waterloo, and this union has been blessed with five children: Korene, Robert Gilbert, Lucile, Phyllis and Joffre. Dr. and Mrs. Schnarr are members of the Church of the New Jerusalem, on the executive board of which Dr. Schnarr has served for years.

GORDON ST. CLAIR BALFOUR FLETT, one of the younger generation of Hamilton's legal fraternity, is widely known throughout the city and province as the junior partner of the law firm of Ross and Flett, and also for his services with the Royal Flying Corps in France during the late World War.

He was born in Hamilton, Province of Ontario, September 22, 1895, a son of George H. and Margaret (Goodwin) Flett, the father being an expert accountant in business at Hamilton. The son, Gordon St. Clair B. Flett, received his early education in the public schools of his native city, following which he attended and was graduated from the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton. He then matriculated at the

well-known Osgoode Hall Law School of Toronto, but before the completion of his scholastic work came the advent of the World War. Mr. Flett laid aside his law books, and in December, 1917, joined the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto, sailing for duty overseas in the spring of 1918, and returning to his native land in July of 1919, having risen to the rank of lieutenant. Immediately after demobilization he resumed his studies at Osgoode Hall Law School, whence he was graduated in the spring of 1920. He was called to the Bar of the Province of Ontario in the same year, and at once began practice at Hamilton as a member of the law partnership of Ross and Flett, which association has been continued up to and including the present time.

Politically, Mr. Flett is a staunch Conservative, and has served as a member of the Executive Committee for East Hamilton for a number of years. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association, and the Lawyers' Club of Hamilton, having served the latter organization as vice-president in 1926. Fraternally, he is an active member in good standing of Wardrobe Lodge, No. 555, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; while his religious affiliation is with the local Baptist Church, of which he is a regular attendant, and a liberal supporter.

Gordon St. Clair Balfour Flett was married at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada, September 1, 1923, to Marian M. Goodbrand, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Calder) Goodbrand, residents of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Flett are the parents of one child, Gwendolyn Katharine, born June 13, 1925.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM CLARK—Weakened by his devotion to the duties of his extensive and ever-increasing practice, Dr. Charles W. Clark, one of Toronto's best-beloved and respected physicians, succumbed to a sudden heart attack on January 10, 1927. He was deeply mourned by a large circle of professional and social friends and when he was carried to his grave his bearers were among the most prominent physicians of Toronto East, in which section of the city Dr. Clark practiced, and where he was president of the local medical association.

Dr. Clark was born in Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario, May 19, 1880, the son of James D. and Ella A. (Williams) Clark. His father was the leading druggist of Picton, Ontario. Dr. Clark spent his boyhood in Picton, attending the high school there and assisting his father in the latter's store. In 1900 he entered Toronto University in order to equip himself for the broader field of medicine. During his college course he developed a rare talent for music and in the winter of 1900 he was one of the members of the University Mandolin and Glee Club when that organization took an extensive trip around the country. He graduated from Toronto University in 1904 and for the space of one year acted as assistant to Dr. McKay, of Collingwood, Simcoe County. In 1906 he began practice in Midland, Simcoe County, and for eleven

years responded to the varied calls of a heavy country practice. In 1917 he removed to Toronto and the following year took up practice at No. 1986 Queen Street East. Here, his professional qualifications and his faithfulness to duty, caused him to speedily acquire another large practice, the attendance upon which placed a strain upon his already weakened heart and, as stated previously, he died January 10, 1927. He was a member of John Ross Robertson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also affiliated with the Grotto. He was very fond of music, singing and flowers and his favorite sports were boating, motoring and fishing.

Dr. Clark's first wife was Myrtle McKenna, of Picton, by whom he had one son, Charles Donald McKenna, a student, who resides at his late father's residence. His second marriage was to Mildred Pearl Davidson, daughter of Charles and Minnie (Allen) Davidson. They had one child, a girl, Constance Ellanor. Mrs. Clark occupies the Queen Street house with the two children.

In voicing the sorrow of the Toronto East Medical Association at the loss of their president, George F. Laughlin and P. J. F. Houston, vice-president and secretary of the organization, respectively, gave testimony to the esteem which all who knew him felt for Dr. Clark, when they said:

This Society feels the loss of a faithful executive officer, and the district the loss of one whose greatest pleasure was in making life easier for others.

GORDON JOHNSTON HUTTON—One of the leading architects of Hamilton, Ontario, is Gordon Johnston Hutton, of the firm of Hutton and Souter. Mr. Hutton has been designing many of Hamilton's finest structures for the past twenty odd years. He is a son of Gilbert Storey and Agnes (Gordon) Hutton, the mother deceased, the father now retired after many years with the Tallman Brass and Metal Company, Limited, of Hamilton.

Gordon Johnston Hutton was born in Hamilton, June 4, 1881, and received his education in the local schools and Hamilton Collegiate Institute. He served an apprenticeship in architecture under the late Charles Mills, a well known architect of Hamilton, and then in 1902 went to Chicago, where he spent three years in the employ of the architectural firm of Frost and Granger. In 1905 Mr. Hutton returned to Hamilton and again became associated with Mr. Mills, and two years later was taken into the firm, the two men carrying on business under the name of Mills and Hutton until Mr. Mills retired in 1914. Mr. Hutton then worked alone until 1921, when he entered into a partnership with William Russell Souter, under the firm name of Hutton and Souter. Among the more important buildings planned by Mr. Hutton are the Hamilton Terminal Station, the Bank of Hamilton Building, the Lauder Banking and Loan Company Building, the Young Women's Christian Association of Hamilton, the Delta Collegiate Institute and the Memorial School of Hamilton, the Guelph Collegiate Institute of Guelph, the Oshawa



Charles W. Clark

Collegiate Institute of Oshawa, and the McLaughlin Sales and Service Building of Toronto. He has also designed many of the city's finest residences. He is a member of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce and the Ontario Association of Architects, and his clubs are the Commercial, the Rotary, the Canadian, the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, and the Burlington Golf and Country Club. Politically, Mr. Hutton is a Conservative and he is a member of the Burlington Church of Canada.

He married in Hamilton, December 23, 1924, Myrtle Georgina Yates, a daughter of William H. Yates. (See preceding biography).

VICTOR STANLEY MCINTYRE—It has often been said that this is the day of the young man, and a brief survey of men in executive positions, not only in Kitchener, but in any locality in North America, would seem to bear out this statement. The young man does not have to unlearn the methods of the comparatively ignorant and slow-going past. His education and training deals with things as they are, and he has the energy and initiative to keep up with the movement of the times in which his business career begins. The record of Victor S. McIntyre affords a case in point. He has known but one employer. By doing with his might what his hand found to do, by keeping himself prepared by observation and study for the next step ahead, he has advanced steadily to the position of chief executive of Kitchener's great public utility. Mr. McIntyre is of Scotch extraction—perhaps that explains it; for wherever the Scotch go, keen-minded, industrious, thrifty, clean-living, there they make their impress upon the business life of the community. The family was established in Canada by George Alexander McIntyre, who came from Glencoe, Scotland, and settled at Grimsby. He was drowned while his son, George Alexander, was yet a mere lad.

George Alexander McIntyre was born at Grimsby, in 1848. His mother, after her second marriage, became a resident of Breslau, and there he was reared on the farm of his step-father. He was given a good education for those days, and his first work after leaving the farm was teaching school. His first school was at Wilmut and later he taught at Conestoga. Later, and for many years, he engaged in business as a general merchant at Baden, and during that period he held the office of postmaster. George Alexander McIntyre married Florence Amelia Hysert, a native of Grimsby. From this union five children were born, of whom four grew to maturity: Harry A., who died in Chicago; Elsie, now the widow of George Bowman; Isabel, unmarried; Victor S., of whom further. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the father served for many years as an elder.

Victor S. McIntyre was born in Conestoga, November 5, 1881. He was educated in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute at Berlin. Later he pursued summer courses in Electrical Engineering at the University of Toronto. In 1898 he entered the

employ of the Berlin Gas Company, which operated the gas and electrical plants under the direction of Mr. W. H. Breithaupt (q. v.) who also had charge of the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway Company. In 1903 the City of Berlin purchased the gas and electric plants and Mr. McIntyre was made superintendent of the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway. The Bridgeport and Northern Street Railway was completed in 1904, and Mr. McIntyre was given charge of the operation of that line also. On September 1, 1907, the city purchased the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway, and Mr. McIntyre was continued as its manager. He was appointed manager of the Hydro-Electric Gas and Street Railway Department in 1912 for the Light Commissioners. When he went to work for the Berlin Gas Company, there was only one other employe besides himself; now he has one hundred and fifty people under his direction. Mr. McIntyre's fraternal memberships include Grand River Lodge, No. 151, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Kitchener Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was a charter member of Phoenix Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor Commander. He is also a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and of the Lancaster and Rotary Clubs. He finds his recreation in hunting and fishing. Mr. McIntyre married Hazel Springer, daughter of Benjamin and Agnes (Matheson) Springer of Kitchener, and granddaughter of Moses Springer, who was a member of the first Ontario Parliament in 1867. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre: James Springer and George Frederick.

HARRY M. PATTERSON is widely known throughout the banking circles of Hamilton and its environs as the manager of the Landed Banking and Loan Company. He has been continuously identified with the above-named bank for more than four decades, and in that length of time he has risen from a junior clerkship to his present responsible position.

Harry M. Patterson was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 25, 1869, a son of John and Jessie (Thomson) Patterson, both of whom are now deceased. He acquired his early education in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton. In 1885, he embarked upon his business career by associating himself with the Landed Banking and Loan Company, of Hamilton, as a junior clerk, and since that time, a period of valued service covering forty-one years, he has been constantly identified with that well known banking institution. For a number of years he was employed as an accountant, and in March, 1925, he was appointed manager, which position he now holds (1926).

Mr. Patterson is unmarried. Politically, he is a Conservative, while his religious affiliation is with the Anglican Church. He holds membership in the Hamilton Club, the Tamahaac Club, and the Hamilton Golf and Country Club.

THOMAS ALBERT ROBINSON, D.D.S., L.D.S.—A veteran of the World War, a successful dentist, and

with a record of athletic ability, Thomas Albert Robinson, D.D.S. and L.D.S., is a well-known and respected citizen of Brampton, where he received his early education and where he has been in general practice as dental surgeon for the past five years.

Born at Midland, Ontario, November 30, 1895, he is the son of William John and Isabella (Hazelton) Robinson. His father was in the carpentry business in Midland and Brampton until the past few years, and is now retired and living in Toronto. While a resident of Midland, he was actively interested in civic matters. Thomas Albert Robinson was educated at the public schools at Midland, and at the Brampton High School; he entered the University of Toronto in the year 1915, and interrupted his course to serve two years overseas, graduating in 1921 with the degree of D.D.S. He later received the degree of L.D.S. from the Ontario College of Dentistry. Dr. Robinson entered in the service of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces with the 5th draft, Canadian Army Dental Corps, in the Spring of 1916 and served for twenty-three months as dental sergeant until the close of the war. In 1921, he established an office in Brampton, where he has met with splendid success, and has taken his place in the social, athletic and professional life of the community. In political matters he is a Conservative, but not a seeker of office. He is a member of the Ontario Dental Association and of the Canadian Dental Association, and several clubs and fraternal organizations, including the Optimist Club, the Brampton Golf and Country Club, Brampton Lawn Bowling Club. For a period of five or six years, Dr. Robinson formerly played hockey in the games with the Brampton Intermediates, substituting in the Canadian Army Dental Corps Team, when they won the Allan Cup in 1916. Though he retains his interest in athletic affairs, he is not actively participating in the games. He belongs to the Lord Elgin Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Grace United Church.

Dr. Thomas Albert Robinson married, at Brampton, in 1921, Miriam Blain, daughter of Senator Blain of that town. Two children have been born to them: Blain and Robert.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAM BLACK.—One of the most progressive realtors of Hamilton, Ontario, is Lieutenant-Colonel George William Black, a member and vice-president of the Hamilton Real Estate Board. Colonel Black had a brilliant record overseas during the World War and since 1923 he has been in command of the 13th Royal Hamilton Regiment. He is a son of George and Jane (Given) Black, both deceased. During his lifetime the father was for a long period of years in the service of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, entering the company's employ at Montreal, then serving at Brockville, and then, from 1855 to 1910, or for fifty-five years, holding the post of manager of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company at Hamilton. His death occurred in 1918.

George William Black was born in Hamilton, Ontario, March 14, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of Hamilton. From 1891 to 1912 he was connected with the head office of the Federal Life Assurance Company. In 1912 he entered the real estate business in Hamilton and continued until the outbreak of the World War. He had been since 1902 a member of the 13th Royal Regiment and when war broke out, held a captain's rank; in December, 1915, he joined the 120th Regiment of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, with rank of major, and overseas was transferred to the Imperial Forces and served with them throughout the war, returning to Canada in 1919. Since 1923 he has been in command of the 13th Royal Hamilton Regiment as lieutenant-colonel, and he is now officer-in-charge of Armouries in the Hamilton District. Since his return from overseas in 1919 he has been engaged in the real estate business in Hamilton in partnership with V. C. Lowry, under the firm name of Lowry & Black. Colonel Black also operates a farm at Ancaster, Ontario. He is one of the active members of the Hamilton Real Estate Board and is serving as vice-president for 1926; and he is also a member of the Hamilton Club; the Masonic Order, including the Scottish Rite bodies; and the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Conservative.

Colonel Black married, at Toronto, September 20, 1906, Ella Crane, daughter of Samuel Crane, of Toronto, and they have one daughter, Margaret Greenlees Black.

GEORGE SAMUEL KERR, K.C. — "He who would have friends must show himself friendly." This is but another way of saying that he who is loved by all must have carried in his breast a heart that was warm for all, for affection is begotten of affection. A gifted man who is cold and selfish may stir in the hearts of those who know him admiration and respect to a certain degree, but it will be without a spark of affection or enthusiasm. George Samuel Kerr commanded the esteem of all because of the integrity of his character, the admiration of all because of his unusual intellectual ability, and both esteem and admiration pulsed with a warm and genuine affection, because he himself loved and believed in humanity, and was invariably a sympathetic friend to those who needed friendship and sympathy. Hamilton's daily papers emphasized this trait in his character and continued: "It was his uniformly benevolent disposition which made him far better pleased when he succeeded in arranging an amicable settlement out of court than when he won a case for a client after a hard fight in court. He was a born conciliator—an adjuster of quarrels, a constitutional peacemaker. Probably in the course of his professional career he effected more settlements out of court than did any other Hamilton barrister. If he could bring about a settlement which insured essential justice to both the parties to a dispute, he was satisfied. The opportunity to make a brilliant argument in court, or the chance to throw confusion into



Nathanael Spady.

Canada's Most Gifted Composer of Music



Anna H. Spady

Mother of the Composer

the camp of his opponent, weighed as nothing in his mind with the opportunity to bring an argument to its right conclusion, or a just peace between two litigants in the quiet of his own office. He practised his profession with a benevolence that was unailing."

Born in Toronto in 1867, George Samuel Kerr was the son of the late W. J. Kerr, of Kingston, and Henrietta (Tutton) Kerr, of Ohio. While he was yet a child, his parents moved to Hamilton, and in the public schools of that city he began his early education. After finishing his high school studies at Hamilton, he attended Osgoode Hall Law School. He served his legal apprenticeship under Judge J. V. Teetzel, and after he had successfully passed the examinations and had been called to the bar, he started an independent practice of his own. Later, he associated with himself George C. Thomson, the firm name becoming Kerr & Thomson. After a quarter of a century of work together, the firm took a third member with them in 1919, Alexander McFarlane, and the name was changed to Kerr, Thomson & McFarlane. In 1908, Mr. Kerr received the honour of being appointed King's Counsel.

In all, Mr. Kerr was an active member of the Hamilton bar for thirty years. During this time he handled many criminal cases, and here he was equally successful. In summing up this truly remarkable career, his personality must share the honours with his mentality. His smile was contagious, and his wit, never tinged with malice toward anyone, was irresistibly infectious. He was quick to catch up an ambiguity and place a humorous construction upon it when a case was before the court, which brought a hearty laugh from everyone in the court room. This same sparkle in public speaking made him one of the most sought for men at the banquet table. Public office was to him most distasteful and it was only from a sense of duty that he ever consented to allow his name to be printed on a ballot. He served Hamilton on her Board of Aldermen from 1899 to 1904, and during this period was most useful, especially in the way of financial criticism and suggestion.

Mr. Kerr had not been in good health for some time, but even against the advice of physicians, he continued in active practice long after his strength was equal to the strain. A short time before he was taken, his death occurring September 9, 1925, at Hamilton, he consented to retire. Mrs. Kerr's serious illness also bore heavily on him during the last months of his life, and her passing on August 31, 1925, less than a month before he followed her to the eternal shore, was a shock from which he could not recover. He is survived by his son, James William Kerr, who was born in Hamilton on August 3, 1901. He was on the eve of being received into the profession which his father had honoured, when the sad event occurred. Educated in the public schools and at the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree at Victoria Col-

lege with the class of 1923, and entered Osgoode Hall Law School. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1926.

James William Kerr married Mary Morton, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Patton) Morton, of Hamilton, on June 19, 1926.

JOHN FREDERICK NATHANAEL SPADY—A high development of the arts is expected of old and well established countries, the people of regions newly developed, historically speaking, being usually and necessarily, too preoccupied with their material needs to give much attention to those higher faculties the possession and development of which are the true measure of man's development beyond the rest of the animal creation. Yet Canada, a comparatively young country, had developed in every field of art, native sons whose talents and achievements have added new lustre to the fair name of the Dominion. How many outside of musical circles are aware that Waterloo County has a native son, whose talent and musical compositions have placed his name high upon the roster of American and European composers? His biography has appeared in the leading musical publications of the continent together with extended and most complimentary notices of his thousand or more works by scholarly musical critics. John Frederick Nathanael Spady (known to his friends and music lovers throughout the world as Nathanael Spady), was born August 15, 1879, at Ellice, Perth County, Ontario, Canada.

Rev. Frederick Spady, father of Mr. Spady, was born in Norka Government, Saratow, Russia, in 1848, of German parentage. He came to Canada when quite a young man choosing the ministry as his profession, a calling for which he was eminently fitted, not only on account of his piety, but also by reason of his more than ordinary ability and attainments as a preacher. He very ably and acceptably presided over Lutheran parishes at Ellice and Hamilton; but while still a comparatively young man he was compelled by ill health to abandon his chosen life work. With his wife and son he went to Europe, in the hope that change of climate would bring about his recovery, but within a short time he died in Switzerland. At that time Nathanael, his only surviving son, was two years of age.

Nathanael Spady's mother was Anna Henrietta (Kist) Spady. She was born in Wolgast, Pomerania, Germany, in 1854, and received an excellent education, especially in music and modern languages. After her arrival in Canada prior to her marriage, she taught French, German and music at a Ladies' College in Toronto. After her marriage she assisted her husband during his ministry, not only in his parish work generally, but more particularly in the musical part of the church services. Upon his retirement from the ministry she accompanied her beloved husband upon his travels in search of health, acting as his devoted

nurse. After his death, the bereaved widow, with her infant son, returned to Canada and located at the then village of Waterloo, where she resided until her death in February, 1923, and where her son Nathanael still resides. Soon after her arrival she was offered the position of organist of St. John's Lutheran Church, Waterloo, a position which she accepted and filled so acceptably that her services were retained during the remainder of her life, a period of forty years. Not only was she an organist and pianist of conspicuous ability, but her parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, almost without exception, cultivated a taste and love for music. Her great-grandmother, who was a musician, had been the proud possessor of a piano which in those days was indeed a novelty. During all the years Mrs. Spady resided in Waterloo she was a successful music teacher, on many occasions having more applicants than she could accommodate. The event of the year for lovers of music in Waterloo and adjacent towns and villages was the annual concert given by her pupils, and on these occasions her son, Nathanael, never failed to delight the audience with one or more of his incomparable selections. Several of Mrs. Spady's pupils are now musicians of high standing; but none of them have approached the eminence attained by her talented son, Nathanael.

It was, however, at the time of his mother's death that Nathanael experienced his first sorrow, but his deeply religious disposition preserved him from leaving the musical world entirely. However, he withdrew more and more from this environment and devoted most of his time to scientific studies, and it was difficult for anyone to make his acquaintance at this time. A few years later Nathanael again yielded to the claims of the world, and after passing through a critical period, he felt himself called upon to make his re-appearance in the arena of art, again playing the piano for his intimate friends and pupils. There is, however, a marked change in his playing. Some one of his pupils remarked, "I did not think it was possible for anyone to play like that, I will never forget it." Nathanael Spady loves teaching music. One feels free with him, and he develops the very spirit of music in his pupils. Now and then he will make a criticism or play a passage and a few words will give you enough to think about for the rest of your life, which is helpful and illuminating to the student as well as the advanced pianist.

In early childhood Nathanael Spady surprised his mother, and astounded the neighbours and created a sensation in musical circles by his extraordinary talent. When four years of age he noticed every false note played on the piano. Later on, he was able to name every key and chord struck upon the piano without seeing the instrument. When six years of age he composed a piece for the piano entitled "Farewell," a composition famous for its maturity of thought and harmony. At the age of fifteen he possessed a wonderful range of com-

position, his head brimming over with melodious thoughts, with which he covered every scrap of paper he could lay his hands upon; and his slate at school would often have music written upon it instead of his sums in arithmetic. In a dream occasionally a piece of music had been composed and fortunately the composer remembered the piece, and these are considered some of his best efforts. His mother frequently gave him a theme upon which to extemporize, and would exclaim with rapture that Nathanael had harmony to his finger-tips. Instances of precocity in musicians are not rare; but for precocity of this high order and spontaneous exuberance of musical originality, Nathanael Spady had probably been excelled by none. While his talents have been chiefly devoted to musical compositions, Mr. Spady is, nevertheless, a virtuoso on the piano and violin, and has appeared on the concert platform with marked success, captivating his hearers with his marvelous technique and intellectual interpretation, and delighting them with his wonderful power of improvising. It is as a brilliant composer, however, that he has achieved wide-spread fame. His thousand or more compositions not only appeal to the intellect, but invariably excite most pleasurable emotions. His first compositions, "Nocturne Number One" in E Major and "Nocturne Number Two" in F sharp Minor, dedicated to his mother, were composed when he was eighteen years of age and published when he was about twenty years of age, and have gained a world wide reputation. The composer's talent is well characterized in these compositions, which are thoroughly original yet classical in rhythm and harmony, and possess an individuality all their own. "Rhapsodie Number Two" is an artistic composition for the piano; the first theme in "A flat Major" is somewhat in prelude form with cadenza-like passages, it is stately and charming and full of fire and vigour; the second theme in "E Major" has a charming accompaniment, the melody being well accentuated, it is a dignified movement, and of thrilling warmth which appeals at once to every lover of music; the return to the principal theme brings the piece to a well rounded finish. This composition could only be attempted by the most advanced pianists. "Sweet Hopes," is another composition full of inspirational fervour and beauty; a practical composition by a musician who knows the resources of the average pianist, the music flows smoothly, spontaneously and delightfully onward without a suggestion of effort, it is built up with extraordinary skill and ends in harmonious chords, which give it a magnificent striking finish.

His three classical standard works, "Dream of Love," "Christmas Hymn," and "Rhapsodie No. 3," also compositions for the piano, are considered among his masterpieces, which clearly display excellent workmanship combined with melodic inspirations. "Aspirations," for violin and piano is another masterpiece, the "Largo Expres-

sivo" movement showing deep musical feeling; it gives ample opportunity for a display of tone, refined phrasing and exalted expression, is exceptionally melodious, ending in a "Grand Finale." It is precisely this touch of scholarship that impresses the serious musician. A prelude in "D flat Major" for piano and pipe organ is another high class composition, the modulations are well constructed and the sacred fervour necessary for church music is well characterized throughout the composition. It is in the 5th grade which speaks for itself. It was composed in 1921 and is already a pronounced success. Nathanael Spady's musical compositions are found in the best homes in Canada and the United States. Mr. Spady's fame as a composer of music to poems is widely known, and many Canadian and American poets send their poems to him to compose the music for church and concert purposes. Poems have become notable through his clever and artistic arrangement of the musical setting. Mr. Spady's music has been appreciated by Royalty. Some of his musical compositions were sent to the late King Edward VII, as an addition to the music room at Buckingham Palace, London, England. His Majesty not only thanked the composer for the music, but congratulated him upon his unusual talent for composition. Without exception musical critics and writers have commended the works of Mr. Spady. The following quotation from the "Musical Courier" will suffice as typical of the notices he has been given.

Nathanael Spady, a Canadian composer of undoubted gifts, has over one thousand works to his credit, or all told, his published compositions have consumed from nine to eleven thousand pages, or more. Critics and reviewers have pronounced him a composer of phenomenal talent; and considering that some of the pieces were written while Spady was still in knickerbockers, it is natural to infer that he must have been an infant prodigy.

At the age of five, he had absolute pitch and his wonderful skill at detecting any key of music played in an adjoining room caused the men and women in his circle to marvel. Not only did he compose and read difficult music at an exceptionally early age, but he also played the piano and violin, and his readiness at transposition was another thing that called forth wonder. Whenever a genius is discovered it is natural to ask: "Who were his parents?" But something more than the law of heredity must be studied in order to solve a mystery, and it is a mystery when a child of five has done the things credited to Nathanael Spady. There are the occult laws. How much does genius owe to the position of the planets in the solar system? Practical men make light of these things, but even the most practical men cannot explain genius any better than the most optimistic day dreamers. The father died when Nathanael was an infant, and the fond mother, realizing that Heaven had endowed her child with great gifts, devoted her life to his education. His ability to learn astonished every one. He simply absorbed musical knowledge as easily as an ordinary child learns his A B C's.

Spady's compositions have all the earmarks of precocity. There is nothing forced or studied; all is spontaneous and winning. Even his more difficult works, particularly his "Second Rhapsodie" which,

by the way, is very difficult, abound in those things that musicians love. This work was composed in 1904.

While music is the life, the very soul of Spady's existence, he is a well educated man in other directions, a scientist and lover of good books. While his themes are inspired, and therefore require no effort on his part, the workmanship in elaborating his ideas reveals the man of culture, the scholar; and it is precisely this touch of scholarship that impresses the serious musician.

It is reported that Spady enjoys nothing so much as to be the center of a limited circle of friends and play for them. These occasions which unfortunately are few and far between, afford the composer's intimates the opportunity to hear him at his best; for it is under these auspices that he plays his inspired compositions in an inspired way. By aid of his skill he will take any theme his admirers give, and before their eyes and ears they see and hear what must awaken consternation, for Spady composes as easily as the accomplished vocalist sings or the virtuoso plays. Then, too, when it is remembered that with all his talents as a composer, Spady is also a finished pianist, with a well developed technic and refined musical tone, his audiences must indeed, feel themselves fortunate. No wonder his countrymen are proud of Spady.

Works by Spady that are very popular include "Empire March" (for piano), "Jugenstraum" Mazurka (for piano), "Mazurka" in A flat Major (for piano), "Aspirations" (for violin and piano), and a thousand more, also some songs.

A Canadian critic, after playing over some of Spady's composition, declared that every up-to-date pianist should become familiar with them. They have the charm and beauty that appeal to both the musician and the mere lover of music, intelligent enough to discriminate between the music that is worth while and that which is worthless. The world here and elsewhere, will want to hear more of Nathanael Spady and his music.

WILLIAM BERRY—The pioneer as an operator of the linen business, identified widely in the cotton and linen industries, William Berry, vice-president and manager of the Dominion Linens, Limited, introduced the linen business in Canada nearly a quarter of a century ago, in Brantford, Ontario. He entered the cotton mills as a youth, and worked his way up through the textile industry. He became an independent operator and established himself in the linen business, when its innovation received an immediate response in the trade; and Mr. Berry became known as one of the most enterprising and executive minded business men of Canada. He is keenly interested in promoting technical education in the schools of Canada, and is one of the most progressive citizens in this regard. His judgment and ability have the respect of his fellow men and his advice is valued, and followed.

William Berry was born in Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, England, January 28, 1866, and he is the son of Robinson and Ann (King) Berry. His father preceded him in the cotton business, and was engaged as an overlooker in the cotton mills of England.

William Berry received his education in the elementary schools at Barnoldswick, and for about three years was employed there in the cotton industry. When he was about seventeen years of age, his par-

ents crossed the Atlantic Ocean and settled in Canada, at Brantford. He entered the employ of the Craven Cotton Mills, which later became known as the Dominion Cotton Company, Limited, and was again changed to the name of the Dominion Textiles, Limited. With this concern, Mr. Berry worked his way from the position of weaver to that of overlooker, and then in the year of 1902, he began a business for himself in Brantford, under the name of the Brantford Linen Company. By the year 1907, it had outgrown the premises upon which he had started the industry, and he built a mill at Tillsonburg, and operated it under the name of the Oxford Linen Mills, Limited. It is still operated under that name and has become a part of the Dominion Linens, Limited. In 1913, Mr. Berry, with other associates, purchased the plant in Guelph which was known under the name of the Dominion Linen Manufacturing Company, and merged it with the Oxford Linen Mills, Limited, of Tillsonburg, which was reorganized, forming an organization under the name of Dominion Linens, Limited. D. M. Sanson, of Toronto, was elected president of the Company; William Berry, vice-president and manager; H. A. Hignell, of Guelph, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Berry is also vice-president and manager of the Flax Spinners, Limited, of Guelph, which is a subsidiary of the Dominion Linens, Limited; and he is president of the Donegal Linen Mills, Limited, which are located in Lockport, New York. He serves on the Board of the Guelph School in charge of technical education, and was active in the building of a \$400,000 school in his community. He is a Conservative in the matters of political importance in Guelph but has not been interested in seeking office. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Guelph, and a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and as the original operator in the linen business in Canada, holds a position of importance in the fields of commerce and trade.

William Berry married, in 1904, Ada Widdup, daughter of McFarlane Widdup, of Barnoldswick, England. Her father is connected with the cotton weaving industry, associated with Mr. Slader. One son, William McFarlane, was born, in 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Berry, and is now a student at the McMaster University.

WILLIAM JAMES McNICHOL, M.D. — Though pre-eminently a surgeon and physician of Hamilton, Dr. William James McNichol is also prominent in the industrial world of that city because of his active connection in an administrative and advisory capacity with many of the large concerns located there. He was born on December 8, 1871, at Westover, Beverly Township, Wentworth County, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Taylor) McNichol. His father was a building contractor in early life, and settled on the old McNichol farm, living in the homestead and managing the estate while carrying on an insurance brokerage business until he retired and removed to Dundas.

Dr. McNichol attended the local schools, going thence to the high school at Dundas. For some time his choice of a profession led him to teaching, and he graduated from the Model School for Teachers at Hamilton. Upon the completion of this preparation, he taught school for three years, but the experience did not confirm the wisdom of his choice. He decided to study for a medical and surgical career, and entered the University of Toronto, from which he received his degree in 1898. December of that year found him settled in Hamilton, where he has since practised, carrying on at various times, especially in his earlier years, special courses of study. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, from the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York City, and then crossed the Atlantic to pursue his special surgical work in London, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland. While doing some practising in general medicine, Dr. McNichol is particularly known for his skill in surgery, which has always been his specialty.

While a Conservative in politics, he has never desired to be an office holder in either the city or province, but he has ably served Hamilton and the County of Wentworth for many years as coroner. He is examiner for the Royal Bank of Canada at Hamilton, and is a member of the Hamilton Medical Association, of which he is past president, of the Ontario Medical Association, and of the Canadian Medical Association. In addition to these duties connected with his profession and also his very extensive private practice, Dr. McNichol has been sought by many concerns as a member of their board of directors, and in this capacity he is serving Robinson and Sons, Limited, also as vice-president; the International Wheel and Rim Company, Limited; A. R. McNichol, Limited, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Burlington Golf and Country Club; Consolidated Wafer Company, Limited; the St. Lawrence Baking Company, Limited, of Montreal; W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Canadian Order of Foresters, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Royal Arcanum. He attends the United Church of Canada, to which the members of his family belong.

On September 28, 1898, William James McNichol married Nellie E. Flatt, daughter of John Ira and Rachael (Cummins) Flatt, of Hamilton. A son, John Wallace McNichol, was born to Dr. and Mrs. McNichol on December 21, 1911.

WILLIAM GEORGE RENWICK BARTRAM—It is almost seventy-five years since the Bartram family was established in Western Ontario. It is, therefore, entitled to be reckoned with the pioneers. The three generations of the family have all been identified with the learned professions and have always contributed their share of time and effort to promote education and those activities of society that make for the higher development of mankind and a finer civilization. They have filled many offices of public trust and responsibility.



W. H. H. B. B. B.

lty, always efficiently and with credit, and each generation in turn has been held in high esteem.

(I) The family is an old one in England. William G. R. Bartram's paternal great-grandfather, Rev. James T. Bartram, was a Congregational clergyman in Cheltenham. He lived to be more than ninety years of age.

(II) His son, William Bartram, grew to manhood in Cheltenham, and received a good education in the fundamentals and a technical training as a civil engineer and surveyor. In 1853, he and his wife came to Hamilton and there he followed his profession, the surveyor being in great demand in those days. By avocation he was a portrait and landscape painter of much talent and skill. At that time the discoveries in the art of photography by Louis Jacques Daguerre had not come into general use, at least in regions so remote and unsettled as Upper Canada, nor were artists numerous, and his brush was kept busy by the more prosperous of his fellow-citizens. He won the first prize ever awarded for a painting exhibited in Upper Canada. The painting was afterwards sent to Scotland for exhibition purposes, and, unfortunately, was destroyed by fire. The life of William Bartram, full of bright promise for the future, was cut short by an attack of cholera at the early age of twenty-nine.

(III) William Henry Bartram, son of William Bartram, was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, August 21, 1848. He was a small child when his parents came to Ontario, and all his education was received here. He attended the elementary schools at Toronto and the grammar school at Sandwich. Prior to taking up the study of law he was employed in the office of the registrar of Essex County, at Sandwich, and later in the office of the deputy clerk in the same place. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he was articled at first to P. T. Worthington, of Sandwich. Later, he came to London and was articled to C. C. Abbott and still later to Judge William Meredith. On February 7, 1871, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law and was called to the bar at the Easter term following. He was also appointed a Notary Public in that year, and began the practice of his profession in London. In 1883 he was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in Ontario to be used in Manitoba. At first he practised for a short time alone, and then formed a partnership with Charles Hutchinson, who was Crown Attorney, under the firm name of Hutchinson and Bartram. That continued for about a year, and Mr. Bartram practised alone until 1876. He then formed a partnership with Francis Love, under the firm name of Bartram and Love. After two years the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bartram practised alone during the remainder of his life.

While a student at law and residing at Windsor, he saw active service during the Fenian Raid of 1866 as a member of the volunteer Windsor

Garrison Artillery. A Liberal in politics, he was reeve in Petersville in 1880 and 1881. In the latter year the name of the village was changed to London West by Act of the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Bartram worked hard for the change of the name against a very determined opposition, which defeated him in his contest for election as reeve in 1882, but he was re-elected to that office the following year. Later he served as solicitor for the corporation. He was registrar of the Law Faculty of the University of Western Ontario, and held various prominent offices in secret, charitable and benevolent societies.

Mr. Bartram was a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 378, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; was Past Regent of London Council, No. 233, Royal Arcanum, and was active as its secretary and collector for a number of years; was a member and Past Chief Ranger of Court Albert, Independent Order of Foresters, and was High Counsellor for the High Court of Ontario for that order; was president of St. George's Society of London, and was also president of St. George's Union of North America; he was also past president of one of the lodges of the Sons of England, and was a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was one of the original members of the London Club.

On March 24, 1875, William Henry Bartram married Mary J. Barker, youngest daughter of William Barker, who was one of the early mayors of London. Four children: Ruth Mary Lees, William George Renwick, of whom further, Amy Rebecca and Beatrice Isobel Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Bartram were members of the Anglican Church. He served as lay delegate to the Synod of Huron from St. George's Church, London West. Mr. Bartram died November 24, 1913. He was a man of strong social instincts, earnest and sincere in all that he did, loyal to every responsibility, a true friend. These qualities endeared him to all who knew him and his memory will be cherished by a very wide circle of friends.

(IV) William George Renwick Bartram was born in London, November 11, 1877, son of William Henry and Mary J. (Barker) Bartram. After completing the courses in the public schools and the London Collegiate Institute, he read law under the preceptorship of his father and was articled to Cassells and Standish while he attended lectures at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He was called to the bar at the Trinity term, September, 1902, and immediately began the practice of his profession in London. Mr. Bartram was a member of the First Hussars of London in 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Mr. Bartram is a member and Past Grand Master of Dominion Lodge No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and is now Grand Representative and Grand Lodge Solicitor. He is Past Chief Patriarch of Harmony Encampment, No. 3. He is a member of Canton London No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, is

on the Staff of the Department and is Assistant Judge Advocate-General of the Department of Ontario. He is a member of Victoria Lodge No. 1, Rebekah Branch, and is a member of the Order of Humility and Perfection. He is a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, London Lodge of Perfection, London Chapter Rose Croix, Moore Consistory of Hamilton, and St. George's Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons. He is Past Grand Master of the Canadian Order of Beavers, is Grand Solicitor and a member of the Grand Lodge Executive. He is Past Exalted Ruler of London Lodge No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is Past Regent of London Council No. 233, Royal Arcanum, and Past Grand Guide of the Grand Council of Ontario, and member of the Grand Trustees of the Royal Arcanum, was collector of the London Council for a number of years, and is also a member of the Moose. Mr. Bartram's clubs are: London, Thames Valley Golf, Thistle—all of London, and the Empire and Triple-link of Toronto.

In politics he is a Conservative, and was secretary of the local association for a number of years.

On June 12, 1912, William G. R. Bartram married Ethel Northcote Lindop. She was born in St. Thomas, daughter of Henry Lindop, who was a native of Wales, and Maria (Straffon) Lindop, born in Sparta, Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Bartram have one son, Gordon William, born March 25, 1914. They are members of St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Bartram was lay delegate to the Synod of Huron from St. James' Church for a number of years, and also served as warden of St. John's Church.

WILLIAM RUSSELL SOUTER—Member of one of the leading architectural firms of Hamilton, William Russell Souter has already made a considerable contribution to the structural growth of the city. The department to which he chiefly confines his efforts is the designing, and many of the larger school buildings, banks and beautiful residence which are the pride of the city are the work of his pencil.

William Russell Souter was born in Hamilton on June 11, 1894. His education, begun in the public schools, was carried on at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, after which he entered the office of the architects, Mills and Hutton, to begin his professional studies. From 1910 to 1913 he devoted to acquiring the elementary knowledge of architecture, and then he entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where for two years he followed the course required, graduating in 1915. For still another year he remained at the University, taking post-graduate work. In 1916 his own career was abandoned for a time, for he joined the Royal Naval Air Service, and with the rank of lieutenant he went to England, where he served as an instructor at Cranwell. In April, 1919, he received his honourable discharge from military service, and returned to Canada. In September he entered the offices of

Gordon J. Hutton, where he worked until December, 1920, when he was made a member of the firm, which then became Hutton and Souter.

William R. Souter is a member of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Gyro Club of Hamilton. Politically he is a Conservative.

On July 10, 1924, William Russell Souter married Mildred Carse, daughter of Peter D. Carse, of Burlington, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Souter are the parents of one son, Alexander William. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS JOSEPH STEWART—Among the outstanding citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, was the late Thomas Joseph Stewart, who served as mayor of the City of Hamilton and for a number of terms as member of the House of Commons. Mr. Stewart was prominently identified with manufacturing, building and other business interests in Hamilton. He was a son of Molby and Mary (Burke) Stewart, both of Irish birth, the father a farmer.

Thomas Joseph Stewart was born in Blanford Township, Oxford County, Ontario, July 26, 1848, and died in Hamilton, November 9, 1926. He had no further educational advantages than a common school education, but at an early age began to work as a carriage builder in Oxford County and was so employed until 1869. In that year he went to Kinloss, Bruce County, where he for a time conducted a general store and where he also carried on a lumber business, and operated a saw-mill from 1871 to 1886. The years of 1886 to 1890 were spent in farming, conveyancing and as magistrate. Mr. Stewart came to Hamilton in 1890 for the purpose of educating his family and intending to remain a few years, but he was so pleased with the city that he made it his home from that time until his death. He was connected with the Sawyer Massey Company of Hamilton from 1890 to 1898, travelling for the concern and also having charge of all their travellers. Upon leaving this concern he engaged in the marble and monument business in Hamilton from 1898 to 1904, giving much attention to the interiors of buildings as well as to monuments. Since then he was identified with various business organizations, particularly in the manufacturing and building line. Most of his interest was, however, devoted to public life. A Conservative in politics, Mr. Stewart from the first took a keen interest in local affairs in Hamilton and threw himself into the support of his party and of the city's welfare. He served for ten years on the Hamilton Municipal Council, and in 1907 and 1908 held the office of mayor of Hamilton. He was first elected to the House of Commons for Hamilton West at the general election in 1908, and was re-elected in the general election of 1911, of 1917 and also 1921. Although leading a private life of late years, he was one of the most active forces politically in the city of Hamilton and exerted a potent influence in wider circles throughout the Dominion. He was a member of the Rotary Club, of the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Commercial Club, the Irish Protestant

Benevolent Society, the Orange Association, and fraternally was affiliated with Kincardine Lodge, Ancient and Accepted Masons, of which he had been a member for sixty years, with the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belonged to Knox Presbyterian Church, of Hamilton, of which he was a manager for many years.

Mr. Stewart married, May 1, 1871, Maria Jane Pollock, daughter of John Pollock, of Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario. Mrs. Stewart died May 25, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were the parents of two sons and four daughters, four of whom died in infancy. Their second daughter, Edith, died at Hamilton in 1896, then twenty-two years of age. Their eldest daughter is Mrs. Robert J. MacAlpine, who resides at Buffalo, New York.

The following is the tribute of Rev. Dr. Nelson on the life of Thomas J. Stewart, delivered at the funeral services held in the church of which he was a member:—

A good name is better than great riches. And truly his was a great name. A considerate husband and father, his life would bear the scrutiny of the severest critic. A man in public life and prominence was prone to receive a certain amount of abuse, and even vituperation. But often the good that a great man did was measured by the criticism he received from those attacked by his reforms.

Here was a man on whose escutcheon is not a blot. On his diary is not an engagement unfilled. He has left his books open for the critics of the world to examine.

As he accepted so often on his feet the vote of the house, so he accepted the will of God. He anticipated the end. The Lord has given and the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Ven. Archdeacon Renison delivered up a very impressive prayer and read aloud the 15th chapter of First Corinthians. Robert McFarlane sang a beautiful solo. Archdeacon Renison and Dr. Nelson also officiated at a private service.

ASHTON R. DOUGLAS, B.A.—Of the third generation of the family resident in the London District, Ashton R. Douglas is a worthy representative of that pioneering Scottish race, sturdy in physique, keen of mind and sterling in character, that has figured so prominently in the development of the North American continent. As a member of the legal profession he keeps ever in mind its high ideals and looks after the interests of his clients with scrupulous care. He does his part as a citizen in helping to forward the welfare of the community without aspiring to political preferment.

The family was established in Canada by John Douglas, who came from the neighbourhood of Tarbert in Argyshire, Scotland, which had been the birthplace of the family for generations. With him came his wife and all his children except his youngest son. They were farmers and located in the township of South Dorchester, Elgin County, where his two brothers, Neil and Hugh, were already settled. His wife's name before her marriage was Ann McIntosh.

Their son, Hugh Douglas, was born in Elgin, in November, 1854. He was reared on the home farm

which he continued to cultivate until he retired. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Hugh Douglas married Jennie Middleton, daughter of Isaac Middleton and Ann (Mooney) Middleton. She was born in South Dorchester. From this union five children were born, of whom three grew to maturity: 1. Clair L. Douglas, M.D., a resident of Detroit. 2. Ashton R., of whom further. 3. Hugh S., M.B., of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Ashton R. Douglas was born on the homestead farm, August 21, 1890. His education was received in the public schools of his native town, the Collegiate Institute of St. Thomas, and the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1914 with the degree B. A. He was then articled to Dyce W. Saunders, a prominent barrister of Toronto, and attended lectures at Osgoode Hall. Mr. Douglas was called to the bar in November, 1918, and after practising a few months in St. Thomas, he removed to London, where he formed a partnership with the late James B. McKillop, K.C., and upon his death succeeded to the practice. It is one of the oldest law offices in London, having been established originally by Cook, Harris and Magee.

In politics Mr. Douglas is allied with the Conservative party, and while thus far he has not sought public office, he is none the less interested in the progress of London and is always ready to align himself with those forces that are striving to promote the common weal. He is a member of The Tuscan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Pro Patria Orange Lodge, and the Royal Arcanum, all of London. He is also a member of the London Club, the London Hunt and Country Club, the St. Thomas Golf and Country Club, of the Canadian and Ontario Bar Associations, and the Presbyterian Church.

FREDERICK ARMOUR HARLEY—A native of Georgetown, of an old family of prominence in that community, Frederick Armour Harley, late president and owner of the Harley-Kay, Limited, manufacturing hosiery knitting machines, built up an industry that was one of the first of its kind in the county. With unusual executive ability and the gift of organization, he brought to his business enterprise remarkable success, and was held in high esteem by the citizens throughout that part of the province.

Born at Georgetown, March 23, 1875, he was the son of the late John G. and Elizabeth Ann (Johnson) Harley, who were both born in Galt, Ontario. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Georgetown, where they became numbered among the old residents of the town. John G. Harley had been active in the municipal affairs of Galt, serving on the Town Council; and became one of the public spirited citizens of Georgetown, serving in the office of reeve during the terms of 1908 and 1909. He was a valued member in the Credit Lodge, No. 217, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the chair of Past Master. He operated a cartage business in George-

town, which he conducted up to the time of his death.

Frederick Armour Harley received his education in the public schools of Georgetown, graduating from the high school. Upon the completion of his studies he decided upon a journey to the State of Nebraska, in the United States, for the purpose of learning the trade of machinist and tool and die maker. In 1906 he returned to his home and formed a partnership with Adam Kay under the firm name of the Harley-Kay Knitting Machinery Company, manufacturing hosiery knitting machines. After a few years of association, Mr. Kay withdrew from the business and moved to Western Canada. Mr. Harley continued as an independent manufacturer, shortening the name of his company to the Harley-Kay, Limited. When he and his partner had first started their enterprise, they purchased the building in which the company is still operating, building additional facilities and adding equipment from time to time as the business progressed and expanded. Mr. Harley was always the directing head of the firm, and built the factory steadily and surely, increasing the employees' force from eight to a present annual average of fifteen persons. To-day the plant covers more than four thousand square feet of floor space; offices, work rooms and equipment. During the years of the World War, Mr. Harley, with John McMurchy, of Brampton, as an associate, launched a knitted glove factory in Brampton for the manufacture of knitted gloves which were needed especially in the war. He dissolved the business at the close of the great conflict. In 1918, he built a new addition to his hosiery knitting machinery factory, and was meeting with increased success at the time of his death. Mr. Harley was not a club man, preferring to devote his time to business and his home. He was a member of but few organizations, including the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; the International Association of Machinists, of which he was not only a member but also an ardent worker in its welfare and progress. He was also a member of the Credit Lodge, No. 217, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he, too, held the chair of Past Master.

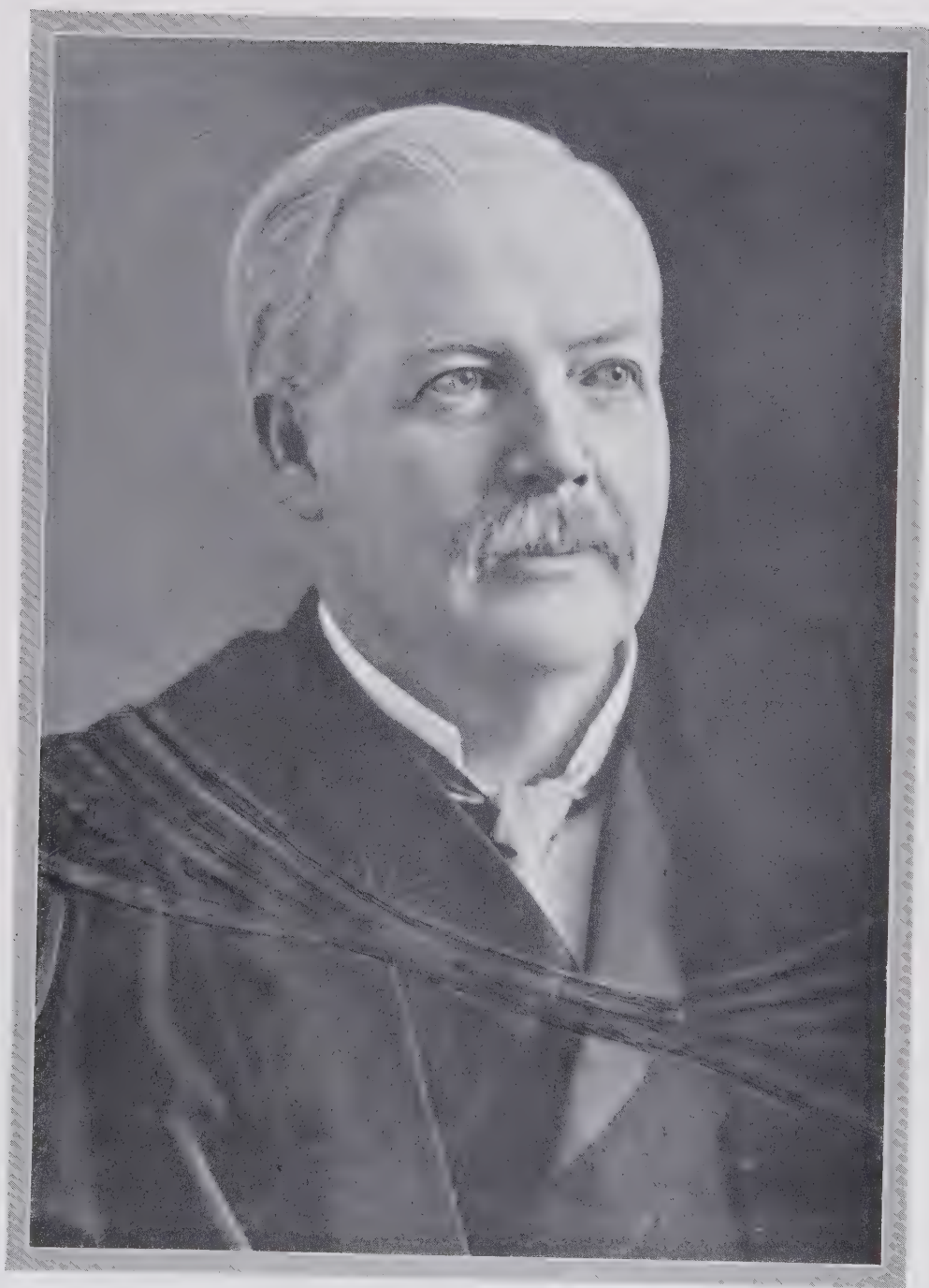
Frederick Armour Harley married, in Montreal, November 8, 1915, Floria Le Francois, daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Turner) Le Francois. Her father is in the real estate business in Montreal, where he is a well known and respected operator. Mrs. Harley has an executive mind and business ability, and upon the death of her husband she became the active manager of the business. She has experienced remarkable success, and has continued the steady increasing of the company's business until in the year 1925 the sales receipts showed the splendid record of being increased by ten thousand dollars. The entire business has grown seventy-five per cent. since its inception in the year 1906, which is an achievement not enjoyed by many industries. Mr. Harley died at his home in Georgetown, October 8, 1921.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUGH ALEXANDER McCALLUM, M.D., F.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., LL.D.—Sixty-one years were given to Hugh Alexander McCallum in which to play his part in the drama of life, and when the final curtain fell on January 25, 1921, and the news went forth that he was no more, mourning multitudes in every station of life bore witness to the fact that:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, This was a man!

Dr. McCallum was a native of Canada, both his maternal and paternal grandfathers having come from Scotland, where they had lived within ten miles of each other. Malcolm McCallum emigrated in 1832 from Kilmartin, which had been the home of his ancestors for generations, and settled in Yarmouth, Elgin County, where he had taken up land from the Crown. His son, Malcolm, was in his twenty-first year at this time, and for a time he remained with his father, helping him clear his land. Later, he bought a farm of his own on the Eighth Concession in Westminster Township, a suburb of London, and engaged in general farming until 1883, when he retired and became a resident of London. He married Nancy McAlpine, a daughter of Neil McAlpine, who had come to Canada from Kilmichael, Scotland, and to them were born thirteen children, ten of whom lived to grow up, of whom Dr. Hugh Alexander McCallum was next to the youngest.

Neil McAlpine, Dr. McCallum's maternal grandfather is none other than that pioneer patriot of Fingal, of "Bushel for Bushel" fame. The story bears repeating, for it reveals the mind and heart of Neil McAlpine, whose spirit lived again in the person of his grandson, who was said to resemble him strongly in features also. He was an early settler in the neighbourhood of Fingal, and being a man of means, he farmed on so large a scale, that he was in a position to hold his crops over, when the market price did not suit him. Came a year in which all the wheat in the Talbot Settlement was killed by a frost, and dire famine threatened the inhabitants. Three thousand bushels were snugly stored away in the McAlpine granaries, and the master exulted as he thought of the price that he might ask for his grain. The miller of St. Thomas sought McAlpine and offered him so large a price, that McAlpine asked the reason for the figure, it being more than he could realize from the sale of flour. The miller replied that he intended to sell it for seed grain. Then was born in the mind of the canny Scot the idea which has made his name immortal in that section of the province. The next day was the Sabbath and Neil McAlpine was an elder in the Kirk. Stationing himself early at the gate, he whispered in the ear of each worshipper as he passed: "You can get seed at my place—bushel for bushel. For each bushel you take at seed time, you will bring me back a bushel after harvest." After the service, he remembered that he had made his offer only to



H. A. McCallum

those of his own Church, Presbyterian. He, therefore, sent his sons on horseback to each of the other churches—Baptist, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Methodist—to carry the same message. Monday morning the settlers began to call for seed grain, and for three full days the work of mercy went on, while Neil McAlpine laid up for himself imperishable treasure where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal.

At one time Dr. McCallum was called to a small village, Shedden, in the Talbot Settlement, in consultation. While waiting on the railroad station platform for the train to carry him home again, he noticed a curious little man keeping step with him, and eyeing him closely. Finally the great doctor stopped and asked kindly: "Is there anything I can do for you?" The little man shook his head, then exclaimed in a broad brogue, "If I didn't know that he was dead, I would think that you was Captain Storms!" "You mean Neil McAlpine," replied the doctor, "Well, I am his grandson, and they say that I resemble him." Then from the lips of one of the beneficiaries of his grandfather's christian charity, he listened to the following story:

The old man's father had brought his family from Ireland when the narrator was but a boy, and took a farm in the wilderness. The first year he was able to clear but a small space which sufficed only for his crop of turnips. All the winter following the family subsisted on turnips alone. The next seed time, his father was one of those who called at the McAlpine granaries during the three days of distribution, and when he returned home, he had not only his seed grain, but also a bag of flour that Neil McAlpine had given him and a jug of buttermilk that Mrs. McAlpine had put in his hands that his wife might make scones, and a jug of molasses for the children to eat on them. The mother baked at once. Next day the priest came to their home in the wilderness, and with great pride his mother placed before him the wheaten bread. In great amazement, the priest inquired where she had gotten the wheaten bread, and she related the story of the seed grain, the flour, the jug of buttermilk, and the molasses. Seating himself at the table, the Reverend Father crossed himself and prayed, "God bless that old heretic, Neil McAlpine!"

"You were Catholic, were you not?" inquired Dr. McCallum. "We were," replied the old man. "But Neil McAlpine was a Presbyterian," countered Dr. McCallum, curious to know what the old man would say. Drawing himself up to his full height, he flashed back, "On Sundays he was a Presbyterian, but on week days he was a neighbour."

Hugh Alexander McCallum was born on his father's farm near London, and was educated at the Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas. For his medical studies, he attended the Medical School of the

University of Western Ontario, and graduated in 1886, taking the gold medal. During the year, 1886-87, he lectured in biology at his Alma Mater, and then went to Johns Hopkins University for post graduate study. Upon his return to London, he was appointed to the Chair of Physiology, which he filled for ten years. During this period he wrote much on physiological subjects, his papers being marked by originality and philosophical grasp of his subject, so that they attracted wide attention. Subsequently, he was appointed Professor of Medicine, and held that position until 1920.

In 1900, he made a visit to England for the purpose of research in the London hospitals, and while there became so favourably known to the eminent members of his profession that a year later he was made a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. In 1913, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Western Ontario, and during the six years of his incumbency in this office the Medical School entered upon a new era of prosperity. Full time professors were secured for the laboratories and the project for erecting new buildings took on definite form. The present commodious and efficient laboratories represent the culmination of his efforts in behalf of medical education in Western Ontario. In 1919, he was made Dean Emeritus.

In 1901, Dr. McCallum married Mary Burnard, a native of Cornwall, England, who came as a child with her parents to Canada, settling near Delaware. Mrs. McCallum is a woman of beautiful character, a worthy helpmate of her honoured husband. She is Educational Secretary of a local chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Vice-President of the Children's Hospital Auxiliary, and a member of the Victoria Hospital Auxiliary. To Dr. and Mrs. McCallum were born four children: 1. Hugh Allister, a student at the Western University Medical School. 2. John Maurice, born on December 6, 1904. 3. Archibald Burnard, born February 19, 1906, and Catherine Mary, born June 18, 1908. To this family who were left to mourn the early death of their beloved husband and father came numberless expressions of sympathy from individuals and from the various societies and institutions with which Dr. McCallum had been connected during his life. During the World War, he served with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the hospitals of London and gladly lent his services in consultation to other military hospitals whenever so desired.

Among the many tributes to his memory, perhaps the resolutions presented to the family in beautifully illumined text by the Governors of Western University best outline his life and character:

During his life in London, Dr. McCallum took a deep interest in the Medical School and when this became a part of Western University he used all his great energy and ability in favor of all departments of the University. To him more than to any other one man is due the favorable position and outlook of Western University today. It is a source of great

regret, that, with the great future of Western University in sight, he who contributed so much to the result has died at a comparatively early age. It would have been an unalloyed pleasure to him to see buildings worthy of the cause erected, great numbers of students educated, grounds acquired equal in beauty and convenience to any on the continent, and London developed into a great University centre with a surrounding population equal in education, refinement and culture to any community in the world. Dr. McCallum's life was spent in doing good. He perfected himself by study and by close contact with life and men. He loved his fellow men and used his talents to educate others and improve himself. It gave him delight when others succeeded, his praise was unstinted when students or professors accomplished more than was reasonably to be expected. There has been no effort to strengthen medical science and surgery in Western Ontario that did not have the help of his ability and experience. The result of his life has only begun; the good will expand and go on down the ages.

Not only in medical science but also in the liberal arts Dr. McCallum was a valued member of the Board of Governors. He was always a lover of the best literature and his literary power and ability to state a case with force and accuracy before the Government won victories for Western University more than once. His opinions were firmly held and fearlessly expressed. As a public speaker he had few equals.

What finer tribute can be paid a man than those words sent by those who best knew him, who had worked with him for years: "Dr. McCallum's life was spent in doing good. The result of his life has only begun; the good will expand and go on down the ages."

T. J. MACKLE—A native of Toronto, educated for a mechanical engineer career, T. J. Mackle, president of the Mackle Motors & Metal Company, has devoted his attention to the designing and making of tools and has held many positions of responsibility during his life. He is well known and esteemed in this part of the Dominion where his reputation, business record and personality have become a dominant factor in the life of the community.

Born at Toronto, in the year 1869, he received his education in the Barhurst Street Ryerson Old Science College at Toronto. Graduating as a mechanical engineer, he entered the Augustus Newal Piano Action Company, where he learned the art of tool making came known as the Otto Higel Company. Mr. Mackle also has had the unique experience of working on the first typewriters to be built in Canada, which introduced a very interesting and lucrative industry and the machinist's trade. This company later left the Dominion. He changed his position and entered the company of Copeland and Chatterson, where he made tools for steel ledger patterns, remaining there for a period of two years. He resigned to accept an opportunity with the Kemp Manufacturing Company, which is now known as the Sheet Metal Products Company, where he was designer for the tools for stamping out curved spouts for tea-kettles. His association was not very lengthy, as he resigned at the close of six months to become superintendent in the company of Roden Brothers, silversmiths, when the machinery for cut glass was first introduced

in Canada. This was in the year 1904, and Mr. Mackle remained in this work for four years. His former associates at the Copeland and Chatterson Company urged his return to them, which he agreed to do, and as mechanical superintendent he continued with that company until his final resignation in 1925 to organize the present company of Mackle Motors & Metal Company. This company, of which Mr. Mackle is president, James P. Derrick, vice-president, Dr. J. Lawson Mackle, secretary and treasurer as well as manager, with Bruce F. Furlong as an associate in the business, was organized February 9, 1925. It was first organized for the sale of the Star and Chrysler motor cars for Brampton and its vicinity, but its success has been so immediate that a large garage and the manufacture of loose leaf metals, for the book binding trade, have been added to the business. The garage is considered the most up-to-date in service in the community, with a three thousand dollar machine shop, where all makes of automobiles are repaired. The motor traffic has become so great and their location is so accessible that the business promises to continue to be one of the most lucrative of Mr. Mackle's associations. He is affiliated in two fraternal organizations, being a life member of St. George's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of the Independent Order of Workmen. For thirty-one years he has been a member of the Brampton Golf Club, and in politics is a strong Liberal.

T. J. Mackle married in Toronto, August 17, 1892, Catherine Lawson Coates, daughter of Thomas Coates, in the farming and hotel business. Two children have been born to them: 1. Dr. John Lawson, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Lulu Catherine, who married R. W. Hall, Jr. The family attend the Christ Church (Anglican).

DR. JOHN LAWSON MACKLE—A citizen of Brampton, active in its professional, civic and business activities, Dr. John Lawson Mackle, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Mackle Motors & Metal Company, is considered one of Ontario's successful native sons. He interrupted his studies to serve his country during the war, practised his profession in Streetsville and entered the business of his father's organization in official capacity.

Born at Toronto, August 28, 1895, he is the son of T. J. Mackle, a sketch of whom precedes this, and Catherine Lawson (Coates) Mackle. His mother is the daughter of Thomas Coates, interested in the hotel business and farming in Toronto. John Lawson Mackle received his education at King Edward School at Toronto, and the public and high schools of Brampton. For two years he attended the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, when the outbreak of the World War absorbed the attention of all students of Canada, and Dr. Mackle went overseas in 1915 with the Canadian Army Dental Corps. In England he was transferred to the 4th Canadian Reserve Battalion but was rejected at Folkestone. Upon his return to Canada in 1917, he immediately resumed his studies at the Royal College of Dental



H. H. Davis.

Surgeons, and graduated in the year 1919. He opened an office for general practice of his profession in Brampton and successfully carried forward in his career for a period of three years. He then established himself at Streetsville, continuing his practice until December 31, 1925, when he sold his Brampton office to join his father in business; his Streetsville office was discontinued. Dr. Mackle became the secretary, treasurer and manager of the Mackle Motors & Metal Company, February 9, 1925, when it was organized for the purpose of selling the Star and Chrysler cars and shortly after its organization a large garage and the manufacture of loose leaf metals for the book binding trade were added. A three thousand dollar machine shop gave service for the repair of all makes of cars; and an additional agency for the Atwater-Kent, De Forest, Crosley and Marconi radios was taken on.

Dr. Mackle is a fraternity man, a member of the Xi Psi Phi Dental Fraternity in Toronto—a life member of that group. He is Past Grand Master of the Toronto Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of the Ionic Lodge, No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons; Peel Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons; and the Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, at Toronto. In sports he is especially fond of golf, and belongs to the Brampton Golf Club. He is secretary of the Graduating Class of 1919 of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, and a member of the Anglican Christ Church. In politics he is actively interested in the Liberal party and for five years has been secretary of the Peel County Liberal Association, and is a member of the executive committee of the Brampton Board of Trade.

Dr. John Lawson Mackle married, at Brampton, June 29, 1921, Lillian Heberon Louisa Dale, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Dale. Her father is prominently connected with the real estate interests of that city and is president of the Dale Estate, Limited, of Brampton. A daughter, Lillian Bernice, has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Mackle, October 1, 1924.

HARRY HAMILTON DAVIS—A favourably-known resident of Hamilton, who is doing much to promote the real prosperity of that city and the district within its zone of influence, is Harry Hamilton Davis, real estate manager for W. D. Flatt, and in that capacity constructively engaged in the development of desirable suburban residential properties. Twenty years and upwards of experience in Mr. Davis's chosen field has brought him to the position of expert, especially on that department of real estate enterprise which has to do with home sites. He is esteemed both a valued man in his own connection and as an adviser to whom patrons of the Flatt house may refer with every confidence of satisfactory guidance in the selection of a location for a dwelling. Mr. Davis enjoys high standing in the Conservative party, and has served in the Dominion Government for twenty years as inspector of leather and hides in the Hamilton district.

Harry Hamilton Davis was born in Hamilton, Ontario, September 24, 1857, the son of John Hall and Margaret (Pettit) Davis. On the paternal side he is of Welsh descent, his grandfather, Major Thomas Edwin Davis, a United Empire Loyalist, having come from North Carolina about 1800, while on the maternal side he is of Dutch ancestry, his grandfather, Jonathan Pettit, also a United Empire Loyalist, having come from Pennsylvania about 1800. The son, Harry, attended the public schools of his native city, and prepared for college at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, from which he entered Upper Canada College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1875. His father virtually all his life was engaged in the wool business, carrying foreign and domestic departments, and operating under the style of J. H. Davis & Company. Into his father's business the son logically went, and was office manager for the concern from 1875 to 1884, in which latter year the senior Davis retired from active business pursuit. In 1884 he became connected with the E. & C. Gurney Company as their travelling representative throughout the Province of Ontario, selling stoves, furnaces, and allied lines for two years. In 1886 he received his appointment from the Dominion Government to the position of government inspector of leather and hides in the Hamilton district. For a full decade he held that office, administering it with intelligence and fidelity, as a useful servant of the people. In 1906 he made his association with W. D. Flatt as manager of his real estate development projects in the suburban field. It is a matter of record and common knowledge that he has made a large success of his connection with the Flatt enterprises.

A staunch supporter of the Conservative party in Dominion politics, Mr. Davis has all his life been identified with the Conservative Association. In 1877 he was vice-president of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association of Hamilton. He is much interested in sporting matters, and in his younger years, although not an oarsman himself, was one of the organizers of the Nautilus Rowing Club of Hamilton. He was instrumental in bringing the Regatta of National Oarsmen of Canada to be held under the auspices of that club, and it was declared that this regatta was the most successful event of the kind that had been held in Canada to that time. Mr. Davis has also a cultivated interest in thoroughbred horses, and formerly served in the capacity of judge and otherwise for the Hamilton Jockey Club. He is affiliated with Strict Observance Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a communicant of Christ Church (Anglican) Cathedral.

Harry Hamilton Davis married, December 5, 1892, in Hamilton, Ontario, Lillian Ida (Myles) Secord, widow of George R. Secord, of Hamilton, and daughter of William Myles, a coal dealer, of Toronto. To them has been born one daughter, Dorothy Margaret Davis. Mrs. Davis is the mother of two daughters by a former marriage, Lillian G. and Gladys A. Secord.

JAMES SHIEL THOMSON—An outstanding personality of the business life of Hamilton, James Shiel Thomson was held in high esteem by those with whom he was daily associated and he had a warm place in the hearts of his hosts of friends, because of his genial manner and genuine friendliness. Though he held a position of much responsibility and administrative work, he never allowed it to exert a hardening effect upon his character. He was a man with whom none could come in contact without feeling better for the meeting and with a more kindly attitude toward his fellowmen and the world at large. Everyone, high and low, who met him felt the kindly radiance of his good-will, and he endeared himself both to his employers and to those who were under him for many years.

Mr. Thomson was a native of Ontario, having been born at Galt on May 5, 1862, son of George and Mary (Waugh) Thomson. His father and mother were natives of Scotland, and lived for a time at Mitchell, Ontario, but in 1876 Mr. Thomson took his family to the United States, where he died in Dracut, Massachusetts. The family was identified with the Congregational Church of that place until Mr. Thomson's death. His widow, who survives him, resides in Lowell, Mass. Of the eight children which were born to them, only three are now living, all residing in Lowell: William W., John A., and Robert W.

James Shiel Thomson was one of the five who have passed to the life beyond. He was but two years old when his parents moved to Mitchell, and there he began his school days, completing his education in the United States, and entered the textile industry. He applied himself to his work with concentration, and step by step, acquired a complete knowledge of the industry. He remained for many years in a responsible position in the mills of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company at Lowell, where he made his home until 1907, when he came to Hamilton with P. M. Smith, and established the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, which later changed its name to the Zimmerman Reliance, Limited. He was manager of this concern until 1915, when he disposed of his interests, intending to start a new business for himself. This plan was not carried to completion, and Mr. Thomson accepted the position as general manager of the T. Eaton Company, Ltd., manufacturers of knitted goods—a position which he filled most satisfactorily up to the time of his death. He was one of the best known men in the textile business and none in the province knew the industry from beginning to end better than he.

For many years Mr. Thomson's home was on Aberdeen Avenue, and during his residence there he and his family belonged to the Central Presbyterian Church. Later he bought a beautiful house on Melrose Avenue, and after they had moved into their new home, they attended St. Giles Presbyterian Church, to which his widow and daughters still belong. Though a strict Presbyterian, Mr. Thomson was broad-minded and liberal in his opinions and ideas and tolerant of the opinions and beliefs of

others, both religious and political. He showed that keen interest in public affairs which marks a good citizen and his decidedly social nature led him to form many ties with his fellowmen. He loved nature and the out-of-doors, and enjoyed sports with much zest, being a good golfer and bowler. His fraternal relations were with the Masonic order, and he was a member of the Hamilton Club, the Thistle Club, the Ontario Club of Toronto, the Hamilton Golf and Country Club.

On June 12, 1889, James Shiel Thomson married Minnie E. Baton, a native of Greenwich, Connecticut, the ceremony being performed in Dracut, Massachusetts, at the home of her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomson two daughters were born: 1. Vera Baton, a graduate of Toronto University and now engaged in administrative work in one of the women's colleges in the United States. 2. Bertha, wife of A. Franklin Hunter, of Hamilton, also a graduate of Toronto University, who has two children, Barbara S. and James F. This family circle was broken by the death of the devoted husband and father on March 4, 1920. But the vivid personality of James Shiel Thomson was not taken away from them when the beloved form vanished from their sight. He still lives enshrined in their hearts, an inspiration that shall last as long as memory shall serve them.

REV. WILLIAM JOSEPH KELLY—An eventful career has been that of Father William Joseph Kelly since the door of the class room closed behind him and he went out into the world to follow his sacred calling. In peace and in war he has ministered to those who looked to him for guidance, strength and inspiration, and in comforting he has found comfort, striving to lead, he has followed in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good.

Father Kelly was born at Guelph on January 18, 1887, and began his education at the St. Cecelia Separate School. His father was Denis Kelly, employed with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. His mother, Euphemia (O'Boyle) Kelly. He continued his studies at St. Michael's College, and then having chosen to dedicate himself to the priesthood, he entered Grand Seminary at Montreal, where he finished his course and was ordained on September 21, 1912. He was appointed by the authorities as curate at Orillia, where he served the parish for three years, before he was transferred to St. Michael's Cathedral at Toronto. He was located here until March 20, 1918, when he received his appointment as army chaplain and went overseas, and stationed with No. 4, Casualty Claim Station and later with No. 9, Stationary Hospital. On his return to Canada, he remained in the service as chaplain at Christie Street Hospital and Yorkville Hospital. He remained among the wounded soldiers until 1920, when the Church sent him as curate to Mimico. From September 4, 1921, to May 4, 1922, he served Midland in the same position, when he received his appointment as the pastor of the Weston church. Here he is now (1926) stationed.

Since coming to this appointment, Father Kelly has been given charge also of two new churches which have been constructed at Mt. Denis and Silverthorn, and a third one at Fairbanks is now in construction. These three Missions as well as the well established church at Weston are faithfully served by their devoted priest.

THOMAS DANIEL HODGENS—A son of the Emerald Isle, whose wind of fate, after the death of his parents, wafted his barque to the shore of America, Thomas Daniel Hodgins, late of London, Ontario, achieved a success in the business world that was the result of his solidity of character, his remarkable business acumen, and his forthputting ability to deal in large affairs in a large way. Before his departure from the scene of his triumphs he became one of the most important of the Canadian group identified with the oil refining industry. In this connection his name was established as a synonym of the oil trade both in Canada and United States fields and markets. As a fancier, importer and breeder of thoroughbred horses and cattle, he also attained a wide reputation in both countries, and he was the possessor of a winner of the Queen's Plate "Kitestring" at one of the most historic meets of Dominion turfdom. As a legislator he took rank with his contemporaries in the Ontario Provincial Parliament, where he represented his constituency with marked devotion and ability.

Born in Queen's County, Ireland, November 8, 1837, Thomas Daniel Hodgins was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Hovenden) Hodgins. Soon after the death of his parents, their son, Thomas D., came to Canada, and settled in London, Ontario. Here he undertook to learn the carriage and wagon-making business, in which he became proficient. Removing to the Southern States of America, he fully intended to cast in his lot with the people of that section and remain as one of them for the rest of his days. He was in Georgia for a time, and afterwards in Alabama, where he was doing finely when it seemed certain that the war of the Rebellion was about to engulf the country. Then, since he was a British subject, he was advised to return to Canada. This he did by easy stages, and on his way north lived in Newark, New Jersey, for a time.

Eventually, Mr. Hodgins again found himself amid his old surroundings at London, Ontario. Subsequent events demonstrated that his destiny lay at the end of a road of remarkable prosperity. He engaged in a business enterprise for some time, and this he disposed of that he might, in association with his brother, now long since deceased, establish an oil refinery, operating under the style of Hodgins Brothers. This business was developed to such a high state of success that it attracted the attention of those interested in the great amalgamation, known as the Imperial Oil Company. In this great and influential corporation Mr. Hodgins became a stockholder, and was elected a member of the directorate. Later the Imperial Oil Company was taken over by

the Standard Oil Company, and it became one of the latter's most powerful subsidiaries.

Prestige that attached to Mr. Hodgins' career as an exponent of the oil industry did not overshadow another line of endeavor in which he took commendable pride and keen pleasure. This had to do with his considerable importations of pedigreed cattle, sheep and horses. His activities in this direction were on such a large scale that he became well known in Canada and the United States for the success of the strains that he purchased and developed. It was, perhaps, his intense love of the horse that brought his name prominently to the front of owners of fancy and registered stock. The climatic point of his active association with race meets came when he sent out in a classic event of the turf "Kitestring," a horse bred and owned by him. This worthy representative of the Hodgins stable captured the event and the Queen's Plate, a trophy second to none in the estimation of owners of speedy horseflesh.

In the public service Mr. Hodgins rose to high preferment at the hands of the electorate. All his life a staunch and active member of the Conservative party, he gave his very best as a member of the Board of Aldermen of London, Ontario, afterward serving the city with great credit as its mayor. He was later advanced to member of the Ontario Provincial Parliament, sitting for East Middlesex, where he was making an exceptionally fine record as a legislator when stricken with the malady that eventuated in death. He had considered it a high honour and great privilege to have had the opportunity to nominate as member of the Provincial Parliament for London that outstanding and forthputting son of Canada, Sir Adam Beck, K.B., LL.D., whose brilliant career in industry, politics and among equine enthusiasts has attracted the attention of two continents.

Mr. Hodgins married Elizabeth Ann Hiscox, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Nott) Hiscox, natives of England and esteemed residents of London, Ontario. Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Hiscoc) Hodgins died November 2, 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgins were the parents of three children: 1. Annie J., widow of the late Albert Robinson Pingel M.D., (q.v.). 2. William Thomas Hodgins. 3. Mabel Elizabeth Hodgins.

The passing of Mr. Hodgins on November 30, 1899, was the occasion of widespread sorrow. He touched life at so many points that his departure created a vacancy that can never be adequately filled. He rejoiced in his various associations, and was keenly alive to the best interests of his home city of London, of whose Board of Trade he was a valued member. His fellowship with the Anglican Church he prized as an aid in his hold upon the verities of life and the eternities of existence.

ALBERT ROBINSON PINGEL, M.D.—For many years the man whose name we have just written was numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of London, Ontario. To Dr. Pingel, now deceased, belongs the distinction of having been the

first member of his profession to make use, in his practice, of that wonderful aid to medicine and surgery—the X-Ray.

Albert Robinson Pingel was born December 17, 1849, in Markham Township, York County, Ontario, and was a son of George and Eleanor (Robinson) Pingel. He was educated in his native county and fitted for his profession at Trinity Medical College, Toronto. After graduation, Dr. Pingel began the practice of his profession at Unionville, Markham County, where he remained until 1886. In that year he came to London, where he continued for thirty-five years, in active practice. It was at this period of his career that he made the X-Ray a feature of his professional activity. He made a specialty of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, achieving, along these lines, success equal to that which attended his general practice as physician and surgeon. For a number of years Dr. Pingel was physician for the London Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In politics, Dr. Pingel was a staunch Conservative, but never sought nor desired public office. His fraternal affiliations were with Forest City Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hackett Lodge, L. O. L.; and Court Welcome, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Cathedral (Anglican).

Dr. Pingel married (first) Helen Wright, and they became the parents of one child, who died in infancy. Dr. Pingel married (second) Annie Josephine Hodgens, born in London, daughter of Thomas D. and Elizabeth Ann (Hiscox) Hodgens, (see preceding biography), and granddaughter of Thomas and Anna (Knott) Hiscox, both natives of England, and residents of London, Ontario. Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Hiscox) Hodgens died November 2, 1926. One child was born to Dr. and Mrs. Pingel: Harold Hodgens, now a member of the Dominion Customs Staff of London. Both Mrs. Pingel and her son, who resides at home, are members of St. Paul's Cathedral.

To the close of his life Dr. Pingel continued his professional activities, passing away on October 29, 1921, mourned by all to whom he was known as a foremost citizen and leading physician. His profession lamented the loss of one of its brightest ornaments.

JOHN J. HUNT, son of Lawrence and Mary Hunt, was born in Hamilton on June 9, 1876. He began his education in the Separate Schools and continued his studies at the Hamilton Business College and the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. Deciding to follow law, Mr. Hunt then entered Osgoode Hall Law School and in 1915 was called to the Ontario bar. While a student at Osgoode Hall, he was elected to the office of Osgoode Executive, receiving a high majority of the votes polled. In the interval between finishing his general education and taking up his law studies, Mr. Hunt served as assistant clerk of the Division Court at Hamilton, from 1899 to 1909, and later dealt extensively in real estate in that city. Since 1915, he has been engaged in

general law practice. Since that date he has also been a member of the Hamilton Board of Education.

A Liberal in politics, he has for the past eight years filled the office of vice-president of the Hamilton Liberal Association. He is a member of the Canadian and the Ontario bar associations and of the Hamilton Law Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus. From 1894 to 1897 he did military duty, serving during that time in the 28th Battalion.

On April 26, 1899, John J. Hunt married Annie O'Brien, daughter of the late William O'Brien, of Hamilton. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt two children were born: Mary Constance and Kathleen Claire. The family are communicants of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hunt is president of the St. Patrick's Conference and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

OTTO GEORGE SMITH—Starting from very simple beginnings, the science of insurance has kept pace with the broadening needs of a material civilization constantly growing more complex until to-day the capable insurance man is an important factor in the business life of any community. Such a man is Otto G. Smith, insurance broker, of the firm of Smith and Houston, of Kitchener. In his personality he exemplifies those sterling qualities inherited from German ancestors that enabled them to give Waterloo County its enviable position among the counties of Ontario.

The family was established in the Province by Mr. Smith's grandfather, John Schmidt. He was the son of a shoemaker, who was one of the large number of artisans compelled by Napoleon to accompany his army to Moscow to supply its material needs. Schmidt was one of the few who survived the ordeal of that disastrous campaign. John Schmidt learned his trade with his father, and not long after his marriage he determined to seek his fortune in the New World. His son, Charles Schaefer Schmidt, was born in 1850, in the little town of Kutdorf, near Alsfeldt, in Southern Germany. He was a small lad when he came to Canada with his parents, who located at St. Jacobs, Waterloo County. He was only twelve years of age when the spelling of the name was Anglicized to Smith. This was done by his brother John to avoid confusion in the delivery of his mail and that of a cousin of the same name. Such mistakes were expensive in those days when the receiver of mail had to pay the postage, which sometimes amounted to seventy-five cents on a letter. Charles S. Smith took up the vocation of his father and grandfather, becoming a skilled and expert shoemaker in a day when all shoes were custom made and made by hand. For about forty years he had a store in Heidelberg. He married Maria Kinzel, who was born in his native town, and they were the parents of nine children: Katherine, Marie, Oscar, Ida, Agnes, Otto George, of whom further, Eleonora, Charles and Frieda. The family were members of the Lutheran Church. The

father was an elder in the church during nearly all the forty years he was a resident of Heidelberg, and superintendent of the Sunday School for about the same length of time. He also served as choir leader. He had natural talent as a musician and played the violin and organ. He organized the first country band in Heidelberg, and was its leader for many years. As this was the only musical organization of its kind in that part of the Province, it was called upon to play on all sorts of occasions, and to do so, had to travel over a wide radius of country in a day when means of transportation were more meagre and primitive than at present and roads not what they have become since the advent of the automobile.

Otto George Smith was born in Heidelberg, October 21, 1884. He began his schooling in his native town and later attended the high schools in Berlin (now Kitchener) and Thorold. After pursuing a course of study at the Model School in Berlin, he began teaching and for the next sixteen years followed that profession, a profession than which there is none more important to the community, and which is little appreciated, notwithstanding the tremendous influence that the teacher exerts upon the thoughts, character and conduct of a coming generation of citizens. For the first four years Mr. Smith taught in a country school near Kitchener. Then he went back to school himself and did the work necessary to secure a normal certificate. His next position was that of assistant principal of one of the public schools of Kitchener. He was there five years and then served a short time in the same capacity in the Central School. His next appointment was as principal of the King Edward School, in which position he continued for seven years until 1917. During the last two years of that period he spent his summer vacations in the employ of a lyceum bureau, and travelled all over Ontario making arrangements with various societies to give Chautauqua courses during the following winter months. In 1918, Mr. Smith became associated with the London Life Insurance Company and has continued to represent them since that time. In the summer of that year he persuaded Mr. D. W. Houston to relinquish his work at the Collegiate Institute in Kitchener and join him in the insurance business. This Mr. Houston did, and the firm of Smith and Houston was organized January 1, 1919. Starting as a life insurance office, the business has been developed until all lines of insurance are written. This firm were the pioneers in Kitchener in writing automobile liability insurance. In politics Mr. Smith is independent, but has leanings toward the Liberal party. He served as a member of the Kitchener School Board for a number of years, and was influential in getting higher salaries for teachers. He is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. His fraternal and social affiliations include membership in Grand River Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Kiwanis Club. He has served as a member of the executive board of the last-named organization.

Mr. Smith's principal recreation is found in music. He received his first instructions from his father and has played a church organ for about sixteen years. With Mr. Houston, his partner, Mr. Smith promoted the first Chautauqua meeting ever held in Kitchener, and through their efforts principally, it was kept alive for a number of years. They brought many famous men before local audiences, among the number, Dr. Ott, Judge Alden and Thomas Brooks Fletcher. He has been connected with the Music Club for many years and is a supporter of the Philharmonic Society. He has charge of St. Matthew's Lutheran choir, the largest in this vicinity.

Otto George Smith married Nelda Meyer, whose grandfather, Peter Meyer, came to Waterloo many years ago. He died in 1908, at the advanced age of eighty-four. From this union three children have been born: Evangeline Agnes, born in 1909, Harold Meyer, born in 1911, and Carl A., born in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Lutheran Church.

HARRISON ARRELL—Years of notable success in his practice of the law, both in Hamilton and in Caledonia, Ontario, have given to Harrison Arrell, barrister, a position of leadership in his section of the province, and led to his creation as King's Counsel in September, 1921. He has also played a constructive part in public affairs.

Harrison Arrell was born in Onondaga Township, County of Brant, Ontario, November 14, 1874, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Arrell. The father was a farmer of Onondaga Township, Brant County, Ontario. After completing the public and high schools of Caledonia, Mr. Arrell read law with the firm of Teetzel, Harrison and McBrayne, of Hamilton, following which he attended the Law School at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and graduated from there in 1898. He was thus thoroughly equipped in both a practical and a theoretical fashion when he appeared for admission to the bar, and he was called to the bar in November, 1898. His large and important practice has been conducted from his own office in Caledonia since 1898, and he is associated with his brother, S. Cameron Arrell in the firm known as Arrell and Arrell, of Hamilton. Closely associated with his general legal career has been his term of public office as crown attorney for the county of Haldimand since 1915. He is now solicitor for the same county.

Mr. Arrell is a member of the Haldimand Law, the Ontario Bar, and the Canadian Bar associations. His interest in public affairs has been extended also to education, and he is chairman of the Caledonia Board of Education. Mr. Arrell is affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a communicant of the Anglican Church.

In Caledonia, Ontario, October 31, 1907, Harrison Arrell married Eva Sawle, daughter of the late Henry B. Sawle (q. v.) of Caledonia, and they are the parents of three children: Alexander, Hugh, and Kenner Arrell.

Certain outstanding qualities of mind and character have contributed to Mr. Arrell's professional advancement: breadth and clearance of understanding, based on profound knowledge of the content of the law; high ideals and a lofty sense of honour both to justice and to his clients; and a natural dignity of presence.

HENRY BOSUSTOW SAWLE—During a very busy life of about fifty years in the village of Caledonia, Ontario, on the Grand River, Henry B. Sawle touched the life of that place with his sane and wholesome influence at almost every point; religious, civic, educational, agricultural, athletic, and to cover all, as publisher and proprietor of the local paper, the Grand River "Sachem," formerly owned by his brother, W. T. Sawle. His death, which occurred on February 9, 1923, was a great public loss as well as a cause of deep sorrow to his many warm friends.

Born in England, at Ilfracombe, in the county of Devon, in 1857, he came to Canada and entered the office of the "Sachem," which his brother was then publishing. Ten years later, he was its owner, and his influence in his neighbourhood has been felt ever since, with constantly increasing force. During his span of life in Caledonia, he saw every business in the place change hands. He began to interest himself in public affairs soon after his arrival, and he was still a young man when he first served the village as reeve, filling that office for several years. Again from 1918 to 1920 inclusive, he accepted the office and performed his duties during those most tense and trying times. He also served as a member of the County Council and for a long time was a member of the Board of Education. At the time of his death, and for many years previous, he was secretary of the Caledonia Agricultural Society and in this organization he always took a great deal of pride.

Mr. Sawle was what might be called an "old resident" of Caledonia, and as the years passed his affectionate interest in the place and the people increased. He was ever ready to do his share, or more than his share, if need be, in any movement that was for the development of a broader and better life in the village, and his interests were as varied as the demands that were made upon him. He was an enthusiast in athletics and out-door sports, and in his younger days an ardent lacrosse player. Many still remember seeing him on his own lawn at "Ilfracombe Cottage" gathering about him the men who formed the nucleus of the Caledonia Lawn Bowling Club. In politics he strongly supported the Conservative party, and in religion he was an active member of the Anglican Church.

In 1882, Henry B. Sawle married (first) Jennie Ryan, who died in 1920, and she became the mother of his three daughters and one son: Mrs. (Dr.) L. A. Truman, of Hamilton; Eva, married Harrison Arrell (q. v.), of Caledonia; Mrs. Roy Ames, of Edmonton, Alta. His only son, Kenner, answered the call to arms from Winnipeg, and was sent to France with the Seaforth Highlanders, where he was killed

in action in 1916. October 14, 1920, Mr. Sawle married (second) Mary Florence Galer, of Toronto, daughter of the late William Galer, formerly of Caledonia, who, with his daughters, survives him.

JAMES ALEXANDER STEELE—A native of Guelph, and born of a father who had been endowed with both an inventive quality of mind, and good business ability, which is not always included in the equipment of an inventor, James Alexander Steele, president and general manager of the James Steele, Limited, found his life work waiting for his attention shortly after his student days. Thoroughly interested in his father's business, he was not satisfied with any but a most determined progress from the foundation of the business to the top office of president, gained through knowledge and merit.

James Alexander Steele was born in Guelph, in 1884, and is the son of the late James and Gertrude (Lambkin) Steele. His father was the founder of the coiled wire spring industry in Guelph. He had entered the carriage business upon leaving school, and learned the manufacture of carriages and buggies, cabs and hearses, in all their departments, and it was while engaged in this work that he conceived the invention which gave him and his sons a new industry. While making the seats for the carriages, James Steele became interested in the fact that they were padded without springs of any kind. He experimented until he had obtained the type and quality of springs he desired. He was obliged to make one spring at a time on a single block, but he was painstaking, and his invention came to the notice of the Kloepper Wholesale Carriage and Hardware Company. This company after a period of observation suggested placing the product upon the market, with the result that Mr. Steele abandoned the carriage making industry, and in the year 1894, built a factory for the manufacture of coiled springs made of wire. Starting with one employe who made the springs by hand, he organized his company under his own name, and proceeded to turn out an average number of twelve hundred a day. His sons joined him in the industry and it continued to prosper. In the year 1905, he formed a new organization with his sons in the official capacities, namely: James Alexander Steele, being elected president and general manager; John F. Steele, vice-president; Herbert C. Steele, secretary and treasurer. James Steele and his wife were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters: 1. Herbert C., secretary and treasurer of the James Steele, Limited. 2. Maud, married James Fennell. 3. Jacqueline; married C. C. Thom. 4. James Alexander, of further mention. 5. Gertrude, deceased. 6. John F., vice-president of the James Steele, Limited. 7. Margaret; married William Duffield.

When James Alexander Steele reached the age of sixteen years, he had graduated from the public grade schools of Guelph. After graduating from high school he entered his father's business; beginning at the first step in the manufacturing end of

the work, and progressing through all the departments, he learned the industry and its marketing thoroughly. When his father died in 1913, the brother, Herbert C., took over the active management of the business, until 1916, when James Alexander returned from his service in the war. On the declaration of war, Mr. Steele enlisted in the service of the Dominion, and entered the Canadian Army Service Corps, and Supplies, and the Recruiting Service. He received his honourable discharge from active service in 1916, with the rank of captain in the Wellington Regiment. He still retains his membership in his regiment. The James Steele, Limited, has to-day an average of twenty or more employees, using the modern equipment of automatic machines for the making of the springs. The company outgrew its quarters and in 1926 the industry was moved to a new factory, which is located on Baker Street, and they are now enjoying wider opportunities for the expansion of the invention which was the product of a workman's keen attention to his work, and the native intelligence of creating improvements and comforts for the human race.

Mr. Steele is fond of sports and is a member of the Guelph Curling Club, and the Guelph Garrison Rifle Association. He is affiliated in the business associations through membership with the Chamber of Commerce, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He belongs to the Dublin Street United Church, and in politics is a Conservative.

James Alexander Steele married, in Guelph, March 17, 1915, Margaret Spofford, daughter of Fred Spofford, a commercial traveller. One child, a daughter, Hether Lennox, has been born to them.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CHARLTON, M.D.—No citizen of Weston has lived a more useful life than Dr. William J. Charlton, for he has made for himself not only a high place in his profession, but also in the general life of the city by reason of his active and unselfish services in filling local offices to which he was called by the wish of his fellow citizens. To every task which he has undertaken, Dr. Charlton has given the same painstaking care and fidelity that has always marked his professional career and that has gained for him so great a meed of confidence and affection in the hearts of the people.

Dr. Charlton was born on the family farm at Downsview, York Township, and was prepared for his professional training at the local public and high schools. He entered Toronto University in 1880, and four years later was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the following year and a half he remained in Toronto, gaining practical experience as interne at the Toronto General Hospital. When looking about to select his future home, he chose Weston, and established his office there, first on Main Street, moving in 1893 to his present residence on Rosemount Avenue, where he still practises.

Very much alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, Dr. Charlton has found a way in the midst of his

busy life to hold several important local offices. He has been coroner of York County for thirty-three years. He has been for some time a member of the Board of Education, of which he was chairman. From 1899 to 1902, he occupied the office of reeve of Weston, and was made the first mayor of Weston by a general vote in 1914 for a term of one year, being re-elected by acclamation each term until 1919. He is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Loyal Orange Lodge. For the past thirty-six years he has been recording steward of the United Church.

In 1885, Dr. William J. Charlton married Annie McNally, daughter of Samuel McNally, of Hanover, Ontario. Mrs. Charlton was a graduate of Whitby College, and during her residence in Weston was a very earnest and active member of the Methodist Church, holding the office of president in the Ladies' Aid Society. She passed to Life Eternal at her home in March, 1903, at the early age of thirty-five years. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Charlton: Norma, wife of C. Frank Moore, County Crown Attorney, residing at Rosedale; Dorothea, wife of Harry Westwood, construction engineer, living in Thornhill; Dr. William Howard, now associated with his father in the practice of medicine.

THOMAS MACKLEM—A native and lifelong resident of Wentworth County, Province of Ontario, and a member of an old Ontario family of Scotch extraction, Mr. Macklem was born and lived through the greater part of his life in Barton Township, Wentworth County, where he was for many years one of the leading agriculturists and fruit growers. He was especially successful in the growing of fruit, and always took a great pride and a deep personal interest in his farm property. The last few years of his life were spent in Hamilton, after he had sold his farm and retired from active farming. While still a resident of Barton he took an unusually active part in public life, and for many years held various important offices of trust and responsibility. He was also a liberal and staunch supporter of the activities of his church, the Presbyterian, and in every respect was one of the best liked and most highly respected members of his community.

The Macklem family was founded in Canada by Mr. Macklem's paternal grandfather who came from Ireland and settled in that part of the Province of Ontario known as York County. The family, however, is not of Irish but of Scotch origin.

William Macklem, son of the original Canadian ancestor, and father of Thomas Macklem, was born in York County, and came to Wentworth County as a young man. There he located in Barton Township and, settling on Crown land, became one of the largest land owners of his time. He was an elder in Barton Stone Presbyterian Church, and was well-known and highly respected. He married Elizabeth Rymal, a daughter of Jacob Rymal, and an aunt of the late Joseph Rymal, Member of Parliament. They were the parents of ten children: John, George, Mar-

garet, Jane, Barbara, Elizabeth, Martha, Eve, William, and Thomas. All of these are now deceased, the two youngest, William and Thomas Macklem, dying within twenty-four hours of each other and being buried on the same day in Hamilton Cemetery.

Thomas Macklem, youngest son and child of William and Elizabeth (Rymal) Macklem, was born in Barton Township, Wentworth County, March 23, 1846. He was educated in the local schools and, being the youngest of the family, he remained at home, and as he grew to manhood took up the operating of the homestead farm. To this enterprise he gave his entire attention and in it he met with great and well-deserved success. He specialized in the growing of fruit and operated a tract of one hundred acres. The original family home, built by Mr. Macklem's father, as well as the other buildings on the farm, were destroyed by fire, but Mr. Macklem rebuilt promptly a fine brick residence and all the other buildings and continued to operate the farm until 1911, when he disposed of it, his property now forming part of the Mountain Sanatorium. After that he lived with his family in Hamilton where he had built an attractive residence at No. 532 Dundurn Avenue, South, which he occupied to the time of his death and in which his wife and one of his daughters still reside.

Throughout his residence at Barton he took an active part in the public life of the community. For twelve years he was a member of the County Council, for seven years license inspector, and at one time also reeve of the township. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Liberal party, and for many years he was prominently and effectively active in the councils of his party. His religious affiliations, like that of his forebears, were with the Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful interest. He was of a domestic nature and most of his leisure time, as far as it was not given to public affairs, was devoted to his own family.

Mr. Macklem married, in Barton Township, Sarah Catharine Gage, a native of Glanford, Province of Ontario, a daughter of William and Susan (Condon) Gage, a granddaughter of William and Catharine (Pettett) Gage, and a descendant of the well-known and prominent Gage family of Wentworth County. Mr. and Mrs. Macklem were the parents of four children: 1. Elizabeth, who married Walter Bates, a farmer at Cobourg, Ontario; Mrs. Bates is an artist, and the mother of two sons, Oscar Macklem and Walter Thomas. 2. Alethea Jane, who died in girlhood. 3. Alma Viola, who resides at home with her mother. 4. William, who died in early manhood, having always made his home with his parents.

Mr. Macklem died in his home in Hamilton, May 25, 1924, and was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. Through his death his family lost a loving husband and father, his very numerous friends a genial and faithful associate, his community one of its most useful and public-spirited citizens, and his country a patriotic gentleman and a representative of the highest type of citizenship.

A. ROY CAIRNCROSS—When health, and perhaps a human life, is at stake, people want to feel certain that the drugs and chemicals used in compounding their prescriptions are of the highest standard and that there will be no substitution. Public confidence is one of the most important and valuable assets in the drug business as it is in banking. For nearly three score years the name of Cairncross in London has been made synonymous with quality, dependability and service. On these foundation stones has been built one of the largest retail drug businesses in Western Ontario. The present executive head of the business, A. Roy Cairncross, in maintaining the policy established by his father, whose memory is held in high esteem by a wide circle of his contemporaries, is adding fresh lustre to an honoured family name.

The family is an old one in Scotland and is entitled to a crest. Walter Cairncross, grandfather of A. Roy, who established the family in Canada, was born in the neighbourhood of Airdrie in 1826. He learned the trade of nurseryman in Comelybank Nurseries, on the outskirts of Edinburgh. He came to Quebec to take charge of the estate of James Gibbs. His wife and eldest daughter followed him across the ocean a few months later. That was about 1850. Five years later Mr. Cairncross removed to London, and in 1859 began market gardening on his own account on the place now owned by his son, George Cairncross, at what is now 642 Highbury Avenue. He continued actively engaged in gardening until his death in November, 1878. He was a staunch Liberal in politics. Walter Cairncross married Janet Dixon, a native of Edinburgh, and they had six children: Isabella, who died unmarried; George; Christina, married Frank Marr; James Arthur, of whom further; Elizabeth, married R. H. Morrison; John, resides in Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Cairncross were members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He built the family residence on Highbury Avenue in 1872.

James Arthur Cairncross, son of Walter and Janet (Dixon) Cairncross, was born in London Township, January 25, 1859. On completing the courses in the public schools he went to work in the drug store of the late William Saunders, and after serving his time, received his degree from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, as was customary in those days. In 1886, he left the employ of Mr. Saunders and formed a partnership with Lindsay T. Lawrence. They opened a drug store at 256 Dundas Street under the firm name of Cairncross and Lawrence. In 1900 Mr. Lawrence died and Mr. Cairncross took over his interest, but continued the old firm name, which had come to have an important significance in its line of business. Since 1889 the store has been located at the northwest corner of Dundas and Clarence Streets. Besides the regular retail drug business a large trade has been built up in physicians' and hospital supplies. The amateur photographic finishing department has been developed to large proportions



A. R. Blairmore

and is justly famed for the technical excellence of the work it does.

Mr. Cairncross' fraternal affiliation was with the Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he was also a member of the London Hunt and Country Club. The exacting nature of his business kept him closely tied, and as he was a man of strongly domestic tastes, whatever spare time he could command was spent with his family.

James Arthur Cairncross married Amelia Jane Baynes. She was born in London, daughter of Oswald Baynes, a native of Pennsylvania, and Margaret (Harris) Baynes, who was born in Ireland. A. Roy Cairncross was their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Cairncross were members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He served as one of its Board of Managers for many years.

A. Roy Cairncross was born in London, January 31, 1885. His education was received in the public schools of his native city and the London Collegiate Institute. He really grew up in the drug business, but in 1900 began devoting his entire time to it. He pursued a course in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1906, and at that time became his father's partner in business. On June 1, 1924, the business was incorporated as Cairncross and Lawrence, Limited, and Mr. Cairncross has been president of the Company since that time.

Mr. Cairncross is a member of The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master; London Lodge of Perfection and London Chapter Rose Croix and Moore Consistory of Hamilton. He is also a member of the London Club, the London Hunt and Country Club, the Highland Golf Club, the Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. In 1924 he was elected as a member of the Board of Education for a term of two years, and became vice chairman of the Board in 1925.

A. Roy Cairncross married Lucinda Amy Taylor, who was born in London, daughter of Samuel Taylor, native of Wyoming, and Amy (Best) Taylor. To Mr. and Mrs. Cairncross have been born three children: James Arthur, Amy Margery and Roy Taylor.

STANLEY HOWARD SLATER—Born at Waterdown, Ontario, on April 27, 1889, Stanley Howard Slater was the son of Ferdinand and Margaret (Halliday) Slater. His father, now retired, was a building contractor of Waterdown and a lumber manufacturer of British Columbia. He received his education in the public and high schools of his native town and entered Osgoode Hall Law School to pursue his legal studies. Graduated from that institution, he was called to the Ontario Bar in 1912. During the first six years of his legal career, he was associated with Walter T. Evans, now Senior Judge of Wentworth County. From 1914 to 1918 he was his partner, and the firm was known as Evans and Slater. From 1918 to 1922 he engaged in general law practice with T. R. Sloan, as Sloan and Slater. Then in 1922 this partnership was dissolved and Mr.

Slater established his own law offices in the Sun Life Building.

During the war, Mr. Slater enlisted for duty and served from January, 1916, to July, 1917. A Liberal in politics, Mr. Slater was elected as Alderman from Ward No. 3 and served as a member of the City Council in 1921. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association and the Ontario Bar Association. His fraternal connections are with the Waterdown Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On October 30, 1916, Stanley Howard Slater married Mary Theresa Michael, daughter of Thomas Michael. To Mr. and Mrs. Slater two children have been born: Ferdinand Thomas, on May 30, 1918, and Mary Roberta, on June 3, 1920.

SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, M.D.—It is not often that the son of a physician adopts the father's vocation. Dr. Septimus Thompson is one of the exceptions to the rule. So he must have seen beyond the arduous and exacting duties and the relatively inadequate compensation of the small town doctor of the last half of the nineteenth century to the satisfactions and less tangible rewards, the finer motives that inspire men to work and study. Perhaps the appeal lay in the opportunities to serve mankind as exemplified in the practice of the elder Dr. Thompson. For he was a skilled physician, sincere and sympathetic and unselfish in his devotion to his patients. Such an inspiring example could not be without its effect upon the mind of an earnest, thoughtful youth. And it is those very qualities that have won for Dr. Septimus Thompson a leading place among the physicians who practise his specialty in the Province.

Tradition says that the Thompson family were originally members of the McTavish clan in the Highlands of Scotland, and that when the family moved to the Lowlands, the name was Anglicized into Thompson, meaning the son of McTavish. Dr. Alexander Thompson was born in Lochgilphead, Scotland. He began his medical training in the old country, but completed it in the old New York University. After practising in Buffalo for a time, he removed to Blythe, Ontario, and engaged in practice for a few years. He then practised in Lobo village—eleven miles from London—for a year or two, and removed from there to Strathroy where he practised for about forty years until his death. He was one of the pioneer physicians of Western Ontario, devoted, self-sacrificing servants of humanity; men who surmounted obstacles, endured hardships and worked under handicaps that would dismay most men of the present generation. To them all honour is due and their memory should be perpetuated for they were among the most important factors in laying the foundations of our present civilization. Dr. Thompson was a member of the Ontario Board of Health for many years. He was a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge in Strathroy, a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge there, and was one of the founders and most

active members of the Sons of Scotland organization in that town and a member of the order's financial board for many years.

Dr. Alexander Thompson married Jane Stewart, who was born near Ivan, daughter of Alexander Stewart. From this union seven sons were born, of whom four grew to maturity: Alexander Stewart, M.D., of Strathroy; Archibald B., M.D., of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hugh, of Toronto, and Dr. Septimus, of whom further. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson were members of the Presbyterian Church. He was active in church work and was chairman of the Board of Managers during nearly all his lifetime. He was interested in all that concerned the welfare of his community, broad-minded and progressive, his keen sympathies and fraternal spirit won the confidence, esteem and affection of all who knew him. His death occurred in 1906.

Dr. Septimus Thompson, son of Dr. Alexander and Jane (Stewart) Thompson, was born in Strathroy, October 1, 1876. After completing the public school courses in his native town, Septimus Thompson matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated in 1900 with the degree of M. D. He then spent a year as house physician in Victoria Hospital. Having decided to practise as a specialist, Dr. Thompson went to New York City and entered the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital for post graduate work. He was there for three and a half years, during which time he served as house surgeon. In 1906 he returned to London and began private practice. Dr. Thompson speedily won a foremost place and an enviable reputation. He is Chief of Staff of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department of Victoria Hospital and Surgeon to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department of St. Joseph's Hospital. He is Professor of ophthalmology, autology and laryngology in the Medical Department of the University of Western Ontario. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario and the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations; also of the Ophthalmological and Oto-laryngological Society of the United States; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Thompson is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, and of all the other York and Scottish Rite bodies of Free Masonry up to and including the Consistory, and Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters. He is a member of the London Club, London Hunt and Country Club, the Highland Golf Club, and Rotarian.

Dr. Septimus Thompson married Shirley Louise Grist, daughter of Charles Grist, of Strathroy, and Fannie B. (Kittridge) Grist, of Concord, New Hampshire, who was a daughter of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and they have three children: 1. Charles A., born July 29, 1908. 2. Ruth S., born July 21, 1910. 3. Shirley, born July

23, 1912. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

JONATHAN COOK—The meaning of service has been epitomized in the phrase "Each for all and all for each", and it may be said that the individual achieves his highest ethical development when he realizes that in serving his fellow-man he is doing most for himself. But, for the most part, it would seem that the average man has not progressed beyond the point where self-advancement is his controlling impulse, and any service received by society is merely incidental to the pursuit of his selfish aims. This, unfortunately is only too often the viewpoint of those who seek public office; and whether the reward sought be in material things or in honour or fame, the service gained by the public is an incident and of secondary importance. The career of Jonathan Cook, Governor of the Jail at Kitchener, is a refreshing exception to this general rule. Perhaps no other man in the Province has held a similar position for so long a period; and few have been honoured with any public office for so many years; yet Mr. Cook, starting with a full realization of what is involved in the term "public servant", has held steadily to his high ideals and has ever placed the responsibilities of his position ahead of personal interests or desires. He has all the firmness required of a jailer, yet it is not unmixed with the milk of human kindness. He is a good executive, well-poised and possesses a wonderful knowledge of the mental processes, instincts and activities of the thinking animal, man.

Jonathan Cook was born near Plattsville, in the township of Blenheim, County of Oxford, October 2, 1850, son of James and Elizabeth (North) Cook. James Cook was born at Lynn, in the north of County Norfolk, England, March 31, 1806, and died in November, 1885. His father died when he was six years old and from that time he knew nothing of parental love and nurture; but he grew into a man of high principles, industrious and thrifty. Starting life under most adverse conditions, he achieved success and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was married in the old country and came with his wife and three older children to Canada. For the first two years he lived in Beverly, and then bought a farm in Blenheim township, which he continued to cultivate until 1871, when he retired to a life of well-earned leisure.

Jonathan Cook, with whom this sketch is particularly concerned, received his education at the Washington school at Blenheim. As soon as he was old enough, he began doing chores on the home farm, heavier work and more responsibility being added as increasing years and strength enabled him to bear them. Thus was developed that rugged physique and self-reliance that have stood him in such good stead during his later years.

Until he was seventeen, Mr. Cook was able to attend school but three months each year, such were the demands upon his time in helping to wrest a living from the soil. Then he made a deal with his father by which he was permitted to have two full years of schooling. He has always realized the value of education and has never ceased to be a reader and student. Having secured a second-class teacher's certificate, young Cook began a career as a teacher which covered some eight or ten years in the townships of Blenheim, Wilmot and Hazel. After serving four years as a teacher at Haysville, and having by the practise of frugality acquired a small capital, Mr. Cook opened a store in that town where he made and sold tinware and stoves. He employed a skilled journeyman tinsmith and went to work along side him at the bench. In this way he acquired complete mastery of the trade. He continued in this business for four and a half years, and during that time also served as secretary and treasurer of a large butter and cheese factory.

His appointment as bailiff of the Fifth Division Court at Baden made it necessary for Mr. Cook to dispose of his business at Haysville. After seven years in that position he was appointed to his present position of Governor of the Jail at Kitchener. That was in 1888, and in point of service, Mr. Cook is the oldest jailer in the Province.

Mr. Cook has always taken a great interest in manly sports, cricket being his favorite. First match game was in 1864 when a boy of fourteen. He was captain of different teams and played many matches. He made a unique record in a match game in Detroit against British bowling, being the first to take bat and playing the innings through for one run, a feat that was chronicled in the cricket notes of England. For twenty years he held the champion score for Canadians in Canada, one hundred and forty-eight runs.

Mr. Cook was made a member of the Masonic fraternity at New Hamburg in 1883, and demitted from there to Grand River Lodge in Kitchener in 1888. Jonathan Cook married Helen Smith, whose father, James Smith, was a native of Prince Edward Island, but who removed to the township of Wilmot, where his daughter, Helen, was born. Mrs. Cook's mother was Helen Glover, born in Scotland, came to Prince Edward Island with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Cook had two children, Gordon Blake and Helen E. Mrs. Cook died December 9, 1918, aged 78, a woman who was much beloved by all who knew her. She was a member of the Anglican Church, which Mr. Cook served as a warden for a period of eight years. Although he has seen much to shake one's faith in mankind, Mr. Cook is still an optimist. His uniform courtesy, absolute loyalty and genial personality have made everyone who has come into contact with him his friend.

FREDERICK GEORGE RUMBALL—If the Democratic system of government is to endure and society is to continue stable on its present foundation, it will be because men of demonstrated business ability and sound character recognize their civic obligation and dedicate a reasonable part of their time and talents to the administration of public office for the common good. Frederick G. Rumball is one of those men who believe that a man's ability to serve is the measure of his social and political responsibility, even though the reward for such service consists principally in the pleasure one derives from the knowledge that he has done his duty faithfully and conscientiously. Mr. Rumball's record as a public official, as well as a successful business man, is one which he may well contemplate with satisfaction and which established a standard for his descendants to emulate.

(I) This family was established in Ontario by Benjamin Rumball, who was born in Norfolk, England, in 1788. He grew to manhood there and was employed in a bank prior to his coming here. Accompanied by his wife and three eldest children he settled in the County of Huron, about two miles from Clinton. He received a grant of land from the Crown, cleared it of the brush and developed a fertile farm. It required ambition, courage and determination to make the change from the comfortable life of a banker and its social advantages to become a pioneer in the wilderness, with its attendant hardships, discouragements and never ending labour of the most arduous kind; but of such stuff were the men made who laid the foundations for the highly developed civilization which greets the immigrant of the present day. He came to Canada as one of a band of Methodists who helped to establish that denomination on a sure footing.

(II) Benjamin Rumball, eldest son of Benjamin Rumball, was born in Norfolk in 1816. He grew up on the home farm near Clinton, and later engaged in business on his own account as a general merchant in Goderich. After he had acquired a competence he retired from business and took up his residence in Clinton, where he lived until his death in 1892. He married Mary Johnston, daughter of Thomas Johnston, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom five grew to maturity: William, Mary, Frederick George, of whom further; Charlotte (deceased), and Ebenezer.

Mr. Rumball was a tenor singer and led the choir in the Methodist church for many years, and of which he was also a trustee for a long period.

(III) Frederick George Rumball was born in Clinton, December 8, 1853, son of Benjamin and Mary (Johnston) Rumball. After finishing the course in the public schools, young Rumball learned the trade of carpenter, and as soon as he had completed his apprenticeship he ventured into

business for himself as a contractor. Thus early he exhibited the qualities of initiative and self-reliance which were to carry him far in the business world and into public life. After five years in that business, he established himself as a dealer in lumber. From a small beginning the business has grown until he does a large export business with the United States besides shipping all over the Dominion. In 1900 Mr. Rumball became interested in the manufacture of wood handles. The business had been established in Thamesville in 1877 by W. H. Braddon, and in 1880 the business was incorporated as The Columbia Handle and Lumber Company, Ltd., with Mr. Rumball as President, and he moved the business to London in that year. The product consists of all kinds of wood handles which are sold to manufacturers of tools and to the hardware trade by the Company's own corps of travelers. A large export trade is also done with England and South Africa. The Company buys the standing timber and carries on every process in the manufacture in its own plants. In normal times employment is furnished to about seventy people. The plant is equipped with the most modern automatic machinery. Mr. Rumball is also President of Hord and Company, table manufacturers of London. He is a director of The People's Loan and Savings Corporation.

He is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

In politics Mr. Rumball has always been identified with the Liberal party, for which he has been an active worker for years and in whose councils he holds a prominent place. For a long time he was President of the Reform Association. He served for four years as an alderman and for two years, 1900 and 1901, was Mayor of the city of London. In these positions he gave to the consideration of the city's affairs the same careful attention that has made his business ventures successful. He has always been interested in everything calculated to promote the development and welfare of the community. He was one of the chief promoters of the railroad between London and Port Stanley, the London and Southeastern and served as its president.

Frederick George Rumball married (first) Agnes Aikenhead, daughter of John Aikenhead, of Bruceville. Mrs. Rumball died in 1901. This union was blessed with three children: 1. Margaret, married J. Nichols and has two children: Dorothy and Rumball. 2. John, who is married, but has no children. 3. Frederick George, Jr., who died at the age of twenty-three. Mr. Rumball married (second) Amelia Perdue of Walkerton, Ontario; they have one child, Lorna, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Rumball are members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rumball has been a member of the Board of Managers for years. He is also a member of the London Club,

the Liberal Club and the London Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE C. MARTIN—A leader in every phase of community progress in Hamilton, Ontario, is George C. Martin, General Traffic Manager of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company. The father's sense of duty to the public has been strong enough to imbue his whole family with a like public spirit, as was heroically evidenced by his son, the late Lieutenant T. C. Martin, of the Royal Air Force, whose plane plunged to destruction during his attack, unaided, on five German planes.

The family was established in Canada by John Gillies Martin, born in Lanark, Scotland, a cabinet-maker by trade, who came to New York in 1840, then made his way to Canada. It was he who put into the "Lady Elgin", the first steamer for service on the Upper Lakes, in 1841, the fine cabinet work which distinguished that vessel. He died in 1872 and was buried at New Lowell, Ontario. His wife was Jane (Cadzow) Martin, also a native of Lanark, Scotland, who died in 1924 at the age of ninety-one, and is laid to rest at New Lowell. Of this union George C. Martin was born, at Creemore, Ontario, January 2, 1866.

After receiving a good education in the public schools and commercial college, Mr. Martin began to work as relief agent and telegraph operator at the rate of sixty cents a day. He was one of the first operators to enter Calgary, in 1883, that being the terminus of the steel railroad at that time. Two years later, Mr. Martin came East as agent at Cardwell Junction, and later for a brief period at Caledon East, then as relieving agent on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He was next employed in the Grand Trunk ticket office of the Toronto Union Station, from which position he rose to be chief clerk of the Traffic Department of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, in 1897. He was promoted to the rank of Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, in 1909 and to that of General Freight and Passenger Agent in 1912. The next step to which his loyalty and ability advanced him was the position he occupies today as General Traffic Manager in 1918.

Mr. Martin's devotion to extra-official duties is as great as to his regular responsibilities. He is ex-president of the Hamilton Board of Trade, and of the Canadian Club; vice-president of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, and director of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, the Ontario Safety League and the Boy Scouts. He is vice-president of the Ontario Fire Prevention League; member of the Advisory Committee of the Canadian Freight Association, of the Rotary Club, and of such diversified groups as the Civil Engineers and Architects Association, of which he is an affiliated member, and the Hamilton Scientific Association, etc. A member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and holding the thirty-



J. C. Martin

second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, he was one of the organizers and a director of the Scottish Rite Club. His other clubs are the Chedoke Civic Golf, (President), which he promoted and organized and which is now a city park, and the Glendale Golf Club. During the World War, Mr. Martin was active in the Win-the-War-League, the Bon Entente Movement, and the Patriotic League, and captain of the Hamilton Home Guards. He was an active member of the Greater Production Committee. His religious adherence is given the Presbyterian Church.

On June 22, 1898, George C. Martin married Annie Cranstoun, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Perdue) Cranstoun. Five children were born of the union: Lieutenant Thomas Cranstoun Martin, born August 18, 1899, the story of whose heroism is given below: Elizabeth Cadzow Martin, born May 22, 1901; Nellie Lockie Martin, born May 4, 1904; Catherine Annie Martin, born July 12, 1908; and George Frederick Martin, born December 25, 1914.

Almost by chance there came back to Hamilton the story of how Lieutenant Thomas C. Martin, aged eighteen, one to five in combat, and unafraid, made the attack over the fields of France, and ended his life in a blaze which destroyed even the evidences of his heroism. The Record Officers found the story in the letter written by one of the German aviators attacked, to his mother, dated August 12, 1918, a witness who was himself killed later in the war. The simple and direct transcript of the letter is the best testimonial:

I have shot down an English chaser, an S.E.-5 (one-seater). We were flying in close formation in a dense fog between Ypres and Dixmuiden, numbering five in all, and were attacked by an English aeroplane, which was flying at a greater height than ourselves. He opened the fight with Lieutenant Eck and shot off his (Lieutenant Eck's) left wing. Lieutenant Eck dropped low on noticing that his wing-cover was torn, while the English aeroplane rose. I was able to attack him at a level height, after he had shot at another Fokker. He dropped so suddenly from a height of 4,000 metres down to 3,000 that I found difficulty in following him. I continued to attack him in a violent fight above Houthouster Wood, till the machine crashed down in the vicinity of Langemarck-Poel-Cappelle and was completely burned in a field.

I followed him down to a height of 300 metres. As the Englishman attacked us by himself, I take it for granted he was an experienced English aviator.

Confirmation came from official sources that the young hero's attack on five German Fokker planes was observed by a British anti-aircraft squadron. It is thus certain that he upheld the honour of his city gloriously and the service he felt he owed his country.

NICHOLAS ASMUSSEN—Probably there is no other place in the world that offers more or better opportunities to the ambitious man than Canada, and in Canada it can be said safely that no Province excels Ontario in this respect. The pre-

requisites are few and the same for all, good health, good character, determination, ambition, industry and intelligence. Possessing these a man will succeed in whatever line of endeavour he embarks without distinction of race or creed. In Kitchener there are many men who have demonstrated the truth of these statements, and among the number none stands higher in popular esteem than Nicholas Asmussen, contractor and builder, and mayor (1925). He is successful as a business man, and as a public official he has displayed in the performance of his duties the same care and attention that have won him an enviable place in the business world.

Nicholas Asmussen was born in Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, April 14, 1871, son of John and Catherine (Asmussen) Asmussen. The name is a common one in that country and there was no blood relationship between husband and wife. John Asmussen died in 1876, and his widow came with five children to Waterloo where two of her sons had been established for about two years. All of Nicholas Asmussen's schooling was received in the public schools of his adopted country, and at an early age he became an apprentice at the trade of brick-laying. After serving his time he followed his trade in the West and for two years in Iowa. He returned to Kitchener in 1904 and worked as a journeyman until 1914, when he ventured into business on his own account. The building of residences constitutes the major part of his business, his field of operation being principally the Twin Cities. The number of men employed in the building business by anyone fluctuates greatly, but Mr. Asmussen keeps about twenty men at work on an average.

From early manhood Mr. Asmussen has taken a keen interest in public affairs and in 1924 served his tenth year as a member of the Kitchener Board of Aldermen. The first time he ran for the office his name was fifteenth on a list of twenty-five candidates. After that he headed the ballot three times out of five and later was elected by acclamation. He was elected to the Provincial Parliament in 1919 as an independent Liberal, and served on the Committee on Private Bills and on the Fish and Game Committee. He served four years as Member of Parliament. On Jan. 1, 1925, he was elected Mayor of Kitchener (term 1 year), in a three-cornered contest which resulted in his favor by a majority of eight hundred and twenty-five over his nearest opponent.

Fraternally, he is a member of Grand Union Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Canadian Order of Foresters.

Nicholas Asmussen married Melissa Kesselring, daughter of Jacob Kesselring, of Kitchener, and they have one son, Carl, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa, February 7, 1904. He was educated in the common and high schools of

Kitchener and after a course in a business college became associated with his father in the building business. The family are members of St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

ALBERT WILLIAM AUGUSTINE—At the head of one of the important industries of Waterloo, Albert W. Augustine, trunk and bag manufacturer, though on the sunny side of middle-age, has made for himself an enviable reputation as a capable business man. His sound judgment, executive capacity and business acumen are carrying forward the business of which he is the chief executive to a prominent place among the leaders in its line in Canada.

Albert W. Augustine was born in Racine, Wisconsin, October 26, 1890, son of Albert B. and Catherine (Breithaupt) Augustine. Albert Benjamin Augustine, M. A., was born in Racine, Wisconsin, March 6, 1859, and died there April 12, 1909. He was graduated from Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, in 1879, and adopted one of the noblest professions a man can follow—teaching. No doubt men are justified in feeling proud of material achievement; but how much more worthwhile is the work of the conscientious teacher who builds men? In this materialistic age too little honour is paid to the educator who spurns the prizes of commerce that he may place youthful feet in paths of right and useful knowledge and inspire the budding soul with high aims and noble ideals. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that his fellow-citizens of Racine, placed a life-size bronze medallion portrait of Albert B. Augustine as a memorial in the Winslow school, of which he was principal for the last twenty-five years of his life. Conscientious, sympathetic, encouraging, he won the confidence and affection of his pupils and their parents, who have thus testified their honour and respect.

On August 3, 1887, Albert Benjamin Augustine married Margaret Barbara Breithaupt, of Kitchener. She was born November 17, 1861, daughter of Louis Jacob Breithaupt (q. v.). They had three children: Albert William, of whom further; Laurene Catharine, born May 31, 1894; Grace Melvina Louisa, born September 12, 1895. The family has always been identified with the Evangelical Church.

Albert William Augustine attended the elementary and high schools of his native city and then pursued studies in the general Arts course at Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois. His first employment was as Secretary and Treasurer of the Canada Trunk Company, of Kitchener, and he remained there until 1919 when he purchased The Doering Trunk Company of Waterloo, of which he has since been President and Manager. This business was established about 1900 by Frederick Doering. The Company manufactures a general line of trunks and travelling bags which are sold to retailers all over Canada. The terri-

tory is covered by the Company's own corps of salesmen. In normal times employment is given to about ninety people. In 1923 Mr. Augustine became interested in the Farwell Foundry, Ltd., Manufacturers of soil pipe and fittings, and in 1924 name changed to the Augustine Foundry, Ltd., of which he is president and General Manager. Mr. Augustine is also a director of The Preston Springs Sanitarium, Ltd. He is a member of Grand River Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Kitchener Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Royal City Lodge of Perfection at Guelph, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine the Consistory at Hamilton and Mocha Temple, at London. He is also a member of Valette Preceptory, Knights Templar, of Kitchener; member of Kiwanis Club, Kitchener; member and director Grand River Country Club, Kitchener, Ontario Club, Toronto.

Albert W. Augustine married, August 22, 1918, Edna Kaufman, daughter of the late Jacob Kaufman and Mary Ratz Kaufman of Kitchener. Mr. and Mrs. Augustine have one son, Albert Jacob, born December 20, 1923. They are members of the Evangelical Church.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SNIDER—For generations the name of Snider (the name has been variously spelled, Snyder, Schneider, etc., but all the families of Pennsylvanian origin are descended from the same ancestor) has been prominent in the industrial life of Waterloo County, of which members of this family were pioneer settlers. In his own career and conduct Frederick W. Snider is carrying forward the best traditions of the family as a successful business man, upright in his relations with his fellow men and actively interested in all that pertains to the material, social and spiritual welfare of the community.

Early in the eighteenth century a number of families of the name of Schneider came from Central Europe to Pennsylvania. Among them was the progenitor of the family here under consideration, Johannes Schneider. He took the oath of allegiance to King George II. in September, 1736. To distinguish himself from a relative of the same name, he took his father's cognomen, Jacob, as his middle name. Johannes Jacob Schneider was born about 1697. No record of his wife's name has been found. He was a Protestant of great piety, and therefore suffered the same persecutions that led so many of his faith to accept William Penn's offer of a haven of refuge where they might enjoy civil and religious liberty. He and his family came by way of London, arriving in America in August, 1736. The following month they located on a large tract of land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

(II) Jacob Schneider, son of Johannes Jacob Schneider, was born in the Palatinate in 1727 or 1730, and came with his parents to America. On April 1, 1755, he married Maria Herschi (now Hershey), a descendant of Andrew Herschi, who

settled in Lancaster County in 1719. They had fifteen children.

(III) Christian Schneider, son of Jacob and Maria (Hersch) Schneider, was born August 28, 1758, and died August 6, 1850. In 1789 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Christian and Maria (Scherch) Erb. She was born in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1770, and died in Waterloo County, September 29, 1818. They were members of the famous pioneer band that immigrated to Waterloo County in 1806. He settled near the site of the present village of Doon.

(IV) Jacob C. Snider, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Erb) Schneider, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1791, and died June 19, 1865. On July 21, 1812, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (Schowalter) Cressman. She was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1791, and died in Waterloo, January 12, 1879. Soon after his marriage he moved on a farm west of Waterloo and resided there until his death. Some time after he settled on the farm he purchased a mill property from the estate of Abraham Erb and carried on a flour-mill and saw-mill. He also operated a distillery.

(V) Elias Snider, son of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Cressman) Snider, was born September 3, 1815. From early boyhood the milling business appealed to him, and by the time he was of age he was not only a practical miller, but a competent business man. Says Ezra E. Eby, the historian of Waterloo County: "In 1851 he purchased from the late Barnabas Devitt the large farm containing three hundred acres of land for £1,500, and in 1853 he purchased the large grist-mills now in the possession of Wm. Snider & Co., together with three hundred acres of land for £3,500. In 1854 he again sold the large real estate in the town of Waterloo and purchased the 'Musselman Farm' about one mile north of Waterloo, to which place he then moved. In 1860 he purchased the German Mills together with 669 acres of land. The same year, he in company with Samuel S. Schneider, regained possession of the Waterloo Mills and continued in business until 1879 when they sold out to the present proprietors. Mr. Snider now retired from business." On November 10, 1835, he married Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Bergey) Bingeman. She was born August 1, 1815, and died December 23, 1893. In 1874 Mr. Snider was ordained a minister of the Mennonite Church and continued to serve this body faithfully and well until his death, April 24, 1890.

(VI) William Snider, son of Elias and Hannah (Bingeman) Snider, was born October 26, 1845. He was given a public school education and practically grew up in his father's mill. In 1866, when he was twenty-one years of age, he formed a partnership with Aaron Kraft, and they bought the Union Mills from his father. They did business under the name of William Snider and Company. When Mr. Kraft died, Mr. Snider purchased his interest from his es-

tate and carried on the business as long as he lived. Mr. Snider was a man of enterprise and public spirit. He served his town and county in the municipal council, his term in the council covering seven years and he filled the office of reeve for three years. He was warden of the county for one year and Mayor of Waterloo two years. Anything that concerned the public welfare was important in his eyes and during his active years he was an energetic worker in every public undertaking. He was one of the organizers of The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and served many years as its president. He was a director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada. He was vice-president of The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of threshing machines and engines. He was also president of The Canadian Millers Fire Insurance Company. He died in 1915, mourned by all who knew him, and it was recognized that his passing was a distinct loss to the town.

William Snider married, on June 11, 1867, Lydia Ann, daughter of Moses Bowman. She was born in Bloomingdale. They had three children: 1. Elma Priscilla, born February 1, 1878, who married Herbert M. Snyder. 2. Clara May, born July 21, 1880, who married W. D. Hendry, of Toronto. 3. Frederick William, of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. Snider were members of the Methodist Church.

(VII) Frederick William Snider, son of William and Lydia Ann (Bowman) Snider, was born in Waterloo, February 18, 1886. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and then went to work in his father's flour-mill and learned the trade of miller from the bottom up, and then took charge of the office. Upon his father's death the business was incorporated under the name of The William Snider Milling Company, Limited, with Mr. Snider as president and manager. The business has been continuously in the possession of the family since his grandfather purchased the property in 1853. The original mill, which is used as the office of the present plant, was built by Abraham Erb in 1816, who saw the advantage of utilizing the water-power at this site. No doubt this is the mill that Mr. Snider's great-grandfather, Jacob C. Snider, (q.v.), bought from the Erb estate. As the business grew, additions were built from time to time, the last one being erected about forty years ago. The mill now (1924) has a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour per day. Employment is given to about ten people, and the product, which includes the grain feeds, by-products of flour milling, is sold all over Canada and shipped to England. Mr. Snider followed his father on the directorate of The Waterloo Manufacturing Company. His clubs are the Waterloo, Rotary and Grand River Golf and Country Club. Mr. Snider married, February, 1910, Marion, daughter of Abram O. Bowman, of Kitchener, and they have two children: William Bowman and Marion Elizabeth.

GEORGE McNEILL, M.D., F.A.C.S.—Prominent among the proudly claimed sons of London, Ontario, is Dr. George McNeill. Blessed with few advantages to help over the road which he must travel to achieve his goal, Dr. McNeill attained his present prominent position in surgery and radiology through hard work and sheer will to succeed. No little amount of credit for his attainment is due to the fact that early in life he realized the value of specialization and promptly directed his efforts to the study of radiology, in which subject he is to-day considered an important authority.

Dr. McNeill was born in London, Ontario, on December 16, 1880, son of George and Jean (Simms) McNeill. His mother was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Scotland, coming to Canada when she was a child of three or four years of age. His father was born in Ulster County, Ireland. His parents died from a contagion resembling Black Death when the eldest of their six children was but fourteen years of age. In 1862, the eldest brother sailed for Canada, and as he was able, sent for his brothers and sister, four of whom still survive. One brother, "Uncle Billy McNeill," an internationally known poultry fancier, is often called to act as judge at important poultry shows in the Dominion and frequently crosses the American border in this capacity. Another brother, Dr. McNeill's father, who is retired, was in the coal business for thirty years.

Dr. McNeill began his education in the public schools, later attending the Collegiate Institute and the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated with honours in medicine in 1902, being at that time also an under graduate in the College of Liberal Arts.

He served as junior surgeon and chief resident surgeon from 1902 to 1903, subsequently becoming a partner of the late Dr. John Wilson with whom his association continued for several years. In 1905 he was appointed physician at the Ontario Hospital for the Insane, in which capacity he served for two years, but even this promising start in his chosen profession could not quench his desire to settle permanently in the city of his birth, so that in 1907 he re-entered private practice in London. When the installation of the X-Ray machine, at the Victoria Hospital, was completed he was chosen to operate it, which choice led him to the serious study of radiology. Concurrently with this he was appointed on the staff of surgeons of the Victoria Hospital and later to the surgical staff of the Western University as Instructor, where he was promoted until in 1920, he resigned from the position of Associate Professor of Surgery. The department of radiology had by this time reached such proportions that a Chair of Radiology was founded and Dr. McNeill chosen to fill it. He holds this same position at the Victoria Hospital. During this same year he was elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and also a member of the Radiological Society of North America.

Among his many responsibilities Dr. McNeill held the presidency of the Academy of Medicine of West-

ern Ontario from 1920 to 1921, was chairman of the Ontario Division of the American College of Surgeons in 1922, has been for several years Councillor of the Radiological Society of North America and is vice-president of the Conservative Association of London.

He is a member of the Canadian Club, London Chamber of Commerce and the Irish Benevolent Society.

He married, September 28, 1912, Lillian M. Smith, daughter of William and Barbara (Currie) Smith, of Oval Township, Ontario, and to them George McNeill III. was born on March 19, 1914. Dr. McNeill and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM MARK CURRIE—The vision and excellent business judgment exercised by William Mark Currie, president of the Hamilton Tar Products Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, has not only furthered his own progress, but has materially contributed to general prosperity and to the diversification of industry. He is not the first of his family to prove a community asset, for his maternal grandfather, William McGill, was a member of the first Parliament of Ontario, as representative from South Ontario. The father of William Mark Currie, for whom he is named, was a banker with the Dominion Bank of Canada, and his mother was Christina V. (McGill) Currie. The son was born in Port Perry, Ontario, January 15, 1882, and educated there in the public and high schools, completing his education by an electrical and mechanical engineering course at the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Electrical Engineer.

Mr. Currie's professional career began in the service of the Westinghouse Company as engineer in 1904, continuing for a year. His next connection was as inspecting engineer with the International Harvester Company, 1905-06, in Hamilton. In that city, likewise, he spent five years as chief production engineer for the Steel Company of Canada. In 1911, Mr. Currie, whose well-rounded experience and initiative fitted him for independent industrial activity, organized the Burlington Steel Company, of Hamilton, which for seven years prospered under him as vice-president and general manager. Disposing of his interest in that enterprise in 1918, Mr. Currie, the following year, took over the Hamilton Tar Products Company, Limited, of which he has since been president. The plant manufactures roofing materials and chemicals, maintaining branch warehouses in Toronto and Montreal, and a large branch factory in Ottawa. He is also president of the Standard Supply Company of Montreal, and director of the National Gypsum Company, of Buffalo.

In political matters Mr. Currie's sympathies lie with the Conservative party, whose candidates and principles he approves. His religious affiliation is with the Church of England. He is a member of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club; the Burlington Golf and Country Club; the Hamilton Club,



W. M. Lurie

and the Hamilton and Engineers' Club of Toronto. He is a member of the Toronto Chapter of the Phi Sigma Pi Fraternity.

In Toronto, September 13, 1905, William Mark Currie married Olive Kate Hodgens, daughter of George Hodgens, of Toronto, and they are the parents of three children: William George; Katharine Christina; and John McGill.

RICHARD SAMUEL COLTER—The son of a highly respected and able judge, a native of Cayuga County, in which he grew to manhood's estate, Richard Samuel Colter, a distinguished barrister and a good citizen of his birthplace, has followed closely in the footsteps of his father; and has in the meantime acquired for himself an estimable reputation and record of achievement. He is one of the most successful advocates in his profession, in Ontario, and has established a general law practice which has endured and grown since he first entered the field of law, almost a quarter of a century ago. He is exceedingly active in municipal matters of importance and has held several offices, many in which he is still interested and affiliated.

Born in Cayuga, August 10, 1878, he is the son of Judge Charles Leslie and Annie (Folinsbee) Colter. Judge Colter and Mrs. Colter have been residents of this Province all their life, and in 1904, moved from Haldimand County to Elgin County, on being appointed judge of that county. Judge Colter retired in 1921, and he and Mrs. Colter are now residing in St. Thomas.

Richard Samuel Colter received his education in the public schools and the high school at Cayuga, and entered Osgoode Hall Law School for the study of the profession he had chosen. He graduated in the year 1903, and was immediately called to the bar, on June 29 of that year. His father, having been elected to the judgeship of the county, young Richard entered his father's office and assumed the routine of his practice. Until the year 1907, he was associated in the practice with A. K. Goodman, a well-known barrister; and between that year and 1912 Mr. Colter continued alone. In 1912, he formed a partnership with J. A. Murphy which endured up to the death of Mr. Murphy in the year 1915, and has since carried the general law practice as an individual barrister without affiliations with any firm. Mr. Colter has been elected to the office of reeve of Cayuga twice: first in 1914, then in 1921, since that time, holding the office continuously, to date. Between the years of 1915 and 1921 he accepted the office of clerk of Cayuga, and was considered highly qualified for the post. He was elected reeve of Cayuga by acclamation in 1921, which office he still holds, and was warden of the county of Haldimand in 1923.

Mr. Colter is a strong Liberal in the political activities of his community and was at one time a candidate for local representative of his district in the House, but was defeated with a small margin. He is affiliated with the fraternal organizations, being a member and First District Deputy of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, and Present Master of the St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in Cayuga. He is a member of the Ontario Law Society and an active participant in its interests. He attends the United Church of Cayuga, where his family worships.

Richard Samuel Colter married, in Cayuga, in October, 1903, Aletha Birdsall, daughter of Edgar and Emma Jane Birdsall, of that city. Four children have been born to them: 1. Gwendolyn, who is a student at the University of Toronto. 2. Lenore, who is following the precedent of her father, and is studying law. 3. Charles Edgar, a pupil in the Cayuga school. 4. Helen, in the home.

JAMES ELMER RATHFON, a prominent business man of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, and the superintendent and factory manager of the National Standard Company of Canada, Limited, was born on October 2, 1890, near Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Rathfon is a son of Francis S. and Ida A. (Griffiths) Rathfon. He is the brother of Cleora Rathfon, now Mrs. Frank Emery, of South Bend, Indiana; Mary Rathfon, now Mrs. Ed. Weideman, of South Bend; Malinda Rathfon, now Mrs. Debbert McNabb, of South Bend; Gertrude Rathfon, deceased, who married Russell Holmes, and Ambrose Rathfon, who died in infancy. Francis S. Rathfon, the father, who was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, was killed in a hold-up on December 6, 1924.

James Elmer Rathfon received his education in the public and grammar schools of the community in which he was born, South Bend, and immediately after the completion of these courses of study he at once branched out for himself, receiving his first real contact with the world of commerce when he entered the production department of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend. He remained with this concern for a period of about two years, and then resigned to become associated with the newspaper world. His first work in this field was with the South Bend "News," and he remained with this publication for several years, working upward through the various departments of this one paper. He finally resigned, however, to accept the position of time-keeper with the Kawneer Manufacturing Company, at Niles, Michigan, a position which he retained for a period of time very slightly in excess of three years. He then filled the position of foreman of the enameling department for the ensuing two years, and only resigning from there at the end of that time in order to form the association which he has since retained—with the National Standard Company of Canada, Limited. He first entered their plant at Niles, Michigan, in 1919, but in the month of January, in 1921, he was sent to Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, to take charge of their plant there. He accepted this change, and production was started in February, 1921. This concern, the National Standard Company of Canada, Limited, of which W. F. Harrah, of Niles, Michigan, is the president, C. K. Anderson, the vice-president, W. H. Parkin, of Niles, the secretary and

treasurer, manufactures tire bead braid, automobile jacks, creepers, cranes, etc., and under the able management of Mr. Rathfon the production of the Guelph plant is surpassing its own schedule, both as to among the more important of these is the work he quantity and quality. Mr. Rathfon has, however, assumed a number of outside responsibilities, and performs in overseeing the interests of the Shinn Manufacturing Company of Canada, whose plant is also in Guelph.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he has been engaged, Mr. Rathfon has still found time to take an active interest in the social life of the community in which he resides, for he is affiliated fraternally with Waverly Lodge, No. 361, Free and Accepted Masons, of Guelph. He has also taken an active part in the religious life of Guelph, and he is an ardent supporter of the Church of Christ, Disciples.

James Elmer Rathfon married, during the month of August, in 1910, at South Bend, Indiana, Tressie Tuckey, a daughter of J. W. Tuckey, a cedar chest manufacturer of South Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Rathfon were the parents of six children: 1. Edgar, who died of diphtheria, on December 24, 1922. 2. June. 3. and 4. Harry Ray and Mary Mae, twins, of whom Mary Mae is now deceased, having died of diphtheria on December 26, 1922. 5. Clara. 6. James Walter. Mr. Rathfon and his family now maintain their residence in Guelph, in the Province of Ontario.

DOUGLAS MORTIMER FOSTER, Doctor of Dental Surgery, and among the leaders of his profession in Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, was born in that community on August 14, 1878. Dr. Foster is the first son of Dr. William Mortimer and Laura (Stevenson) Foster, both of whom are now deceased. Dr. William Mortimer Foster, the father, was born in 1843, near Caledon, and he received his early education in the public schools of the district in which he was born. He then learned his profession as Doctor of Dental Surgery under the competent preceptorship of Drs. Graham and Trotter, in Guelph. Such was the success with which he met in this type of endeavor that, about the year 1865, he took over the entire practice of these estimable men, and from thence onward met with great success right up until the time of his death, which occurred in 1907. He married, in 1877, Laura Stevenson, and by this union five children were born: 1. Douglas Mortimer, of whom further. 2. Charles Frederick, who is now the manager of the Toronto Branch of the Bank of Montreal. 3. Laurabel, now Mrs. Henderson, of Guelph. 4. George S., an accountant in the Guelph Branch of the Bank of Montreal. 5. Hilliard, manager of the Brantford Railway Company, at Brantford.

Dr. Douglas Mortimer Foster received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, and he later attended and graduated from the Guelph High School. He then pur-

sued his professional training at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, in Toronto, and he graduated from there with the class of 1900, when he received his degree as Doctor of Dental Surgery. Immediately after the completion of these courses of study, Dr. Foster at once returned to Guelph, where he began the practice of his profession in his father's office. This mutual sharing of a large and important practice carried on most happily right up until the time of the elder Dr. Foster's death, after which his son continued the work of both. Such, indeed, has been the success with which he has met that it is in Guelph he has since remained, until now, at the date of the writing of this biographical history, 1927, Dr. Foster is ranked among the leaders of his profession throughout the entire Province.

Dr. Foster has found time in which to take a keen and active interest in the civic and general welfare of his community. He has twice served as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Guelph, and he is an actively contributing member of the Guelph Chamber of Commerce, as well as the local Rotary Club. He has been almost equally active in the club and social life of his community, for he is not only a member of many of the learned societies which pertain to his profession, such as the Ontario Dental Society, but he is also affiliated, fraternally, with Waverly Lodge, No. 361, Free and Accepted Masons; and also holds membership in the Garrison Club. Dr. Foster has been far more active in military circles, however, for his service dates back to the year 1898 when he first joined the 16th Field Battery as a gunner. He rose steadily through the rank and file until, in the year 1907, he was appointed major, and put in command of the 16th Battery, a post which he retained until the early spring of 1914 when he was forced to give up his commission on account of ill health. However, it was early in 1915 that he went overseas as a part of the Canadian Dental Corps, serving in France with the rank of captain. He was later attached to a Canadian Cavalry Brigade, and with them saw active service at the Somme, St. Quentin and Lens, over a period of about one year, at the end of which time he was invalided to England. After the war he returned to Canada, but, far from severing all military connections, he was actively engaged in the reorganizing of the 1st Army Service Corps, during 1920, and he later reorganized and commanded the Wellington Rifles during 1922. For this very excellent work, plus his long term of active service at the scene of battle, during the World War, he was appointed, in 1924, lieutenant-colonel.

Dr. Douglas Mortimer Foster married, June 22, 1910, Vera Lyon, a daughter of J. W. Lyon, of Guelph. Dr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of three children: 1. Ida, who is now a student at the Guelph High School. 2. William, a student in the lower school grades. 3. Phyllis Irene, a primary student, (1927). Dr. Foster and his family maintain their residence in Guelph, in which community they attend the Norfolk Street United Church.



W. Greenwood Fox

JAMES LITTLE MURRAY—One of the best known business men of Hamilton, Ontario, is James Little Murray, president of Murray Sons, Limited, a fine department store, and of the Murphy-Gamble Company, Limited, in Ottawa. It has been the policy of Mr. Murray to manage his enterprises entirely in the interests of his patrons and to make them genuine community assets. His lifelong experience, superimposed on his high ideals and great executive ability, has brought him success. He was born in Bruce County, Ontario, July 4, 1859, son of George Murray, a farmer, who settled in Bruce County in 1858, and his wife, Elizabeth (Little) Murray, both born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. The mother is now a resident of London, Ontario. The son was educated in the public schools of Bruce County.

His training for merchandising was acquired in the very practical school of experience, for he served an apprenticeship of eight years in a general store under a thoroughly qualified Scotchman who had long been engaged in the dry goods business. For four years after he had thus mastered the business, Mr. Murray was associated in it as one of the partners in an enterprise in Western Ontario. He then went to London, where he remained for four years as an employee of a dry goods firm. In order to round out his knowledge of the business and to see it from every angle, he joined an opposition firm in Canada and for ten years remained behind the counter. With the advantage of knowing the European as well as the Canadian markets and of wide acquaintance among English dealers, he won promotion to the office of European buyer for all departments except the ready-to-wear garments, and crossed the ocean four times a year for twelve years. Business increased from a quarter of a million to a million dollars total during this interim. Thus there was nothing that Mr. Murray did not know about running a store when he took over his present business in Hamilton in 1913, in association with his two eldest sons. Although it was a year of financial depression, and the following years were rendered uncertain by the World War, success attended the venture from the start. In the first eight years the business was multiplied three and a half times. It now ranks as one of the large department stores of Hamilton, catering to an exclusive trade, and administering twenty-five separate departments, employing seventy-five workers. The store has a Paris buyer and sends four buyers yearly to other markets. On September 1, 1925, Mr. Murray purchased the Murphy-Gamble Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ontario, an old, substantial department store, of which he is now president. His two sons conduct this business under the old firm name of Murphy-Gamble, Limited.

Although most of his time and attention goes into his home and his business, Mr. Murray is generous toward all civic and philanthropic movements. He is a member of the Hamilton Club and active in the Central Presbyterian Church as a member of the Session and the board of managers. His favorite recreation is motoring.

On June 14, 1882, James L. Murray married Margaret Scott, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Ann Scott, of Seaforth, Ontario. Mrs. Murray died August 5, 1925. Children: 1. G. Scott Murray, secretary-treasurer of Murray Sons, Limited. 2. W. L. Murray, vice-president. G. Scott Murray and W. L. Murray are in charge of the Ottawa firm. 3. J. Alex. Murray, director of the Hamilton store, and associated in its management. 4. John K., died July 15, 1920. 5. Frank C., director and associate in the Hamilton store. 6. William T. Murray, also director and associate in the Hamilton store. 7. Margaret Murray.

WILLIAM SHERWOOD FOX, M.A., PH.D., LITT.D., F.R.S.C.—After years of study and research in some of the highest institutions of learning in Canada, the United States, and Europe, and with a quarter of a century of professional experience, Dr. William Sherwood Fox came to the faculty of the University of Western Ontario as head of the department of classics in 1917, and two years later was made Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Secretary of the Board of Governors.

Dr. Fox was born on June 17, 1878, in Throopsville, New York, son of Edward Theophilus and Emma (Davies) Fox. His father was for many years a Baptist minister, holding important pulpits in Ontario, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, before assuming his duties as Treasurer of the United Mission Boards of Canadian Baptists, a position which he filled for twenty years. He died November 15, 1924. His mother was born in Reading, England, and was a daughter of William Davies, founder of the firm of William Davies Company, with offices in Toronto, Montreal, Chicago, London, England, and Rotterdam, Holland. His preparatory education was obtained at the public schools of Erie, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, and the Harbord Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto, where he graduated with the class of 1896. From McMaster University, Toronto, he received the degree B. A. in 1900, and M. A. in 1906. After graduating from McMaster University in 1900, Dr. Fox accepted the professorship of Classics at Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba, which he filled for nine years. During his occupancy of this chair, he continued his own studies, taking his Master's degree at his Alma Mater in 1906. During these years, he was granted a two years' leave of absence, which he spent at the University of Geneva (1902), and at the College de France (1903). The two years from 1909 to 1911, he studied at Johns Hopkins University, as a Fellow in Archaeology, the degree Ph.D. being conferred upon him by this institution. Accepting the call to the Department of Classics of Princeton University, he spent the six years following as an assistant professor on their faculty, leaving them to become head of the department of classics of the University of Western Ontario in 1917. In 1922 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and his Alma Mater conferred the honorary degree Litt.D. upon him in 1923.

Dr. Fox is the author of: (1) "The Johns Hopkins Tabellae Defixionum," which was brought out by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1912; (2) "The Mythology of Greece and Rome," Vol. I., "Mythology of All Races," published by Marshall Jones and Company, Boston, 1916. He is now undertaking the publication, for the Parsee Society of Bombay, of the translation of Greek and Latin passages containing references to Zoroastrianism. In addition, he has contributed numerous articles to various leading periodicals, the "American Journal of Philology," "Art and Archaeology," "Classical Weekly," "Classical Journal," "Classical Philology," "Philological Quarterly," and "Royal Society Transactions."

When seeking relaxation, Dr. Fox turns his attention to floriculture, being an ardent lover of this form of natural beauty. For out-of-door recreation, he also enjoys motoring, and black bass and trout fishing. Politically, he is an independent thinker, lending his support and his ballot to the measure or the man that in his judgment represents the best interests of his country or city. Until 1921, he was actively identified with the men's work of the Baptist Church, of which he is a member. Socially, he is connected with the London Hunt and Country Club, and the Rotary Club, of which he is a Past President. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Chapter Alpha, of Maryland.

On December 20, 1906, William Sherwood Fox was united in marriage to Julia McKinnon, of Brandon, Manitoba, a daughter of Alexander Charles and Hannah (Lamont) McKinnon, both natives of the Isle of Tiree, Scotland, who settled in the Scotch colony of Bruce County, Ontario, where Mr. McKinnon was for many years Canadian Inspector of Fisheries for Lake Huron. To Dr. and Mrs. Fox two daughters have been born, Emma McKinnon and Katherine Sherwood.

HENRY EDWARD DOWDING—Associated with an increasing general practice in his profession, Henry Edward Dowding, barrister-at-law, with his headquarters at Hamilton, is a progressive member of the young group of barristers in the Province. He is a veteran of the World War, having served through most of that period, and he is a highly esteemed member of the bar.

Henry Edward Dowding, son of F. C., who is now deceased, and Annie I. (Childs) Dowding, who survives her husband, was born in Hamilton, June 3, 1896, where he attended Highfield School and was graduated at Osgoode Hall Law School. Called to Ontario in 1921, he has engaged in general practice in Hamilton to the present time.

Mr. Dowding enlisted in 1916 in the Royal Naval Reserve as a lieutenant, and he continued in the service to the signing of the Armistice. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association, and the Ontario Bar Association. His fraternal affiliations are with Barton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and with the University Club, Hamilton. He is a communicant of the Anglican Church.

HUGH MACLACHLAN BELL—Since 1924 commissioner of industries and manager of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Catharines, Ontario, Hugh MacLachlan (2) Bell has already made a unique place for himself in St. Catharines, and is intimately identified with its welfare and progress. Mr. Bell is a son of Hugh MacLachlan (1) and Christina (Campbell) Bell, both Scottish. The father, Hugh MacLachlan Bell, is a native of Lochgilphead, Argyllshire, Scotland, and ex-parish Councillor and justice of the peace in Dunbartonshire. He served with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in 1916-19 and was in four major engagements. Mr. Bell's mother, Christina (Campbell) Bell, was a daughter of the late James Campbell of Inverfaragig, Invernesshire, Scotland, manager of the plant of Clark and Company, mill owners and thread manufacturers.

Hugh MacLachlan (2) Bell was born in Cardross, Scotland, and attended the Hermitage Grammar School and public schools of Scotland. He entered the newspaper field in Scotland and later served as a reporter on the "Lennox Herald" and "Helensburgh Times." In 1911, he joined the "Brantford Courier" and in 1913-14 was the "News" editor. In 1915 he entered the war through the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada. Prior to coming to Canada he served five years with the 9th T. A. Battalion, A. and S. Highlanders. Overseas he was attached to the 34th Ontario Battalion, the 114th, and went later to France, serving in Belgium and France with both 124th and 58th Battalions. In 1917-18 he was in the Lens area and was invalided in the spring of 1918, after which he became the officer in charge of preparation and presentation of Courts Martial, 2nd C. O. R. D. He returned to Canada in November, 1918, and received his discharge in 1919, is now in the Haldimand Regiment, commanding "B" Company with rank of major.

After returning from service in the War, Mr. Bell became identified with the American City Bureau in New York City, where he spent the years of 1919-21. He has connections, also, with the Sherman Engineering Corporation of Boston. In the comparatively new profession of city development and promotion, Mr. Bell has made himself thoroughly competent and is rapidly winning a place for himself by his constructive efforts in this field. While in the United States he won recognition as a speaker of distinction on Imperial topics, before large audiences. He became commissioner of industries and manager of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Catharines in 1924, and has done much to promote the interests of that city, and he is a member of the Executive Council of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, and Chambers of Commerce. For some time he was also associate editor of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce."

Fraternally Mr. Bell is affiliated with the Masonic order, and he is a member of the Cana-

dian Military institute, St. Catharines Club, the Niagara Golf Club, and is President of the St. Catharines Branch of the Canadian Legion B. E. S. L. His religious connections are with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Mr. Bell married, at Brantford, May 17, 1916, Catharine Frame Andrews of Motherwell, Scotland, and they have one child, Helen Andrews Bell, born in Toronto.

JAMES ELDER SOUTER—Like many of the best citizens of that section of the Province of Ontario in which Hamilton is located, the late Mr. Souter was of Scotch birth and ancestry, but a resident of Canada since early childhood. Having learned, as a youth, the cabinet-maker's trade, he later, together with one of his brothers, became interested in the Malcolm & Souter Furniture Company, of which he was general manager in respect to the manufacturing end of the business. For a period of a quarter of a century he devoted himself to the interests of this business with untiring energy, and much of its continuous success and prosperity was due to his efforts. His many fine qualities of the mind and heart gained for him to an unusual extent the respect and regard of all who knew him and he was especially popular with those who worked under him. Although always deeply interested in everything promising to advance the welfare and prosperity of Hamilton, he never took an active part in public life. Outside of his devotion to his business and to his home and family, he gave most of his leisure time to the affairs of his church, St. John's Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder for many years and in the work of which he took a deep and helpful interest.

James Elder Souter was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, February 2, 1865, a son of David and Anne (Mitchell) Souter. Both of his parents were natives of Scotland and came with their children to Canada in 1868, locating at first in Burlington and later beginning with 1882, in Hamilton, in which latter city they continued to live until the time of their deaths. Both Mr. and Mrs. Souter were members of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of six children: 1. Alexander M., who was the founder of the Malcolm & Souter Furniture Company, of Hamilton, of which city he is still a resident. 2. Margaret Ann, now deceased, who had married James Turnbull. 3. Jean, who resides in Hamilton. 4. William, a missionary of the Hudson and Taylor Inland China Mission, for a year a resident of China, where he died. 5. James Elder, of whom further. 6. David A., a resident of Hamilton.

James Elder Souter was only three years old when he crossed the Atlantic Ocean with his parents and with his brothers and sisters. He was educated in the public schools of Burlington, Province of Ontario, in which town he grew up. As a youth he came to Hamilton and there learned the

trade of cabinet-making under the late James Reid, from whom eventually the Malcolm & Souter Furniture Company purchased the furniture business long conducted by him. The Malcolm & Souter Furniture Company established itself on King St., West, Hamilton, and there built up a large and profitable trade. From its inception to the time of his death, Mr. Souter was general manager of its furniture factory, in which important and responsible position he met with marked success. In politics he was independent, while his religious affiliations were, like those of his family, with the Presbyterian Church. For many years he was a member, an elder and superintendent of the Sunday School of Erskine Presbyterian Church. When, however, in 1902, Mr. Souter and his family moved to East Ave., North, he became identified with St. John's Presbyterian Church, of which he continued as a member and elder to the time of his death. In this church, too, he served as superintendent of the Sunday School, in which position he greatly endeared himself to the children of the congregation. He was one of the most active and unselfish workers for everything connected with the church and was one of its most popular members. He was a man of most exemplary habits, very domestic by nature and his family life in every respect was ideal.

Mr. Souter married at Galt, Province of Ontario, in 1891, Mary E. McGregor, a native of Galt, Province of Ontario, and a daughter of William and Mary (Edward) McGregor, the latter both natives of Scotland and old settlers of Galt. Mr. and Mrs. Souter were the parents of four children, one of them a son, James Mitchell, of whom further.

James Mitchell Souter, eldest son and child of James Elder and Mary E. (McGregor) Souter, was born in Hamilton, March 28, 1894. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, at the Collegiate Institute and at the School of Practical Science, Toronto, in which latter institution he was in the third year of his engineering course at the outbreak of the World War. Though only twenty years old he promptly offered his services to his country, joining the 133rd Regiment, Norfolk's Own, in which he held the rank of lieutenant and signal officer. He went overseas with his regiment but was transferred to the Flying Corps as an observer. Early in 1917, while engaged in an important observation flight near Vimy, his plane was shot down and both the pilot and Lieutenant Souter were killed. This brought to an untimely end a life of great promise. Lieutenant Souter, a young man full of ambition, a brilliant student and a loving son and brother, had endeared himself by his many fine qualities to a very large circle of friends, who will always cherish his memory.

James Elder Souter died at his home at No. 173 East Avenue, North, Hamilton, May 16, 1922, and was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted hus-

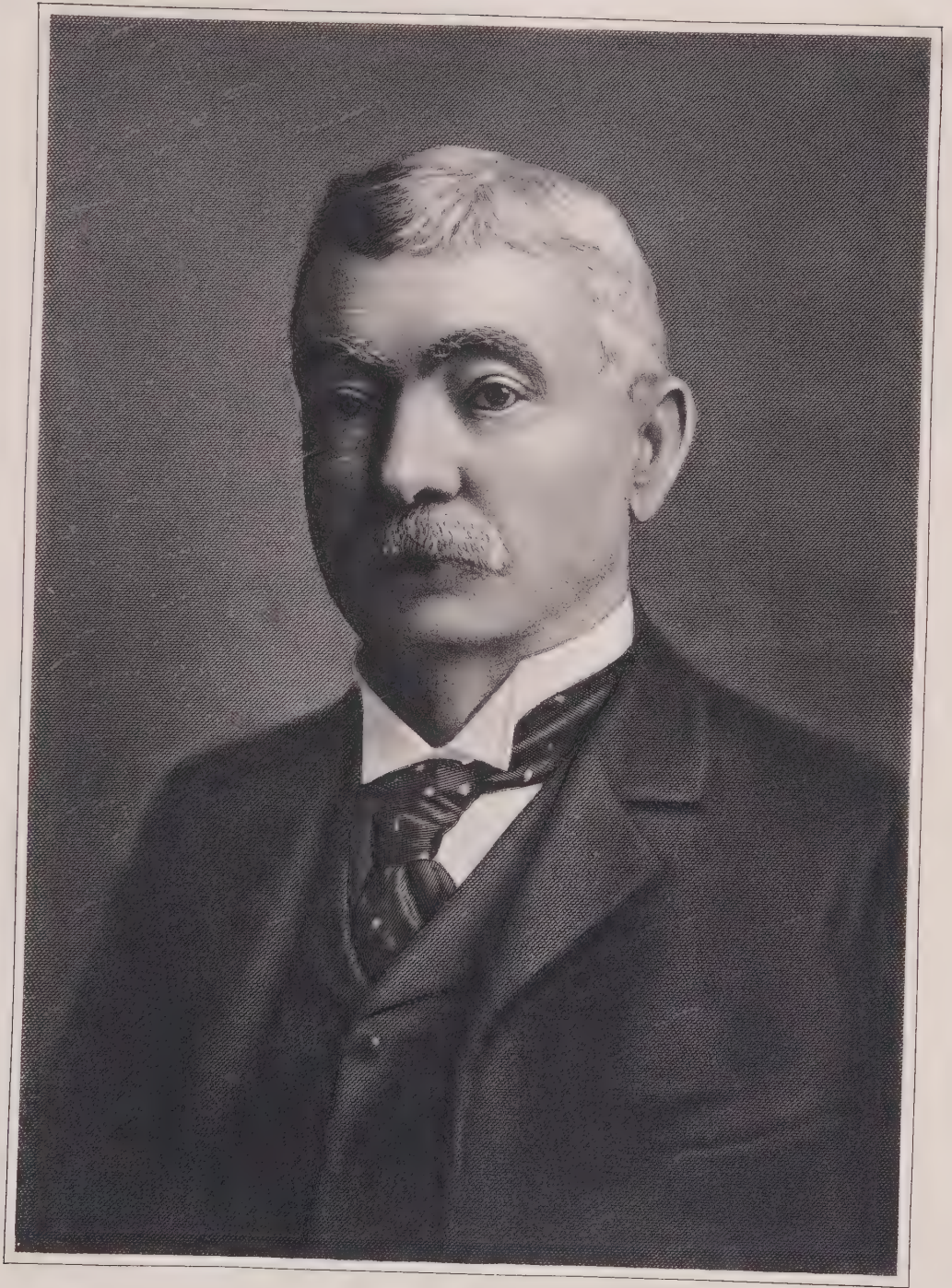
band and father, his friends a genial and faithful associate, those who worked under him a considerate employer, his church one of its most effective workers and leaders, and his community a citizen of sterling qualities and proven worth. Since his death his widow has continued to make her home at the family residence, together with two of her children. Mrs. Souter is a lady of rare charm and education, greatly devoted to her home and family, and an active and helpful member of the United Church.

MARWOOD A. GILBERT—"The longer I live, the more confidence I have in the perfect honesty of mankind in general." These words came not from the lips of a dreamy idealist, living apart from the world of practical affairs. They were uttered by a man who for many years had rubbed elbows with other men in the business, financial, political and social world. During a reminiscent interview with a journalist, these were his closing words: "Mr. Gilbert, do you think business methods or morals have improved or retrograded during late years?" was the question, to which he gave answer in words that show what manner of man he was: "My experience, extending over many years as a business man and banker, is that they were always pretty good. I have found that the great majority of business men want to do what is straight and right. There is, to my mind, just as high a sense of honour and honesty amongst business men as there is in the learned professions, which is saying a good deal. There are exceptions occasionally in all classes, but the longer I live, the more confidence I have in the perfect honesty of mankind in general."

Marwood A. Gilbert was born on the Edgeware Road, Township of Yarmouth, within sight of the city of St. Thomas destined to be the scene of his life's labours, on February 18, 1841. His father, Richard Gilbert, a hardy son of Devon, emigrated to North America in 1830. Landing in New Brunswick, he journeyed through Maine and New York, until he had gone as far west as where Chicago now stands. Such extensive travels in those days could not be undertaken without passing through many thrilling experiences. Having looked all this country over, he returned to Ontario, convinced that the peninsular district of this province could compare with any part of the continent for fine agricultural land, and settled on an improved farm in Yarmouth. In 1840, he married Effie McBride, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, sister of Alexander McBride, clerk of the St. Thomas Division Court. In the prime of life, Richard Gilbert met a violent death, being thrown from his horse. His devoted wife, a fine Christian woman, brought up their two sons, Marwood A. and Richard, who became a well-known business man of St. Thomas. The boys remained on the farm with their mother and attended the grammar school of St. Thomas. Looking into the future, the hopes of young Mar-

wood Gilbert turned toward the legal profession, to which he was strongly urged by those who appreciated his exceptional abilities, but he was obliged to relinquish this ambition to manage a farm inherited from his father, when he was eighteen years old. He proved himself a successful farmer during the several years that followed. At the close of the American Civil War, with the spirit of his grandfather strong upon him, he made a long trip through the Southern States, investigating methods and conditions in that region. When he returned to Canada in 1867, he commenced his business career, in partnership with the late John A. Roe, as a grain and produce merchant in St. Thomas. Two years later, this partnership was dissolved, and he carried the business on alone, until in 1870 he took the late Mr. Freeman Ellison into special partnership in the coal and lumber department of the firm. To this firm fell the honour of establishing the first coal yard. In 1874, he sold the entire business to Joseph Griffin, long a valued assistant of the firm, and started a private bank, which he conducted most successfully for two years. In 1876, he founded the Imperial Bank in St. Thomas, and was made its first manager, a position which he held through his life. Under his careful guidance, the institution prospered and its business so increased that in 1900, it became necessary to open an east end branch. During the twenty-six years of his banking experience, over thirty young men of St. Thomas came under his charge, and to all he ever extended a helping hand, exerting constantly upon them the potent, silent influence of a strong and upright character, combined with a genial and winning personality.

In connection with his responsibilities in the bank, Mr. Gilbert also carried duties in connection with several other business enterprises in St. Thomas and devoted much time and thought to civic affairs. In the early seventies, he accepted the management of the South-western Loan Company, and at the time of his death was a director and vice-president of the company. In its early days, he was also manager of the St. Thomas Gas Company. He was a promoter and supporter of the Waterworks Company, later purchased by the city, and the pipe foundry, established in 1888 and successful for a number of years was another undertaking in which he was a leading figure. The Farmers and Traders Life Assurance Company owes its existence to Mr. Gilbert and the late J. H. Still. This company was taken over by the Alliance Company, of Toronto, in 1894. Mr. Gilbert always held that the permanent development of his city rested in large measure upon its manufacturing industries, and he backed up his opinion by investing considerable sums in different concerns. To increase the prestige of St. Thomas in the province and to strengthen its commercial life by co-operation, a group of prominent citizens, of whom Mr. Gilbert was the chief, founded the Board



W. A. Gilman

of Trade in 1870. His personal influence was continuously felt from its inception to the time of his death, and he served as its president five years, during which tenure of office he did much for the industrial progress of the city. In 1874, 1886, 1890 and 1891, he occupied a seat on the city council, and for two years served as an alderman. In addition to these many and varied activities, his active participation in the world of sport aided greatly in the development of various clubs. He was the first president of the Golf Club, when it was founded in 1887, and as long as his health would permit, was an enthusiastic member of the rifle and curling clubs.

Mr. Gilbert was an adherent of the Conservative party, and though he took no active part in the politics of the Dominion, he was a factor to be reckoned with in the local party organization. He was a member of the Church of England, and his loyalty to party and church was always staunch. He was a strong supporter and close personal friend of Sir John A. Macdonald. Well may the life of Marwood A. Gilbert serve as a pattern and an inspiration to the generations that follow him, for the greatness which he achieved may be won by others who will follow in the same path. Starting as a humble country lad at the foot, he worked diligently with a definite aim before him. Steadily he rose, step by step, keeping his balance when success rewarded his efforts, until many years before he passed away his integrity, ability and friendliness placed him at the very top.

Miss Choate, of Ingersoll, Ontario, was his first wife, and the mother of his four children, of whom but one now survives him: Wilhelmina, the wife of Mr. Wells, died some years ago, leaving one daughter, Kathleen. Richard Francis Ardagh and Gertrude, mention of whose lives follow, did not long outlive their father. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Gilbert married Diana L. Marsh, daughter of Archdeacon Marsh, of London, who still lives with his daughter, Kathleen Gilbert, on Margaret Street, St. Thomas.

Gertrude E. B. Gilbert, his youngest daughter, lived a life of usefulness. When her general education was completed, she went to Boston and took up a course in nursing at the Boston Children's Hospital, from which she graduated. In 1915, she joined the Harvard Medical Corps of Boston, and went with that unit to France. After a year of service with them, she returned to Canada to join the Canadian Army Medical Corps and served overseas with them from 1917 to 1919. When her services were no longer needed by the army, she continued her ministrations of mercy, for a time at the Boston Children's Hospital, and then for about a year at Kennecott, Alaska. Ill-health then forced her to give up her work, and she returned home and entered Victoria Hospital for care, but after an illness of more than four months, she had to give up the struggle, and she entered into Eternal Life on October 24, 1922.

Richard Francis Ardagh Gilbert, only son of Marwood A. Gilbert, was born in St. Thomas in 1884, and educated in its public schools, Ridley College, at St. Catharines, Ontario, and Trinity University, Toronto. At the close of his student days, he entered the employ of the Imperial Bank, spending two years in Toronto. Then he returned to St. Thomas and in 1911 became manager of the West End Branch, filling this position until he secured leave of absence in 1915 to enlist with the 91st Overseas Battalion of St. Thomas. Prior to this he had been a member of the 25th Regiment for several years with the rank of lieutenant. Promoted to the position of paymaster with the rank of captain, he served in England and France until the armistice was signed, then as quartermaster and paymaster, he remained with the Canadian troops on the march into Germany. When he had received his discharge from the army, he returned to St. Thomas and resumed his former position in the Imperial Bank. Like his father, he was president of the Board of Trade, and a future bright with promise stretched before him, when he was stricken with pneumonia and after but a week of illness, passed away. At the time of his death, he was president of the Curling Club, and a member of the St. Thomas Golf and Country Club. He also belonged to the Rathbone Lodge No. 12, Knights of Pythias.

In 1912, Richard Francis Ardagh Gilbert married Maud Laurier Colter, daughter of Judge C. W. Colter, of St. Thomas, in whose home he died. He is survived by his widow and one son, Marwood Ardagh, 2nd.

Marwood Ardagh Gilbert and his son and daughter sleep in the family plot in the Old English Cemetery of St. Thomas.

ARTHUR WILLIAMSON—Having come to Hamilton, Wentworth County, Ontario, from his native Peterborough, Peterborough County, Ontario, as a young man and having resided there ever since, the late Mr. Williamson was engaged there for many years and to within a short time of his death, in 1924, in the real estate business, first under his own name and later as the senior member of the firm of Williamson & Torrance, with offices on King Street, Hamilton. His broad vision, his executive ability and his faith in the growth and possibilities of Hamilton made him one of the most successful men in his particular field, in which he was also especially noted for his honesty and fairness and as a very keen judge of real estate values. In every other respect, too, he was a useful citizen of the community, where he had made his home for more than a quarter of a century and to the development and prosperity of which he had made valuable contributions in many directions.

Arthur Williamson was born at Peterborough, Ontario, in 1872. He was educated in the schools of his native town and grew to manhood there,

coming later to Hamilton with his parents. There he established himself in the grocery and meat business, in which he continued for several years with much success. He then became interested in real estate and established himself as a real estate broker. Meeting with marked success, he took his brother-in-law, J. A. Torrance, into partnership, and from that time on the business was conducted under the name of Williamson & Torrance. He continued to be very effectively active in this business until about 1923, when his health began to fail and he withdrew from active participation in the affairs of his firm, spending some time in California in the hope of regaining his health. He was a member of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, but did not belong to any other clubs or organizations, his tastes and temperament being of a domestic nature and inclining him to devote all of his leisure time to his family life. In politics he was a supporter of the Conservative party, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, and more particularly with St. Giles' Church, in the work of which he took a sincere and helpful interest.

Mr. Williamson married, in Hamilton, Rillie Phillips, a native of Hamilton, and a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Ann (House) Phillips. Mrs. Williamson's father was a well-known citizen and contractor of Hamilton, while her mother was a member of a prominent family of Newark, New Jersey. Both Mr. and Mrs. Phillips died in Hamilton and are buried in Hamilton Cemetery. Mrs. Williamson was educated in the public schools of Hamilton and at the Young Ladies' College, Hamilton. Like her late husband she is a member of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church and active in its work. She is a lady of culture and refinement and interested in art and literature. Since her husband's death she has continued to make her home in the attractive residence which Mr. Williamson built at No. 822 Main Street, East, Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were the parents of one son, Lloyd Thomas, born in Hamilton and educated in the public schools and at the Collegiate Institute, taking up the study of medicine afterwards at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, at which he is still a student.

Mr. Williamson died at his home in Hamilton, March 22, 1924, after a prolonged illness, and was laid to rest in Hamilton Cemetery. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his friends a kind and faithful associate, and his community one of its most upright and substantial citizens.

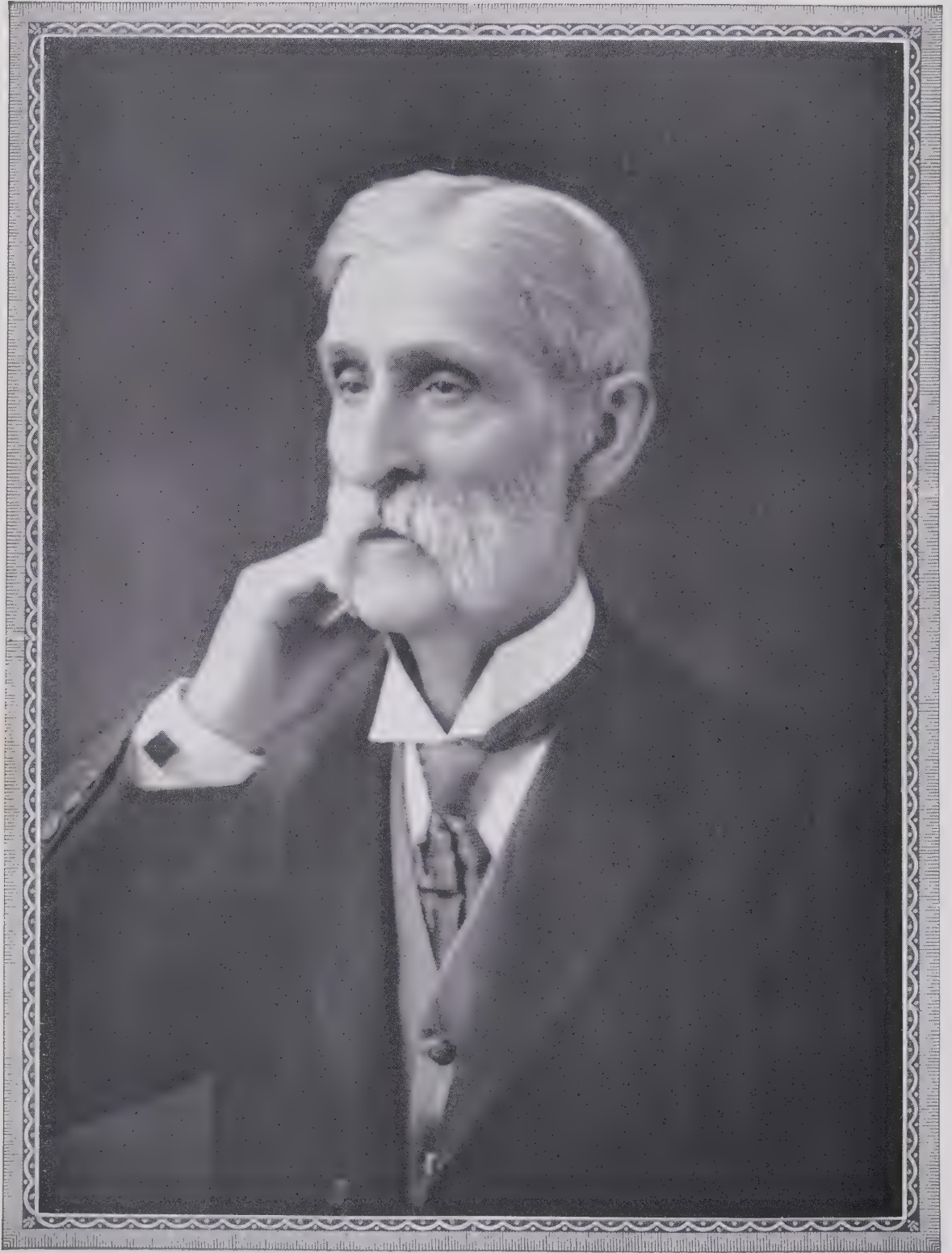
EDWARD MCWHIRTER—Connected with the industry of paper making throughout his business associations for more than thirty-five years of continuous work, Edward McWhirter, superintendent of the William Barber & Sons Paper Company, is one of the best known officials in the paper mills in Ontario. From the early years of his

youth, he has remained faithful and interested in the industry, learning each step in the manufacturing process, gradually and steadily. He also spent several years in his search for personal knowledge in the work, devoting some years in the United States, and studying, as he worked, the various methods, the type of workers, and the equipment used. The greater part of his time has been spent in the employ of his present company.

Born in Peel County, April 9, 1873, he is a son of Thomas and Henrietta (Carpenter) McWhirter. He was born on his father's farm, which is one of the oldest in that county. His father, at the great age of eighty-two years is living with his son at the present time, (1927), and is of keen intellect and in excellent health, well known and respected. Mrs. McWhirter died several years ago.

Edward McWhirter received his education in the public schools of Georgetown, and upon leaving school entered the employ of the William Barber & Sons Paper Company, where he began the career in which he has remained. Starting his work as a lay lad, he studied the business of paper making thoroughly, working his way through each department of the mill until he had reached the office of superintendent of the Paper Mill Department. He was infinitely painstaking, with an ability to give details his close attention, and he enjoyed the reputation of a valued employee. In 1892, he decided upon an independent move, with a desire to see how other organizations conducted the making of paper, and he journeyed to Niagara Falls, New York, and worked in a paper mill there for a period of eight months, moving over to the employ of the Cleveland Paper Company where he retained his interest through three years of work. In 1896, he returned to Georgetown and re-entered the mills of the Barber Paper Company, continuing in their service for fifteen to twenty years, before leaving that company to engage in more study in the paper industry. He wished to learn the manufacture of coated paper, and devoted one year to the work in the Georgetown Paper Mills, and after mastering the business as far as he wished to go in it, he returned again to the Barber Paper Company in the capacity of assistant superintendent, one year later being appointed superintendent. Mr. McWhirter is an authority on the subject of his industry, and is a prominent member of the International Superintendents Association of Paper Makers.

He is an interested citizen in the fraternal and civic activities of Georgetown, and is affiliated with several associations, being a member of Credit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; and affiliated with the Amicus Lodge at Toronto. He is especially active in the activities of Georgetown Arena, of which he has been elected president. In politics he is a strong Conservative, and



B. F. Barber

served for three years, as a member of the Town Council, on the Streets and Walks Committee and the Property Committee. In religion he is of the Protestant faith, and an influential member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member of the Board of Managers. Mr. McWhirter is fond of sports and is actively participating in furthering the progress of games and sports in his community. He is president of the Baseball Club of Georgetown, elected for more than one term of office; and enjoys the game of curling, which he considers one of his chief pleasures in recreation.

Edward McWhirter married, January 1, 1896, in Glen Williams, Ontario, Margaret Ann Forgrave, daughter of William and Elizabeth Forgrave. Two children have been born to them: 1. Gladys Margaret; married T. J. Ferguson of Hamilton, where they are now residing. 2. Opal Elizabeth, married W. C. Reynolds of the Provincial Paper Mills at Port Arthur, Ontario.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BARBER—Long a faithful and efficient servant of the Dominion Federal Government, Benjamin Franklin Barber, late of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, was a highly esteemed resident of that city, where he formerly for many years was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. A native of the United States, he came to Canada in his early youth, and ever afterward was a most loyal and enthusiastic citizen of this country. His home in Hamilton, where a generous and genuine hospitality has been dispensed for years, is most graciously presided over by Mrs. Barber, who is well known for her literary accomplishments and her prominent identification with many important organizations of a social and cultural character. He was of an ancient English family, tradition of which has members settling a portion of Plymouth Colony, now a part of the State of Massachusetts. She has the proud heritage of the Wallace family, prominent in Scottish history.

The founder of the American family of Barber was Moses Barber, a native of Dartmouth, England, who it is supposed, came to the United States at about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He is commonly credited with having been among those who contributed to the growth and prosperity of the town in Plymouth Colony, known as Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

Gideon Barber, another early forebear of the Barber family of Hamilton, married Phoebe Tripp. Her family were members of the Society of Friends. They had a son, Moses Barber, born May 18, 1772; married, in 1797, Lydia Briggs, who was born December 26, 1775, daughter of Henry and Sarah Briggs. The Moses Barber family settled in Auburn, New York, where he reared his children, and they in turn made their own homes there. He died January 11, 1830, and his wife on May 25, 1811. Children: 1. Mary Ann, born

March 4, 1798, married, January 23, 1823, James Parish. 2. Josiah, born March 6, 1800; married Elizabeth Coventry. He died in Auburn, New York, May 1, 1880. 3. Edward, of whom further. 4. Jessie, born December 13, 1804, died September 29, 1829. 5. Stephen, born September 6, 1809, died September 16, 1835.

Edward Barber, son of Moses and Lydia (Briggs) Barber, born August 21, 1802, died at his home in Hamilton, Ontario, March 22, 1879, grew to manhood in his native Auburn, New York, and after he left school, became associated with his brother Josiah in the manufacture of woollens, in which they did a very extensive business in the city of Auburn. In 1851, Edward Barber withdrew from the concern and with his family came to Ontario, taking a residence in Hamilton. There he entered into the manufacture of vinegar on an extensive scale and built up a large business. He followed that line for many years, and then turned the business over to his son-in-law, B. E. Charlton. Mr. Barber now turned his attention to the manufacture of tobacco for the wholesale trade. He received into partnership a Mr. Angier, from Texas, and the firm was known as Barber & Angier, tobacco manufacturers and wholesale dealers. This firm continued to operate in an active way for some years, their plant then located on King Street, East, Hamilton. Mr. Barber, after accumulating a competence, retired to private life. His body lies buried in the Hamilton Cemetery. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He married, December 29, 1826, Susan Eliza Teal, born in Hillsdale, near Albany, New York, died at her home in Hamilton, January 10, 1884, and is buried beside her husband. Children: 1. Julia, died in childhood. 2. Charles, died in young manhood. 3. Fannie, married Thomas Charlton, of Hamilton. 4. Sarah, married B. E. Charlton, of Hamilton, and both are now deceased. 5. Benjamin Franklin, of whom further.

At the age of nine years, Benjamin Franklin Barber, son of Edward and Susan Eliza (Teal) Barber, removed with his family from Auburn, New York, to Canada, and finished his education in the Central School of Hamilton, where the Barbers made their new home, and at Day's Business College, which flourished at that time as an institution in Toronto. Following his school days he entered the tobacco manufacturing business of which his father was the head, and he continued to be engaged in it until it was wound up, by the mutual agreement of the parties.

Mr. Barber thereupon entered the service of the Federal Government, and his connection therewith was productive of fruitful results. He remained in the service as long as his health would permit, but eventually was compelled to relinquish his duties. From then onward he traveled from place to place, seeking recuperation in healthful localities, but all to no avail, and he died at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, September 4, 1917. His

body was taken to Hamilton for interment in the Barber family plot.

Benjamin Franklin Barber married in Hamilton, Elizabeth Weir Hopkin, born in Montreal, Canada, daughter of Robert and Janet (Wallace) Hopkin. Her family had its origin in Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland. Descendants came to Canada and settled, first, in Montreal, and afterwards in Hamilton, where they made their permanent residence. The Wallace family, in whose line was her mother, was prominently connected in the region where it had its seat in Scotland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Barber: 1. Florence, died young. 2. Frances Elizabeth, who makes her home with her mother, was educated in private schools of Hamilton, and at St. Margaret's College, Toronto. She is a woman of many attainments, and has been much sought after for her histrionic ability in public performances. Her devotion to her mother, and her actively sympathetic interest in her mother's literary work, are beautiful elements of her character. She and her mother are affiliated with St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, where their religious activities are centered.

Mrs. Barber, even when a very young girl, showed a precocity for matters literary that was regarded by her parents and friends of the family as most surely giving promise of a well-developed gift, of which she would make use for the benefit and to the great delight of her readers. She also possesses a marked talent from the muse, under whose inspiration she has produced many poems of worth, beautiful for idealism and style. From her prolific pen have also come numerous short stories whose various themes and plots carry their appeal. Her versatility has another delightful expression in her artistic ability, her home being adorned with many subjects in oils and water colors, products of her skillful brush. Thus the soul of artistry in this remarkable woman touches life at many points—peoples, their customs, religion, etc.—while her practical participation in prominent and worth-while affairs of the day continues in helpful leadership and counsel. In charitable and philanthropic endeavors and as a member of the Patriot Society she takes a keen and intimate interest. She, with her daughter, has given much time to research work with relation to the Barber family history.

Among her many active associations must be mentioned the Orthopedic Hospital, in Toronto, of which she was vice-president. She is a charter member of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, St. Elizabeth Chapter, which she assisted in founding. She was the chapter's first secretary, and served as vice-regent of the Caxton Chapter of the same order. Residing in Toronto from 1910 to 1916 she served as vice-president of Social Service, and was a member of the Liberal Club. She was an interested and active member of the House Committee of the Aged Woman's Home of Hamilton, of which body she was the convenor for

two years. She is a former secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, and for some years was active as a worker in behalf of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association in Hamilton.

The husband and father of this family, though fallen asleep, was the ideal head of his household. He is remembered for his many fine qualities and helpful attachments. He was a Liberal in his politics, but in no sense the politician. Of a quiet, somewhat retiring disposition, he was closely bound in his domestic tastes, and sincerely loved the ties of the family circle. In his younger years he was a devotee of cricket and baseball, and was always a lover of nature and all her works. This sterling Christian gentleman, a model of citizenship, piety and other commendable traits, delighted in his spiritual association with St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, one of the beacon lights of his home city of Hamilton, whose lamp he helped to keep aflame as long as the eternal fire of his noble soul animated his own body.

COLIN COLE CAMPBELL—One of the oldest crafts and one that has remained, in many respects, unchanged since the early days of Old Testament story, is that of the potter. His contribution to the useful and decorative arts is a large and very interesting one. It is with this craft that the name of Campbell is connected in the minds of Hamilton citizens, for Robert Campbell was the pioneer of the industry in that city. He was a native of Ireland, but the family was of Scotch descent, tracing its lineage back through the family records to Bruce. Robert Campbell was born on August 7, 1843, and came to manhood in his Irish home. Coming to Canada as a young man, he located in the city with which the family has since been identified, Hamilton. He established his pottery and began to work hard, success coming to him in ever larger measure. He made his name not only known, but also respected, in the city which he had chosen for his future home. He married Margaret Dillworth, and nine children were born to them. The founder of the firm retired several years before his death, leaving the care of the business to his sons.

Colin Cole Campbell, the youngest son, was born on March 2, 1863, and was educated in the public schools and at the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton. He then joined his father in the pottery, learning the business in every detail. Later his two brothers joined him, but when his father withdrew from active participation in affairs, Colin Cole Campbell became the head of the firm, and continued so until his own death, which occurred on November 15, 1915. In the meantime he had lost both of his brothers by death, so that he was the only remaining member of the firm.

Mr. Campbell was not only a man of sound business ability, but he was a very active factor

in the public life of Hamilton, and took a deep interest in all good works, whether in connection with his church or as independent movements. He was a member of Centenary Methodist Church, and was counted among its leaders. He was chairman for many years of the board of managers of the cemetery. Politically he supported the Conservative party. His fraternal affiliations were with Court Oronhyetikka, Independent Order of Foresters; Court Nicholson, Canadian Order of Foresters; Red Cross Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias.

On July 7, 1886, Colin Cole Campbell married Agnes Maud Burnes, daughter, of Matthew and Agnes (Gilmer) Burnes. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Their son, Robert John Gordon Campbell, is an accountant in the Campbell pottery, which Mrs. Campbell has managed since the death of her husband. During Mr. Campbell's life, she had devoted herself to her home and family, and their home was known for its kindly and generous hospitality. By the untimely departure of the head of the firm, who was also the only surviving member, Mrs. Campbell faced the problem of the future of the business which had been established by her husband's father and carried forward with such success by her husband, and decided to give her own personal attention to continuing the business. The manner in which she has carried out this decision during the eleven years which have since intervened, proves her to be a broad-minded woman of progressive ideas, as well as of executive ability.

Taken away in the prime of life, Mr. Campbell will not soon be forgotten. He was a true friend to those to whom he gave his friendship, and in his home he was a wise and loving father, and a devoted husband. He loved out-of-door life and clean sports, especially bowling. In his well-rounded character everything that was good found a response. He sleeps in Hamilton Cemetery, but he lives and will live in the hearts of those whom he loved until they, too, have gone to join him in the Home Eternal.

ARNIM HULBERT FELLER—Arriving in Canada as a *bona fide* graduate in the trade of marine engineering, after serving his apprenticeship in England, Arnim Hulbert Feller, superintendent of the Harley-Kay, Limited, manufacturers of hosiery knitting machines, has worked his way through all the various departments of tool making, reaching his present office through merit and rather broad experiences. He obtained his experiences through brief employment in many of the important and well known tool making companies in the United States and at Georgetown, Ontario. He has become one of the best and most enlightened members of his trade, and since the year 1905, with the exception of four years in travel, study, and employment away from the town, has been a con-

tinuous resident at Georgetown. He is a citizen participating in many of the civic and fraternal organizations here, and is well known and respected by his fellow men.

Born in Leiston, Suffolk County, England, March 5, 1882, he is the son of James and Maria (Holley) Feller, natives of Leiston, England. His father, before his death, was a highly esteemed engineer; his mother is still living, residing in England. Mr. Feller received his education in the grammar school at Leiston, and upon leaving his studies became an apprentice in the employ of the firm of Richard Garrett & Son, at that place. They were marine engineers and Mr. Feller began his work in the course of learning marine engineering, which he completed at the close of his eight years indenture. Upon reaching his release, he made the trip across the Atlantic Ocean, arriving at Canada, in the year 1905, and made his residence in Toronto. He worked in Toronto for a year in the employ of the Canada Foundry Works, and left that company to begin a series of journeys, which took him to several of the principal cities, and into many of the well-known tool making shops of the United States. He first made Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, his objective, where he was engaged as assistant foreman with the great Westinghouse Electric Company. This vast company is located in the District of East Pittsburgh, and he remained in this plant for one year. His next move was across the State of Pennsylvania to the State of New York, and here he continued with the company of the American Can Company, whose works are located in Brooklyn, across the East River from the city of New York. He remained only three months with this plant before going to New Rochelle, New York, one of the residential suburbs of the city of New York, where he spent four months with the New Rochelle Tool Making Company, as tool maker and die maker. He returned to Toronto for a brief engagement with the Fairbank-Morse Scales Company, when he decided to return to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which place he later travelled on to Phillipsburg, of that State. He lingered at this latter town, working at his trade for a short time before going on to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where one of the largest steel works in the world built the town into a great industrial centre. Mr. Feller left Bethlehem after a few months, returning to Canada, where he started a repair shop for machinery, at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. This did not develop into the success he wished and he abandoned the project after a few months and finally returned to Georgetown, from whence he had started upon his travels. In 1909, he entered the employ of the Harley-Kay, Limited, plant, and began as a bench hand in the knitting machines manufacture, working in the different departments until he was appointed to the office of Superintendent, a position he still holds. He is taking part in the various fraternal, sporting, and in-

dustrial activities, and is a director and vice-president of the Georgetown Arena Company. Mr. Feller holds membership in the local Masonic order, including Credit Lodge, No. 219, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Halton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Guelph Preceptory, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is affiliated with Georgetown Arena Curling Club. In religion he is a member of the Anglican Church of St. George's. In his steady advancement in the Harley-Kay, Limited, he has been made one of the members of the Board of Directors. Mr. Feller is a Conservative in his political views; he has not sought office; but is actively interested in the municipal questions of his community.

Arnim Hulbert Feller married, in Georgetown, in 1913, Lucy Ellen Lake, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Baker) Lake. Her father is a retired business man of Georgetown. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Feller: Mary and Flora.

WILLIAM G. WEICHEL, M.P.P.—There are no stories more interesting than those that relate the experiences of the immigrants who left the fatherland to seek their fortunes in the New World, among a strange people, who, for the most part, spoke a strange tongue, and in a new, primitive and little developed country offering striking contrasts on every hand with the well established methods and manners of the old civilization left behind. The great majority of these adventurers to Canada were poor. It was to better themselves in a material way that they sacrificed so many comforts and friendships to endure the hardships and privations that must be taken along with the opportunities that were more plentiful on the Ontario frontier. Of that class was Michael Weichel, the founder of this branch of the family on this continent. When Michael Weichel was yet a lad, his father died leaving a widow in straitened circumstances, and with a number of children to be provided for. She decided to try her fortunes in Canada, and not being able to meet the expense of bringing all her family with her, she left Michael with relatives in Germany until she could earn and save the cost of his passage across the ocean. She entered the employ of William Peterson, a farmer of Hawkesville, Ontario. Michael Weichel was thirteen years old when the glad news came that he was to join his mother. He left his native village of Furstengrund in Hesse-Darmstadt and arrived on this side at the famous old Castle Garden, New York, penniless, whence he was sent through to Berlin (now Kitchener) where he was met by Mr. Peterson. During the summer months the lad worked on his farm and was sent to school during the winter. He became a blacksmith's apprentice at the age of eighteen, and not only applied himself diligently to mastering the practical details of the trade, but by the exercise of thrift he finally acquired the capital to buy the business of his employer. That was in Elmira. Ambitious,

industrious and frugal, he continued to lay aside a share of his earnings and after some years he was able to purchase a hardware business in the village. He continued to reside in Elmira and carry on the store there until his death in July, 1919, at the advanced age of seventy-six. In the meantime, he and his two sons bought another hardware store in Waterloo, and in 1917 the business was incorporated under the name of M. Weichel and Sons, Ltd. He was president as long as he lived; his son, John, was vice-president, and William G. was a director. Early in life, Michael Weichel began to take an active interest in public affairs, and his success in business, combined with his high moral principles, won the confidence and esteem of his neighbours. They prevailed upon him to be a candidate for councilman and later reeve of the village of Elmira, and elected him to both offices. In these capacities he served his fellow citizens with the same zealous care for their interests that he exercised in the conduct of his private business.

Michael Weichel married Margaret Schmidt, daughter of Peter and Henrietta (Frauzman) Schmidt. She was also a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and was an infant when her parents came to Waterloo. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Weichel were the parents of three children: John S., who resides in Elmira; Charles, who died in infancy; and William G., of whom further. Mr. Michael Weichel was always a lover of music and was blessed with musical talent. He played the cornet and was a member of the band in Elmira until late in life. For years he sang tenor in the church choir, and was a member of the German Maennerchor.

William G. Weichel, son of Michael and Margaret (Schmidt) Weichel, was born in Elmira, July 20, 1870. He attended the elementary schools there and passed his high school entrance examinations at the Berlin high school in 1883. Immediately afterwards he clerked in his father's store and continued thus employed until he was twenty. He then went to Galt and became shipping clerk for Shurly and Dietrich, saw manufacturers. Three years later he was made salesman and travelled over the Province of Ontario for five years. In 1896 he resigned and with his father and brother, John, as already noted, bought out the hardware business of J. W. Fear and Company in Waterloo. This is one of the oldest established businesses in the Province, having been established about 1863 by a Mr. McDougall. He sold it to Nicholas Killer and Son, who carried on the business about thirty years. In 1893 it was sold to John W. Fear, from whom the present owners purchased it. The merchandise carried comprises a full line of hardware, stoves, factory supplies, etc., sold both at wholesale and retail. Since his father's death, Mr. Weichel has been vice-president of M. Weichel and Sons, Ltd. He is vice-president of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and a member of its executive board; a director and



W. B. Reichel

secretary-treasurer of The Salts and Chemicals, Limited, of Kitchener, and director of the Canadian Four Wheel Drive of Kitchener. He is a member of the Lancaster Club of Kitchener, the Waterloo Club, Limited, and has served as president of the Waterloo County Canadian Club, of which he is still a member.

For many years Mr. Weichel has been active in the political life of his part of the Province. He is a Conservative in politics, and also served three years as alderman of Waterloo, later being elected as deputy reeve. In 1911, he was elected mayor to complete the term of Mr. Levi Graybill, who died in June of that year. On September 21, 1911, he was nominated by the Conservative party to contest North Waterloo with Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, then Minister of Labour in the Laurier Cabinet, who is now Prime Minister at Ottawa. Mr. King was defeated by a majority of three hundred and eighteen votes. In 1916, when the question of conscription was raised, Mr. Weichel supported the proposition and was defeated by W. D. Euler, of Kitchener. Mr. Weichel was elected Mayor of Waterloo in 1922 and was re-elected the following year. In June, 1923, he received the Conservative nomination for the Provincial Parliament, and won the election by a plurality of nearly 2,400 votes, with four candidates in the field. He is a member of the committees on Private Bills, Municipal Bills, Public Accounts, Agriculture, and Game and Fisheries.

On August 16th, 1896, William G. Weichel married Jessie Rose Kinsman, daughter of Richard and Isabella (McCulloch) Grant Kinsman, of Galt. This union has been blessed with three daughters: Norine, Minota, and Audrey. Mr. Weichel's principal recreations are fishing, hunting, bowling and curling. For many years he has been a member of the famous Waterloo Bowling Club. In religion he is a Lutheran.

JAMES AUGUSTUS SULLIVAN—The postmaster of Guelph requires no introduction to his fellow-citizens, eighteen years of efficient service as assistant postmaster having fully demonstrated his fitness for promotion, and a residence of thirty-eight years in the community having earned for him the sincere respect and cordial liking of men of all callings and conditions. Mr. Sullivan has always been known for his interest in all matters vital to the welfare and progress of his city.

James Augustus Sullivan was born August 26, 1867, at Goderich, Ontario, and is a son of John and Catherine (Brennan) Sullivan, the former one of the most efficient in the force of laborers, of which he was a member. The education of James A. Sullivan was received in the public and high schools of Goderich, and on leaving school he entered the service of Dettter Brothers, who carried on a clothing business in the same town. In 1888, Mr. Sullivan came to Guelph and established a tailoring business under the name of King and

Sullivan. This partnership was dissolved in 1900 when Mr. Sullivan became manager of the Fit Reform Clothing Stores, carrying on a retail business, retaining this position for five years. On November 2, 1906, Mr. Sullivan was appointed assistant postmaster of Guelph, and during the ensuing eighteen years he served continuously in that capacity. On November 1, 1925, he succeeded to his present office of postmaster. He takes an active part in all civic affairs, and occupies a seat in the Chamber of Commerce. In matters educational Mr. Sullivan has always taken an active interest and is now serving as chairman of the separate school board of Guelph. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Sullivan are with the Knights of Columbus, Guelph Council, No. 1507, in which he holds the rank of Past Grand Knight. He and his family are members of the Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception.

James Augustus Armstrong married, October 1, 1900, at Guelph, Mary A. Barlow, daughter of George and Ann (McMarkey) Barlow, and they are the parents of three children: George Brennan, born August 15, 1903; Rose Blaine, born March 6, 1906; and John Charles, born June 12, 1911.

Protracted as was Mr. Sullivan's incumbency as assistant postmaster, it is the earnest desire of his townsmen that the length of his service as postmaster may far exceed it.

CAMPBELL S. TURNER—The traditions of the Turner family, of Hamilton, were most happily lived out in the life of the late Campbell S. Turner, who was one of the outstanding business men of the Dominion, being president of the widely known house of James Turner & Company, Limited, wholesale grocers, a patron of the sports that make for clean living, and a devotee of yachting and motor-boating. Few men, forced as he was to relinquish the activities and responsibilities of his career before he had reached the age of fifty have attained a larger acquaintance in mercantile and social circles throughout the country than did he. The great measure of success that he achieved enhanced the prestige of the family name of Turner, already very favorably known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and his departure was the more regrettable because of the position of service and influence which he so faithfully and efficiently filled for many years.

On the paternal side, Campbell S. Turner was of Scotch ancestry, his father, Alexander Turner, a native of Glasgow, who came to Hamilton becoming prominently identified with the wholesale grocery business, which for many years has operated with marked success under the name of the James Turner & Company, Limited. The elder Mr. Turner was a business man of unusual ability, a trait which was inherited in goodly measure by his son, Campbell. So a memorial of Alexander Turner is to be found in this work. He married

Margaret Jane Strang, of an estimable Montreal family, and of their six children was Campbell S. of further mention.

Campbell S. Turner was born in Hamilton, September 14, 1872, a nephew of the Honorable James Turner who was the founder of the house of James Turner & Company, Limited. Having received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, Campbell S. Turner entered Upper Canada College, Toronto. He started his useful business career by joining the staff of the well-known wholesale firm of Knox, Morgan & Company, in Hamilton. Not long afterwards he made the connection which proved to be the most important step in his career, when he entered the business of James Turner & Company, Limited, of which his father, Alexander Turner, was then the president. He became a student in earnest of the business in all its details, and was thoroughly prepared, when his father laid aside the cares of office, to assume the post of president of the company. With characteristic Turner progressiveness, he set about expanding the business of the concern and displayed the gift of good judgment in increasing, by notable proportions, the volume and value of the concern's good-will. He became one of the most popular, and at the same time, one of the most highly esteemed men engaged in commercial pursuits in Canada. Next to family and home, his business and the associations made through his conduct of it were nearest his heart. He was a most companionable man, who cherished friendships, of an innumerable number of which he was the happy possessor.

During all his life he exhibited his fondness for the great out-of-doors and those clean sports which make for the zest of living, help keep the brain clear, and the body fit for participation in the competitions of business pursuits. When a young man he was an ardent wheelman and belonged to the old Bicycle Club. He excelled as a football player, and was a member of the Tiger Football Club, which gave account of its prowess on many a hard-fought field. He took special delight in most aquatic sports, particularly yachting, and was an enthusiastic member of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, of whose leading committee he was the chairman for a period. Motor-boating also had a strong attraction for him, and he employed this means of exercising his love of the water by spending many pleasant hours aboard his motor boat.

Other associations which entered into Mr. Turner's life embraced politics, in so far as it demanded the employment of his suffrage in his staunch support of the policies, principles and candidates of the Conservative party. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club, of the Sons of Scotland, and was a manager of the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, of which his honoured father, Alexander Turner, also was an officer for many years.

Campbell S. Turner married, in Hamilton, Mabel A. Bickle, daughter of William J. and Harriet (Briggs) Bickle, a well-known and esteemed family of that city. Mrs. Turner is identified with the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, where so many of the family associations have contributed to the growth and influence of this community. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner was born a son, Alexander Campbell Turner, who is a student at school.

Mr. Turner died January 15, 1921, at his residence on Homewood Avenue, the scene of a domestic circle and a hospitality most generously dispensed, and in which the father and husband took supreme delight.

JOHN RUSSELL LA FRANCE is a fine example of the self-made man, for he has taken advantage of opportunities as they came to him, worked diligently and hard to make potentialities resolve themselves into actualities, and has achieved a definite success thereby. He is well and widely known throughout Hamilton, Province of Ontario, as a realtor whose knowledge of the real estate market, astuteness in realty values, and prescience in the real estate future is second to none. As a citizen he is cognizant of the needs of the city, and supports any worthy movement which tends to advance or give an impetus to the progress of the community, and, altogether, stands as one of the city's most prominent men.

John Russell La France was born in South Durham, Province of Quebec, Canada, on September 14, 1874, a son of Francis Xavier La France, now deceased, and Margaret Ann (Smith) La France, who survives her husband and resides at 52 Fairmount Ave., Hamilton. John Russell La France received his education in the public schools at Barton, Vermont, and came to Toronto in the year 1891, at the age of sixteen years. He remained there until 1913, successfully engaged in the grocery and wholesale confectionery business.

The year 1913 marked his advent into Hamilton, Province of Ontario, for on February Second of that year he came to this city and established himself in a real estate and investment business, which has been growing steadily and surely ever since. He maintains offices in the Bank of Hamilton building, and is regarded as one of the most progressive realtors in the city and an expert on real estate valuation and realty values. He was one of the originators and the first vice-president of the Hamilton Real Estate Board, and at the present time (1925-1926) is serving the Board as president, discharging the many duties devolving upon him with the ability, efficiency and high integrity which characterizes his career in business. Politically, Mr. La France is a staunch Liberal, and an enthusiastic believer in and supporter of the principles of his chosen party. Fraternally, he has also been active and prominent, holding membership in Corinthian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hindo Koosh Grotto (char-



Rathaglenisay

ter member'); and the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 230, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. La France is also an active member (charter) of the Hamilton Kiwanis Club; while his religious affiliation is given to the Presbyterian Church.

John Russell La France was married at Toronto, Canada, on August 14, 1905, to Miss Ida Louise Blanchard, a native of that city and a daughter of Captain Thomas and Jane (Field) Blanchard, the father having been engaged as a lake Captain. John Russell and Ida Louise (Blanchard) La France are the parents of the following children: Melville Russell, Valma Pearl Louise, Dorothy Lillian La France. The family residence is maintained at No. 52 Fairmount Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.

ROBERT ALEXANDER MACGILLIVRAY—The family whose record is the subject of this narrative were among the pioneer settlers of the western part of Ontario, sturdy men and women, courageous, self-sacrificing, pious and industrious, they laid enduring foundations upon which is being erected a substantial structure of human society destined to make Ontario the banner province of the Dominion. Their ideas and ideals have given character and color to the institutions of the Province which set them out as standards for emulation. Of such stock came R. A. MacGillivray, and in his personal character and achievement he has upheld the prestige of his worthy forebears.

(I) Archibald MacGillivray, the founder of the family in Canada, came from the Parish of Oban, Isle of Mull, on the west coast of Scotland. With him came his wife and two eldest children. He located in the township of Bentnick in what was known as the Owen Sound settlement, of Scotch Highlanders. He was a cooper by trade, but he took up land from the Crown, cleared a farm and cultivated it until he was killed in an accident about 1882. He married Catherine McIntyre and they had six sons and two daughters.

(II) John MacGillivray, the second eldest child of Archibald and Catherine (McIntyre) MacGillivray, was born in the Parish of Oban and was about five years old when, in 1853, the family came to this Province. He died in Marquette, Michigan, February 28, 1893. In his younger days he got into the lumbering business and continued in it as long as he lived. He married Sophia Poole, daughter of Robert Poole. She was born in the township of Caledon on the county of Peel. From this union seven children were born: 1. Robert Alexander, of whom further. 2. Catherine, married Arthur Theobald of Hamilton. 3. Archibald, of Portland, Michigan. 4. John E., of Guelph. 5. Angus Malcolm, of Detroit. 6. Hugh D., of Springfield, Massachusetts. 7. Martha, married W. F. Mickus, of Guelph. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church.

(III) Robert Alexander MacGillivray, son of John and Sophia (Poole) MacGillivray, was born

in Georgetown, Halton County, December 26, 1874. When he was little more than a year old his parents moved back to the homestead farm. There young MacGillivray continued until his father's death, doing such work as was within his powers and developing that initiative and self-reliance that seem to distinguish country lads and men from those bred in the city. He secured such education as the country schools afforded, and this he has constantly supplemented by reading, observation and reflection. In 1894 he came to Guelph and for the next five years worked in the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway. Then for three years he was in the employ of John Davidson, a Guelph furniture dealer. His career may be said really to have started with that employment, for he has been identified with the furniture business in one way or another ever since that time.

From Mr. Davidson he went to the Hespeler Furniture Company, with whom he remained four years, in charge of their shipping department. They were manufacturers of a general line of household furniture. Mr. MacGillivray left them in 1906 and went on the road for the Crown Furniture Co., of Preston. Later he became superintendent of their plant, remaining in that position until 1919. In that year Mr. MacGillivray together with Daniel Hibner and Edward Class purchased the Kitchener Furniture Company, Ltd. The business was originally established in 1916 under the name of Gross and Hohmer, Ltd., and they began in a small way as retail furniture dealers. After about two years the business was purchased by A. E. Edwards and F. W. Eitel, and in 1918 was incorporated under its present name. Later Daniel Hibner and E. O. Weber became directors of the Company and still later Mr. Edwards sold his interest to Mr. MacGillivray and Mr. Eitel disposed of his interest to J. E. Braun, and Messrs. Hibner, MacGillivray and Class bought out Mr. Weber. That left the personnel of the Company as at present (1925): Daniel Hibner, president, Edward Class, vice-president, and R. A. MacGillivray, secretary, treasurer and manager and John E. Braun, director and store manager. The Company retails a full line of house furnishings. From the beginning an undertaking business has been carried on, that department now being in charge of Mr. Class.

Mr. MacGillivray is also a director of The E. O. Weber Company, of Waterloo. He was president of the Preston Board of Trade for two years and is a member of the Kitchener Board of Trade. Independent in politics, he has never been an office seeker, but at Preston served as a member of the town council. He is a member of Preston Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Craftsman's Club of Kitchener, also of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. MacGillivray married July 17, 1901, Bertha

Laurence, daughter of William Laurence, of Guelph.

For twenty years Mr. MacGillivray has been interested in things musical. He served as choir master of Knox Presbyterian Church at Preston for eleven years, and when he came to Kitchener he was made choir master of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. After two years there he resigned and took up the organization of the choir in the Calvary Evangelical Church when its edifice was dedicated. He sings tenor. The Twin Cities Masonic Male Quartet was organized by him, and he sings second tenor in it. He is also a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philharmonic Choir and is now serving as president.

ROBERT EVANS—The seed firm of Robert Evans Company is known from coast to coast, and Robert Evans, during his active business life, was recognized as one of the most expert seed men on the American Continent. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, on June 18, 1843, and at the age of four years came in a sailing vessel with his parents to Montreal, the family settling for a short time in Toronto, then moving to Hamilton for its permanent home, with the exception of a brief period in Wisconsin. The interest of Robert Evans in seeds was natural, in view of the fact that for many years his father was extensively engaged in gardening and he grew to manhood in the midst of discussions and work that accompany such an enterprise. After his school years, while he was yet in his teens, he entered the well known seed firm of John A. Bruce and Company, of Hamilton, not only to work but to learn all the details of the seed business. He was thrifty and managed to save a little money so that, by 1870, when he felt he had a fair knowledge of this line of trade, he was in a position to start a modest seed business of his own. Better, however, than financial capital and knowledge of the trade were the qualities of his character—strict honesty, diligence, the will to succeed, and withal a gracious bearing. He at all times extended a helping hand, and no one ever approached him for relief without being given assistance. The result was what we would expect, a business of large proportions. Outside of his immediate personal interests, he was always deeply concerned for the welfare of agriculture throughout the Dominion, giving much of his time to local societies and acting as president and treasurer of the old Central Agricultural Association for an extended period. He continued active in his business until the time of his death on August 29, 1900. He passed away in the prime of life, for he was only fifty-seven years of age when he was called hence.

Mr. Evans joined the 13th Battalion at the time of the Trent affair and during the Fenian Raids of 1866 he was colour sergeant of No. 6 Company, of this battalion, serving at Ridgeway under Captain, later, Lieutenant Colonel, Irving. He was a staunch

Conservative, serving one term on the City Council and also serving as a member of the Dominion Board for fixing grain standards. He was a member of the Board of Trade; St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Grand Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; charter member and First Master Workman of Hamilton Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; member of Knights of Pythias and charter member of Regina Council of Royal Arcanum.

Robert Evans married on September 15, 1869, Agnes M. Valens, daughter of John and Elspeth (Alexander) Valens, of Beverly, Ontario. Mrs. Valens's father was one of the pioneers of Beverly, a carpenter and joiner by trade, and assisted in the building of Dundurn Castle, now known as Dundurn Museum. Mrs. Evans is one of Hamilton's most public spirited citizens, a noted leader in charitable and philanthropic causes, a woman of large business ability and rare charm of personality. Her sympathies reach out in many practical lines. She aided materially in founding the Hamilton Home for friendless old people and for homeless little ones. She served as treasurer of this splendid institution and was for many years its president. Something of what her services have meant to this home may be judged by the official pronouncement of the Board of Managers on her retirement from the presidency in 1924. The secretary records:

We have left to the last the most important event of our year—the resignation and retirement of our President, Mrs. Agnes M. Evans. Her work as a citizen of Hamilton is well known to many but her contribution to this Home can be fully estimated only by those associated with her in its development. The following resolution passed by the board in some degree expresses their feeling: Be it resolved: that we accept with the utmost reluctance and regret the resignation of our beloved President, Mrs. Agnes M. Evans; that we express our deep appreciation of her long term of office and her devoted service to the Home, to which she has brought strong religious conviction, simplicity and kindness of heart, devotion to duty and outstanding executive ability; that we sincerely desire the Home may continue along the lines indicated and the spirit manifested by Mrs. Evans and the devoted women whose courage and Christian character were responsible for its establishment; and that this resolution shall be spread upon the minutes of the Board and be incorporated in the annual report of the Home.

During Mrs. Evans's connection with this home over three thousand babies and six hundred women found shelter within its walls. Mrs. Evans has also been one of the main promoters and supporters of the Mountain Sanatorium, which is under the direction and control of the Hamilton Health Association, serving as second vice-president of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board. She is a member of MacNab Street Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM BLAIR—From their native heath in Scotland the Blair family crossed to the North of Ireland and there John Blair, father of William



THE TWIN CITIES MASONIC MALE QUARTET

Blair, was born and grew to manhood. He took to wife Martha McArthur, and after the birth of a son, the family of three crossed to the Dominion of Canada and settled in London in 1829, where Mr. Blair established himself as a contractor. The family home was for sixty-six years located on Simcoe Street. Later, he accepted the office of tax collector for London, which he filled most acceptably for several years, until he resigned and retired from active pursuits. He was a Conservative and a member of St. Paul's Cathedral (Church of England). To this union eleven children were born, two of whom died in infancy: Archibald, now deceased; Esther, wife of Job Coussins, both now deceased; John; Jane; Samuel; Crawford, died in infancy; Martha, wife of John Pigot, now a widow living in London; Crawford, now dead; William, of whom further.

William Blair, youngest son of John and Martha (McArthur) Blair, was educated in the London schools, and then took up the study of telegraphy, which he followed for a time. Then, in 1870, began his employment with the government postal service which was to cover a period of more than a third of a century. He started as a clerk in the post office and so faithful and efficient was he that he steadily rose from one position to another until he became inspector of the clerks, which office he was filling at the time of his death. Among those with whom he was closely associated during this long term of office, he enjoyed the highest respect for the fine traits of character which were exemplified in his every day life.

The hours that Mr. Blair spent away from his office were most often passed in his beautiful home which he had built on Princess Avenue, where his widow and family still reside. He was a devoted husband and father, and around his own fireside he found his deepest pleasure. He was a student and lover of books, and in his library are found some old priceless volumes, as well as a choice selection of valuable works on art and the classics, which were his closest friends. In politics, he was a loyal Conservative, and he held his membership with the Cronyn Memorial Church (Anglican).

In 1886, William Blair married Rebecca Freeman, and they became the parents of five children: 1. John Freeman, a well known dentist of London, residing at home with his mother, a major in the late war, in which he received the Distinguished Service Order. 2. Reginald, who died in childhood. 3. Allen Crawford, a soldier of the Great War, now engaged in the automobile industry in Detroit. 4. Amy Lillian, residing at home. 5. Edward Gerald, a World War soldier, also engaged in the automobile industry in Detroit. Edward Gerald Blair married Gwendolyn Jepson, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Jane.

Mr. Blair was called to "Life Eternal" on September 26, 1903, and was laid to rest in the

family plot in Woodland Cemetery, where his father and mother are also buried.

OLIVER STREET HILLMAN, a well-known citizen of Hamilton and for a quarter of a century secretary and auditor of the F. F. Dalley Corporation, was a native of Wentworth County, having been born in the Township of Flamboro on April 4, 1846, son of Thomas Edward and Sarah (Busbee) Hillman. His parents were both natives of Sussex, England, who came to Canada and settled in Wentworth County. In 1846, when their son, Oliver Street Hillman, was an infant, they returned to England and remained until 1860, when they again turned their faces to the new Dominion across the Atlantic. Again in Canada, they settled this time in Hamilton, where they spent the remainder of their lives and were buried in Hamilton Cemetery.

Oliver Street Hillman was fourteen years old when the home was finally established in Canada, and his early education had already been obtained in England. He spent the greater part of his life in Hamilton, but a few years were occupied in business in Toronto, and while a young man he traveled in various sections of the United States. His first employment was in the fancy goods house of James Walker and Company, in which he became the junior member of the firm. When Mr. Walker retired from business, he and Charles Foster formed a partnership under the name of Foster and Hillman and continued in the same line of business until 1885, when the concern was moved to Toronto. Mr. Hillman followed the firm to Toronto, but after some years, he disposed of his interest in the firm and returned to Hamilton. The next few years he was in the firm of James A. Skinner and Company, wholesale merchants in china and crockery. His association with this firm was severed because of his decision to open his office as an auditor and accountant, and for several years he occupied the office of the city auditor. In 1898, he became secretary and auditor for the corporation with which he was closely associated during the last twenty-five years of his life. This concern had large interests in Canada, and in some sections of the United States. Mr. Hillman was a mathematician and administrator of great ability and he brought to his important work long and very valuable experience and a character for unimpeachable integrity. Mr. Hillman's sojourn in the United States dates back to the days of his young manhood. He was employed in New Orleans, Chicago, and other cities, but the Fenian Raids brought him, like so many other patriotic young Canadians, back to his own land to fight in her defense. So in 1866, he took up arms and fought back the invaders.

Mr. Hillman was an active Mason, a member of the Strict Observance Lodge, of which he was Master in 1884, of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and preceptor of the Godfrey de Bouillon

Preceptory in 1890, 1891, and again in 1897. He was a charter member of Minerva Lodge, No. 197, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Master of the lodge in 1877. Politically, he was a strong Conservative, and his religious affiliation was with the Church of the Ascension (Anglican).

In 1876, Oliver Street Hillman married Marie I. Forster, of Hamilton, a sister of Mrs. F. F. Dalley, of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Hillman three children were born: 1. Thomas Edward, who died in childhood. 2. Catherine A., wife of W. W. Richardson, a barrister at law of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and mother of one child, William Hillman. 3. Margery Forster, who married Major Andrew Taylor, of Hamilton, to whom one child, Margery Hillman, was born. Mrs. Taylor died in Hamilton during the Great War, while her husband was with the army overseas. Mr. Hillman is survived by his widow and daughter, Mrs. Richardson, to whom the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends went out in their hour of bereavement. As a citizen, a friend, a husband and a father, Mr. Hillman was respected for his fine and true character, and beloved for those gentler traits of sympathy, unselfishness, and loving service which characterized his life.

JOHN EDWARD WARNER MCGILLICUDDY, M. D.—The McGillicuddy family of Ontario, originally represented by three brothers and one sister: Eusebius, Jordan, Sarah and James Henry McGillicuddy, is one known far and wide for its moral worth and sterling character. All of the above were natives of Ireland, being born in Tralee, the capital of County Kerry, of which county their father, James Henry McGillicuddy (I), was also a native. The latter was the son of a wealthy land owner, was educated as his station in life demanded, and was a gentleman of means and leisure. James Henry McGillicuddy (I) married a lady of his own station in life, Miss Mary Roache, who bore him several children, four of whom grew to maturity. Both Mr. and Mrs. McGillicuddy died when their children were young, the youngest of the family being only an infant at the time. They were members of the Church of England, in which faith the four following children had been reared:—Eusebius, Jordan, Sarah and James Henry.

The three boys of the family were taken to Canada in 1840 by an uncle, John Roache, who was a prominent lawyer of Dublin. He located them on a farm in Nelson township, County of Halton, hiring a man and his wife to look after the land and to care for the children. Sarah McGillicuddy, sister of the three brothers, was left at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Maybury, in Kilmare, Ireland, where she attended a boarding school and was highly educated. Later she came to Canada, where she joined her brothers, and married Henry Carrique, of Trafalgar, County of Halton, where she died in January, 1905. Jordan McGillicuddy followed store keeping in Binbrooke, County of Wentworth, and there he died. Eusebius

McGillicuddy died at his home in Watford, 1925, being ninety-five years of age.

The Roache family were also prominent and well-to-do people of Ireland. John Roache was a lawyer in his native county, practising his profession in the city of Dublin. After the death of his sister, Mrs. McGillicuddy, he became guardian of the children, taking the boys to Canada, as before mentioned. While they were still attending school, Mr. Roache made them a visit, and thereafter his visits were frequent, he making a number of trips across the Atlantic. Mr. Roache had a brother, Jordan Roache, who was a judge of the British Court in Demerara, British Guiana, whom he also visited a number of times. Judge Jordan Roache was taken sick in Buffalo, where he died, while on a trip to see his brother, John, who was in Canada. The latter died in Dublin, Ireland.

James Henry McGillicuddy (II), born April 6, 1839, (died aged eighty years), the youngest child of the family, was but an infant when his parents died. He never knew the love and fostering care of a devoted father or mother, coming to Canada with his two brothers, and being reared in a new and strange country. He attended the public schools of Nelson township, and also learned all the details of clearing up a farm, and there he remained until the late 'sixties, when he came West to the County of Lambton, selling out his interests in Nelson township, and locating in Warwick township, where his brother, Eusebius, was located. Here he purchased a tract of land on the Egremont Road, consisting of one hundred acres, where he continued in general farming and stock raising until 1889. He had improved his property to a great degree, and selling it, bought the homestead of the late John Thomas, a tract of one hundred and eighty acres on the eighteenth side road, where he spent the last twenty-seven years of his life. Mr. McGillicuddy was always a hard working man, and as such was highly respected in the community. He took a great interest in his farm and being of a domestic turn of mind, of his home. In his habits, Mr. McGillicuddy was strictly temperate, and noted for his honesty and upright character. Politically, Mr. McGillicuddy was a Conservative, but never sought public office. He and his estimable wife were members of St. Mary's English Church at Warwick.

In the English Church at Strathroy, James Henry McGillicuddy was married, February 6, 1875, to Susanna Liddey, who was born in Warwick Township, daughter of the late John Liddey. Mrs. McGillicuddy was a lady of refinement and culture and greatly devoted to her husband and children. She died in 1912 at the age of seventy. Mr. and Mrs. James Henry McGillicuddy had children as follows: 1. James Franklin, at home. 2. John Edward Warner, of whom further. 3. Charles Arthur, died young. 4. Walter Eusebius, educated in the public schools of Warwick township and in Watford high school, graduated in Medicine at Chicago, and now



J. E. MacLennan M. D.

a practicing physician specializing in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat at Detroit. 5. Adelia May, educated in the district schools and at Watford High School; married Robert Lean, of Thedford, now living in Bosanquet Township.

John Edward Warner McGillicuddy was born in Warwick Township, Lambton County, on November 5, 1878. Brought up on the farm, he attended the Watford High School and the Strathroy Collegiate Institute, after which he entered the Toronto College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1900. While finishing his studies in Toronto, he began to think about continuing in Medical College, but his father told him that if he wanted any more education, he would have to get out and hustle for it himself. He worked for two years, then still holding to his purpose in the face of difficulties, he entered the Medical College of the Western University in 1902, graduating with his class in 1906. To complete his medical course in four years and earn every dollar of his own expenses meant working in pharmacies evenings, holidays and Sundays, and doing in the summer time whatever promised the best income. At the end of it all, with a triumphant feeling in his heart and "fifty dollars less than nothing" in his pocket, he went to Exeter, Ontario. The two years following his graduation from Medical School had been spent as interne in the Victoria Hospital, London, so he had acquired a degree of self-confidence by this experience. He bought a second-hand bicycle on credit and went to work. His practice grew from week to week, and the wand of success changed that second-hand bicycle on credit to three horses and an automobile. Since 1919, he has been established as one of London's very successful practitioners.

Dr. McGillicuddy is a member and Past Master of Lebanon Forest Lodge, No. 133, Exeter, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member of St. George Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of the Exeter Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of the Ontario Medical Association. In politics, he stands with the Conservatives.

On February 2, 1910, he married Elizabeth McQueen, of West Lorne, Ontario, a graduate nurse of Victoria Hospital. Their only child, a son, was taken from them in infancy. Dr. and Mrs. McGillicuddy are communicants of the Anglican Church.

JAMES EDWARD KEAYS—Canadian pioneers, English and Irish alike, bequeathed to their successors a legacy of health, assurance and initiative, with the brain and brawn needed to make a reality of their undertakings. James Edward Keays, manager of the Canada Pharmacal Company, Limited, of London, Ontario, a manufacturing drug concern, was born in London Township, Middlesex County, on June 1, 1867. He was the son of William G. and the grandson of Robert Keays, who was born and reared in County Tipperary, Ireland. He married Miss Elizabeth Frost, and three or more children were born in Ireland early in the last century. In

the year 1817 they crossed the ocean and took concession 5, lot No. 21, in London Township, Middlesex County. This was a government grant of one hundred acres all covered with virgin timber. The immigrant cleared his land and lived and died there. The father of Mr. Keays was reared on this farm. He married Miss Mary Ann Crispin, daughter of William Crispin, who also was born abroad and came with her family to Ontario about the same time as the Keays immigrants, only the Crispins came from England. After his marriage William G. Keays acquired half of the home farm, and built a house in which he lived until within a few years of his death. When his infirmities and age increased he turned the property over to his son, Robert F. Keays, and moved into London, where his death occurred in 1904 at the age of seventy-eight. His wife survived him by five years.

James Edward Keays was educated in the district schools, in the grammar schools and Collegiate Institute in London. At eighteen he apprenticed himself to a drug house conducted by Professor William Saunders, who was appointed first superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm, and who afterwards turned the drug business over to his two sons, William and Henry Saunders. Later Henry withdrew and the business continued under the style of William E. Saunders & Co. Mr. Keays served his apprenticeship with this concern, doing indoor work for a period of five years, and representing his employers on the road for three years more. He thereupon decided to go in business for himself, and opened a drug store on Dundas Street near the corner of Wellington, where he did business for some five years. In 1906 he sold his retail store and in company with Dr. J. B. Campbell, formed a partnership, founding the Canada Pharmaceutical Company. Dr. Campbell was not active and Mr. Keays took charge and managed the business from the time of its foundation. Dr. Campbell died in 1920 and the company was re-organized to take up his holdings of stock. It was incorporated as The Canada Pharmacal Company, Limited, Mr. Keays becoming president and managing director. He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of St. George's Chapter, No. 5, and London Chapter, No. 150, Royal Arch Masons; of London Lodge of Perfection, of Rose Croix Chapter, and of Moore Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Also of Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. On October 22, 1919, the thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry was conferred on him by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Dominion of Canada. He is a Liberal in politics. His favorite sport is hunting big game. Mr. Keays never married.

ARTHUR WINLOW BIXEL, a prominent barrister of Strathroy, in the Province of Ontario, was born on September 20, 1881, at the town of Strathroy, County of Middlesex, Ontario. Mr. Bixel is a son of Cyrus and Emily Amelia (Banghart) Bixel. Cyrus

Bixel is now deceased, and Emily Amelia (Banghart) Bixel is now the wife of Judge Duncan C. Ross. Cyrus Bixel, the father, was for many years the owner and operator of the Bixel Brewing & Malting Co., Limited, at Strathroy, Ontario.

Arthur Winlow Bixel received his early education at the Strathroy Public School, and he later attended the following schools in the order in which they are written: Strathroy Collegiate Institute; Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines; Royal Military College, Kingston, graduating from this college in 1903, after which he attended Osgoode Hall, in Toronto, graduating in law during the month of May, 1907. He did not begin practising law, however, until after the summer months had passed, but in October, 1907, he formed a partnership with Duncan Campbell Ross, who was a member of Parliament for Ontario, representing the West Riding of the county of Middlesex. This man, a most able, highly esteemed citizen of the Dominion, later represented the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. This partnership, however, continued upon a happy and successful basis until the month of February, 1922, when the firm was amicably dissolved and Mr. Bixel carried on alone, Mr. Ross having been elevated to the Bench. The work Mr. Bixel has since performed, however, is most meritorious, and it may be said, successful, for he is still operating his business at the same office in Strathroy. He has also assumed a number of outside interests, although these still are identified with his profession, for he is the solicitor for the Royal Bank, for the Standard Bank, and for the Bank of Commerce, all in Strathroy.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he has been engaged, Mr. Bixel has nevertheless found time in which to take a keen interest in the political and community welfare of his Province. He is, in his political views, a staunch supporter of the Liberal party, and as such he is noted for the excellent manner in which he stands behind any movement designed for the betterment of the town in which he resides. Mr. Bixel has also shown a keen interest in the affairs of the military, and he served as a lieutenant of the 26th Regiment, Middlesex Light Infantry; and, later, as a gentleman-cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario. He has been even more active in his club and social life, for he is affiliated, fraternally, with Beaver Lodge, No. 83, (of which he is Past Master), Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; London Lodge of Perfection, Fourteenth Degree; Beaver Chapter, No. 74, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Rose Croix, London, Ontario, Eighteenth Degree; Moore Sovereign Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Hamilton, Ontario; the Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of London, Ontario, holding the thirty-second Degree in this Order. He is a member, as well, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge and

Camp, and he is one of the trustees of this Lodge at Strathroy. He also holds membership in the Strathroy Bowling Club, the Strathroy Lions Club, and the London Hunt and Country and Golf Club.

Arthur Winlow Bixel married, December 14, 1911, at the Presbyterian Church, Strathroy, Evelyn Morgan Cameron, a daughter of James William and Evelyn (Morgan) Cameron. Mr. and Mrs. Bixel are the parents of one child, a daughter: Emily Evelyn Cameron Bixel, who was born September 5, 1916. Mr. Bixel and his family maintain their residence in Strathroy, in which town they attend the Church of England.

SINCLAIR G. RICHARDSON, chartered accountant and senior member of the firm of Richardson, Smith, Ferrie & Company, the largest concern of chartered accountants in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, is well known and liked in Hamilton. Mr. Richardson, who is of Scotch birth, is a son of James and Catharine (Williamson) Richardson.

Sinclair G. Richardson was born in Haddington, Scotland, August 4, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of Haddington and the Royal High School at Edinburgh. He served an apprenticeship with a firm of chartered accountants in Edinburgh, and in 1903 came to the United States and during that year and a part of the following one was employed with Price, Waterhouse Company in New York City in the capacity of an accountant. In 1904 Mr. Richardson came to Hamilton, Ontario, and was in the employ of the International Harvester Company, installing foundry cost systems and factory accounting systems. He went into business for himself in 1905 and since then has been continuously engaged as an accountant to the present time. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, and is now senior member of the firm of Richardson, Smith, Ferrie & Company, chartered accountants. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Hamilton Rotary Club, the Canadian Club, Burlington Golf and Country Club, Glendale Golf and Country Club, Hamilton Automobile Club, Hamilton Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix; Strict Observance Lodge, No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Murton Lodge of Perfection. His religious connections are with the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he has been treasurer since 1923.

Mr. Richardson married, in Toronto, in 1906, Florence Millward, and they have one daughter, Florence W. Richardson.

JOHN PERCIVAL BELL—In his thirty-eight years of association with the banking business, John Percival Bell, now manager in chief of the Bank of Hamilton Division, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, Ontario, has been a constructive factor in the economic progress of the whole section. He was born in Hamilton on June 8, 1872, son of John and Jane (Park) Bell. The local public and high schools, noted for the liberality and efficiency of their administration, gave him an excellent education. As a boy



J. B. Rice

of sixteen, Mr. Bell then entered upon his banking career. After twelve years with the Bank of Hamilton, he was in 1900 made manager of the Georgetown branch; two years later of the Berlin branch; and two years later was manager at Brantford. It was thus after a well-rounded experience that he was made Manager of the Chief Office at Hamilton, in 1909, a point of vantage from which he stepped to the position of Assistant to the General Manager, remaining in that capacity until 1914. In January, 1914, came the advancement to the general management of the whole Bank of Hamilton and his later appointment on the Executive Committee of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

Under his management the growth of the Bank of Hamilton was rapid, the paid-up Capital increased from three millions to five million dollars and the deposits from thirty-six to fifty-nine million dollars. When the Bank amalgamated with The Canadian Bank of Commerce on January 1, 1924, Mr. Bell was appointed and still continues as Manager-in-Chief of the Bank of Hamilton division.

Mr. Bell has also been prominently associated with a wide variety of civic activities. He was treasurer of the Hamilton Patriotic Fund, past president of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, and interested in many worth-while philanthropic causes. In politics he is an Independent. His religious affiliation is with the Anglican Church, where he has twice been elected a warden of Christ's Church Cathedral and Chairman of Finance of the Synod of Niagara. Clubs: the Hamilton, the Hamilton Thistle, the Royal Hamilton Yacht, the Hamilton Golf, and the Tamahaac of Hamilton, and the Toronto of that city. Golf, fly-fishing, and curling are his favorite modes of recreation.

On October 11, 1900, John P. Bell married Rosalind Boulton, daughter of Rev. Arthur Boulton, of Toronto, and they are the parents of two sons and three daughters.

JOHN ALBERT SCHMALZ.—This is the day of the young man in business, it is said, and the accuracy of the statement is being well exemplified in Kitchener, where many of the younger men have taken important places in the business life of the community. John A. Schmalz is one of this group, and in the development of an important subdivision is doing his full share to maintain Kitchener's reputation as a city of homes—seventy per cent. of its citizens now own the houses in which they live.

This branch of the Schmalz family was established in Canada by Jacob Schmalz, the grandfather of John A. He came with his wife and daughter, Theresa, from Alsace, and was one of the pioneers in the settlement of New Germany in this Province. Too much praise can never be given these sturdy, courageous men who, leaving a well-established civilization behind, braved the dangers and discomforts of the Canadian frontier, and by their industry and thrift laid the foundations of the substantial communities in Ontario. Jacob Schmalz reared a family

on the farm which he cleared and cultivated. One of his children was Englebert Schmalz. He was born in November, 1853, and died in July, 1921. He succeeded his father on the homestead acres and tilled the soil during all his active years. He married Anna Buhlman, daughter of John Buhlman, of Baden. Six children came to bless this union: Albert; Annie, who married Joseph Brohman; George, who now resides upon the homestead; Charles, of Preston, Ontario; John A., of whom further; and Frank. The family were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John A. Schmalz was born on the homestead in New Germany, September 28, 1887, and remained there until he was twenty-one years of age. His education was received in the public schools. After attaining his majority he came to Kitchener and worked at Breithaupt's tannery and at other jobs until he had saved the money necessary to carry him through a course in a local business college. Then, responding to the wanderlust, the promptings and urgings of which are felt by most red-blooded youths, he went west to Saskatchewan. He did office work there for five years and then returned to Kitchener and entered the employ of the Lang Shirt Company. He was placed in charge of the shipping-room and continued in that position for four years until 1919. In that year he resigned and established himself in the real estate business. In the fall of 1923, Mr. Schmalz and Clayton Peterson organized a corporation, The Kitchener East Lands, Limited, of which Mr. Peterson is president and Mr. Schmalz is secretary and treasurer. This Company is developing a subdivision of seventy-eight acres. They are not only selling lots, but are building houses which are sold on easy terms to homemakers. Mr. Schmalz has built a large number of houses in Kitchener, and besides does a general real estate and insurance brokerage business, including the placing of real estate loans. He is also a director of The Twin City Hotel Company, Limited, which operates the Station Hotel in Kitchener and the Alexander Hotel in Waterloo. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

John A. Schmalz married, November 7, 1921, Ludwina Hoffarth, daughter of Joseph Hoffarth and Mary (Grub) Hoffarth. She was born near Carlsruhe. One daughter, Mary, has been born from this union. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

NELSON GOETZ SHANTZ.—One of the younger generation of hustling business men who are doing so much to make Kitchener one of the notable business centres of Ontario, Nelson G. Shantz is a worthy representative of one of Waterloo County's oldest families. By his industry, thrift and square dealing he is doing his share in maintaining the prestige of an honoured family name. This branch of the Shantz family came here in 1810, being a part of the Menonite immigration that made in Waterloo County the first inland settlement in the western peninsula of the Province. At that time Toronto was a frontier

trading-post, and the site of Hamilton an impassable swamp. As another has said, speaking of these hardy, industrious, God-fearing immigrants, seeking freedom to worship God according to their light, they "reached the promised land, which from wild woods and primeval forests, they and their descendants turned into a land indeed fabled as flowing with milk and honey; for Waterloo County to-day is the garden spot of Ontario."

(I) The progenitor of the Shantz family in America was Jacob Shantz, who was born in Switzerland about 1710. He was one of a band driven from their native land by religious persecution, who took refuge in Holland, that haven of the oppressed. There he lived about fifteen years. Attracted by the propaganda of William Penn, who had already persuaded many of his co-religionists to immigrate to America, he took passage in the "Townshend" and arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1737. He is found in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1745, and there he died February 5, 1781.

(II) Isaac Shantz, son of Jacob Shantz and his first wife, Magdalena, was born in Montgomery County, January 14, 1748. On May 4, 1774, he married Barbara Reiff, who was born September 12, 1753. He died on his farm, which lay along the Schuylkill River within the corporate limits of Pottstown, October 11, 1802.

(III) Jacob Shantz, third son of Isaac and Barbara (Reiff) Shantz, was born on the homestead in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1781. In 1805 he married Mary Yost, who was born in the same county March 12, 1784, and died near Berlin, Ontario, October 22, 1869. In 1810 they settled on a farm a little southeast of Berlin. There he died July 1, 1876.

(IV) Isaac Y. Shantz, the paternal grandfather of Nelson G. Shantz, was born January 31, 1809, son of Jacob and Mary (Yost) Shantz. On April 23, 1833, he married Catharine Clemens. She was born February 14, 1816, and died August 30, 1869. Soon after their marriage they moved on a farm near Shantz Station, Breslau township, where they resided until their deaths. He died October 6, 1878.

(V) Abraham C. Shantz, son of Isaac Yost and Catharine (Clemens) Shantz, was born on the homestead in Breslau, May 7, 1844, and died April 25, 1922. He remained on the home farm until within a few years of his death, a tiller of the soil like his fathers before him. On February 25, 1866, he married Catherine Goetz, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, April 20, 1846, and who was about six years of age when her parents immigrated to Breslau. They had eleven children, of whom nine grew to maturity, viz.: Josiah, Samantha, Barbara, Irvin, Catherine, Eliza, Abraham, Nancy and Nelson G., of whom further. They were members of the Mennonite Church.

(VI) Nelson Goetz Shantz, son of Abraham C. and Catherine (Goetz) Shantz, was born on the family homestead February 26, 1866, and attended the

public schools of his native town. At the age of twenty he left the home farm and became an apprentice at the carpenter's trade in Berlin, (now Kitchener). He followed that vocation until 1916, during the latter years engaging in business for himself as a contractor. His attention having been called to the automobile business as one that was yet in its infancy, and that had future possibilities that no one could measure, he had the courage to give up his well-established business and go to work in a garage to learn the business from the bottom up. To begin all over again in that way at a small salary required confidence and foresight; but subsequent developments have shown his wisdom in making the venture.

In 1920 he established his present business, and two years later it was incorporated as The Brunswick Garage, Limited, with Mr. Shantz as president and manager. He handles Durant and Star cars, Mason and Road King trucks. As a dealer he has made an enviable record and he has also developed a large repair and storage business.

Nelson G. Shantz married, January 23, 1906, Doranda Dedels, daughter of Henry Dedels, of Breslau, and Nancy (Hallman) Dedels. From this union four children have been born: Howard Clare, Floyd Henry, Nelda Catherine and Myrtle Arleen. Mr. and Mrs. Shantz attend and support the United Brethren Church.

WALTER HOWARD BURGESS—An authority in the manufacture of iron products, and a native of New England, Walter Howard Burgess, vice-president and general manager of the International Malleable Iron Company, has become a leading citizen and business executive in the community of Guelph, Ontario. He has a thorough knowledge of the iron business gained through long training and experience in the work, having devoted his entire business career to the definite subject of malleable iron castings. As a resident of Guelph, Mr. Burgess is actively identified with the social, sport, and civic life of the community, interested in the work of the church, clubs and commercial interests and activities.

Walter Howard Burgess was born in the United States at Lynn, Massachusetts, in September, 1880, and is the son of George F. and Alice (Spinney) Burgess. His father is a well-known shoe manufacturer of Lynn, and is now living in retirement after a long and active career. His mother died in 1908. Mr. Burgess received his education in the public schools of Lynn, graduating from the high school, and from the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Boston, Massachusetts. He entered business at the age of twenty years, taking a position in the Purchasing Agent Department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, where he remained for one year. He then entered the factory of the Laconia Car Manufacturing Company, to learn the iron business, and worked his way forward to the position of foreman, and finally took charge of the foundry. Here he became familiar with all the various activities in the



Alfred Ward

making of malleable iron wheels and their parts for a period of nine years. At the close of that time he moved to Wilmington, Delaware, and entered the employ of the Wilmington Malleable Iron Company in that city as assistant superintendent, holding that position for one and a half years. He left that company to become superintendent of the Trenton Malleable Iron Company of Trenton, New Jersey, and was with the company when a year and a half later it changed ownership. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he became an employee of the Illinois Malleable Iron Company, and in 1912 came to Guelph, Ontario. Here the International Malleable Iron Company was formed and incorporated with the following officers: H. E. Bullock, president; (Mr. Bullock is also president of the Illinois Malleable Iron Company); Walter H. Burgess, vice-president and general manager; W. J. Atin, secretary and treasurer, with offices in Chicago; and J. B. Smith, assistant treasurer, with offices in Guelph. The International Malleable Iron Company purchased some property and built upon it the factory and facilities for the manufacturing operations to begin in 1913. The building and completion of the foundry and offices were in the charge of Mr. Burgess, and under his direction the work was finished at the designated time.

Among the business associations and clubs in which Mr. Burgess is interested are: the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the American Foundrymen's Association, of which he is a member; also the Rotary Club, which is composed of business men selected for their standing in the field of business, commerce, and trade. He is a member of the Guelph Priory Club, Guelph Country Club, the Granite Club of Toronto, and belongs to the St. George Church of England. In politics he is independent in his views, and not a seeker of office.

Walter Howard Burgess married, April 29, 1909, in Boston, Massachusetts, Dorothy B. Small, daughter of Frederick S. Small, of that city. Two children, a son and a daughter, have been born to them: 1. Howard, born in 1911. 2. Arlene, born in 1913. Both are attending school in Guelph.

ALFRED WARD—The life lived by Alfred Ward made a lasting impression upon the educational and business interests of Hamilton with which he had been prominently identified for thirty years. As chairman of the Hamilton Board of Education, and the occupant of other offices in that department, he had given much constructive thought and fruitful attention to the school interests of the city, while as an exponent of the profession of funeral director, and later as the head of a firm, bearing his name, and dealing in morticians' supplies, he left nothing to be desired. He was an all-round, exemplary citizen, upstanding and forthputting, whose fervent religion he exemplified with careful devotion inside his church and out. His death was the cause of widespread and sincere sorrow, for he had ministered

to hundreds of families in their hour of need, and was highly esteemed by his business contemporaries and beloved by his spiritual brethren.

Born in Yorkshire, England, February 27, 1846, Alfred Ward, at the age of three years, was made an orphan by the death of his parents. He was taken under the protection of his uncle, Rev. E. A. Ward, a minister in the Methodist Church, and by him accompanied to Canada, in the early 'fifties, when the boy Alfred was seven years old. They located in Huntington, Province of Quebec, where Alfred attended school until he was fifteen years of age. He now deemed it wise for him to get out into the world and earn his own livelihood; accordingly, he went to Montreal and sought employment. Whether of choice or by accident, he signed as an apprentice to George Armstrong, a well-known funeral director and undertaker of that day in Montreal. Having acquired a practical knowledge of all the details of the profession, Mr. Ward continued with Mr. Armstrong as an assistant for a number of years. Then arrived the day on which he purchased his employer's interest in the business, which he conducted with signal success for seven years. Accepting a flattering offer for the establishment, Mr. Ward transferred it to his successor, and, in 1887, removed to Hamilton, where a larger field and greater opportunity in the same profession were to be embraced.

On arrival in Hamilton, Mr. Ward entered into a copartnership with the Messrs. Semmens and Evel, under the style of Semmens, Ward & Evel, manufacturers of caskets. This arrangement continued in effect with attendant success to the firm for six years, at the end of which period Mr. Ward disposed of his interest and withdrew from the partnership. He then founded the firm of A. Ward & Son and engaged in the business of importing and selling casket trimmings and undertakers' supplies. His son, Alfred H. Ward, the junior partner, made a most valued ally of his father, and together they prospered in business, until death claimed the elder Mr. Ward, July 23, 1917. The son succeeded to the head office of the business, and in every way has proved worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his father, and merits the valued goodwill from a select line of business patrons. Following brief services in Hamilton, the body of Mr. Ward was taken to Montreal for interment in the family plot in Mount Royal Cemetery, where two of his daughters lie buried.

Mr. Ward was an earnest and loyal Conservative, but in no sense a politician. On coming to Hamilton he began at once to take a co-operative interest in municipal affairs. He was especially concerned with educational matters, and had the scope and activities of the schools much at heart. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1904; in 1907 he was made chairman of the Internal Management Committee, and in the following years was chairman, by unanimous election, of the board itself. Afterwards he was chosen chairman of the Technical Committee and served in that capacity for three

years, during his entire period of office striving faithfully and with enthusiasm to help place the school system of Hamilton on a very high plane of efficiency.

Mr. Ward's activity in the Centenary Methodist Church began with his arrival in Hamilton from Montreal, and he had held nearly every office of importance in the church during that period of thirty years. At the time of his death he was a trustee, a member of the quarterly board, and pew steward. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the order when he resided in Montreal.

Mr. Ward married, in Montreal, Margaret J. Hadley, a descendant of an old English family, and an active member of the Centenary Church, Hamilton. Children: 1. Ethel, died in young womanhood; buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. 2. Alfred H., now head of the firm of A. Ward & Son, Hamilton. 3. Evelyn, married S. H. Dickson, a well-known barrister of Edmonton, Alberta. 4. Alice M., married Fred B. Griffith, and lives in Hamilton. 5. Edward H., a hardware merchant in Edmonton. 6. Edna, died in young womanhood, and is buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

Alfred Ward was everywhere acknowledged to be a citizen of the premier class, upright in his personal and business relations, having the loftiest views and ideals for the betterment of the municipal government in all its ramifications. He was a faithful servant of the people for many years; conscientious and devout in his religious association, temperate of speech and of habit, and public-spirited to a high degree. No successor, in the full and sympathetic meaning of the word, has been found to fill his place.

GEORGE ROBINSON—The present generation is apt to take so much for granted that many times little thought is given to the builders who laid the foundations upon which the superstructure of present-day society rests. It is fitting, therefore, that in these pages attention be called afresh to those men who cast their lot with the pioneer settlements and contributed the best that was in them in constructive efforts for the advancement of the region from a wilderness to a place where mankind could get the most from life in comfort, happiness and culture. Such a man was the late George Robinson. He was one of the founders of a business that, beginning in a small way, has grown to be one of the most important distributors of merchandise in the Province. But Mr. Robinson was more than a successful business man: he was a broad-minded, large-hearted, progressive citizen, with a strong love for human kind. He was ever ready to support any undertaking for the advancement of the public weal. His sympathies were active and keen, and he was watchful always for opportunities to do good. Quiet and modest in his disposition, his innumerable acts of charity and benevolence were performed in ways to attract the least attention. He endeared himself to his fellow-citizens and his memory is still warmly cherished.

George Robinson was born on a farm near Rawden, Province of Quebec, August 14, 1826, son of John and Esther (Sherry) Robinson, who came from the North of Ireland about 1824 or 1825 and settled in the district among the Laurentian Hills famed for the hardy character of its pioneers. His early life was much like that of other country boys, made up of attendance at the district schools, chores on the farm and youthful pranks and such wholesome amusements as a former generation found a way to sandwich into extremely busy lives. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age. He then took a position in the wholesale dry goods house of McKay Brothers in Montreal, with whom he remained for five years. With this preparation he felt that it was time for him to embark in business on his own account. Accordingly, on March 13, 1857, he opened a retail dry goods store on Dundas Street, London. The venture met with success and grew in importance for sixteen years. He then sold the business to James Twohy and Archibald Screaton, who had been in his employ for some time, and embarked in the wholesale dry goods business. In 1875 he formed a partnership with the late Colonel John W. Little. They adopted the firm name of Robinson, Little and Company. Guided by men of such abilities and character such an enterprise could hardly be anything else than successful. The rapid growth of the country afforded opportunities that the firm was careful to take advantage of. In 1908 they purchased the business carried on under the name of Greenshields Western, in Winnipeg, and continued it as a branch of the London house. The business was incorporated in 1913 under the name of Robinson, Little and Company, Limited, with Mr. Robinson as president. He continued active in the business until his death, July 9, 1919. One of his contemporaries wrote of him: "He was a man of quiet tastes who shunned publicity, but he was a warm friend of the poor, giving liberally to charity, but always in an unostentatious manner. One small example is related to show his thoughtfulness. It is told that when London had horse cars, he observed on his trips down to business on cold winter mornings that very often the drivers and conductors were without proper protection for their hands. He adopted the very practical solution of supplying them all with warm woollen mittens at his own expense."

In 1859, George Robinson married Miss Elizabeth Kernohan, who was born in London Township in 1837, daughter of William and Elizabeth Kernohan. Three children from this union are now living: 1. Esther Ann, who married George W. Robinson, of Hamilton. 2. Elizabeth Maude, who married T. Harry Slater, of Victoria, British Columbia. 3. William E. Mrs. Robinson died April 28, 1921. Her grandfather, Arthur Thompson, was one of the pioneers of London Township. He came from County Tyrone in the early 1817, the voyage on a sailing vessel occupying ninety days. They came up the St. Lawrence River to Niagara Falls, portaged around

the Falls and continued their journey on a Lake Erie sailing vessel. When about opposite Port Stanley the vessel was wrecked. They made their way overland on foot from Port Stanley to the site of the present city of London, and there found friends from the old country by the name of Webster, who were living in a log cabin at the forks of the river Thames. Arthur Thompson took up land from the Crown two miles east of London, and this is still in the Kernohan family. The country was still practically unsettled and to get flour for his family, Mr. Thompson used to take two bags of wheat on horseback and travel through the woods to the nearest mill at Brantford and have it ground while he waited. Arthur Thompson died in 1875 aged ninety-one years; his wife, Sarah, died in 1833, at the age of fifty-four.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were members of the First Methodist Church. He served as a member of the quarterly board, and on different committees of the Conference for many years.

HENRY ARNOLD BURBIDGE—One of the prominent members of the Ontario bar for almost three decades, though for some seven years, from 1905 to 1912, he practised his profession at Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, and for that time equally prominent at the Manitoba bar, Mr. Burbidge since 1912 has been located at Hamilton, Ontario, as a barrister and solicitor. There he has built up a large and important practice and a very high reputation in legal circles, and in recent years has been senior member of the firm of Burbidge, Evans & Scott, with offices in the Spectator Building.

Henry Arnold Burbidge was born at St. John, New Brunswick, July 1, 1874, a son of the late Hon. George Wheelock Burbidge, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and Alice E. (Maxwell) Burbidge. He was educated at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, at Upper Canada College, at Toronto University, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of B. A. and in 1897 with that of LL.B., and from Osgoode Hall. In 1898 he was called to the Ontario bar and in the same year became a member of the firm of Perkins, Fraser, Burbidge & Gibson, of Ottawa, which connection continued until 1905. He then removed to Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, to the bar of which he had been called in the same year, and there became a member of the firm of Andrews, Andrews, Burbidge & Bastedo until 1912. In the latter year he returned East and located at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, where he resumed the practice of his profession, at first, until 1920, as a member of the firm of Mewburn, Ambrose, Burbidge & Marshall, then until 1923 of the firm of Ambrose, Burbidge & Scott, and finally since then of the firm of Burbidge, Evans & Scott, of which he is the senior partner and which maintains offices in the Spectator Building, Hamilton. In all of these various affiliations he was uniformly successful and he is considered to-day one of the leading barristers and solicitors of Ontario. He has been a lieutenant of the 43rd Duke

of Cornwall's Own Rifles and during the World War served overseas with the 120th City of Hamilton Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, with the rank of major, rendering eminent services to his country and the cause of the Allies. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Manitoba Club, the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, the Thistle Club, and the Hamilton and District Military Institute, 13th Royal Regiment Mess. He finds his recreation chiefly in horticulture, is a supporter of the Conservative party in politics, while his religious affiliations are with the Anglican Church.

Mr. Burbidge married, in 1907, at Hamilton, Lucie Hope Turner, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Turner, and they are the parents of three sons and one daughter. The family residence is located at Ancaster, Wentworth County, Ontario, one of Hamilton's most attractive suburbs, some seven miles southwest of Hamilton.

ROBERT RAMSEY EVANS—A native of the Province of Ontario and a graduate of its schools and colleges, Mr. Evans, after having been called to both the Ontario and Alberta bars in 1913, engaged in the practice of his profession as a barrister for some eight years at Medicine Hat, Province of Alberta, but in 1921 returned to his native region and there established himself most successfully in the practice of law. For the last few years he has been a member of the well-known law firm of Burbidge, Evans & Scott, with offices in the Spectator Building, Hamilton, and he is considered one of the leading members of the legal profession of the Province of Ontario and especially of Hamilton.

Robert Ramsey Evans was born in Bolton, Province of Ontario, August 29, 1888, a son of Robert and Emmaleen (Ramsey) Evans, the former deceased in 1915, the latter a resident of Toronto. He was educated at Upper Canada College, from which he graduated in 1905; at Toronto University, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of B. A.; and at Osgoode Hall Law School, where he completed his legal education in 1913. In the latter year he was called to the Ontario bar, and, upon his removal to Medicine Hat, Province of Alberta, also to the Alberta bar. He then established himself as a barrister at Medicine Hat and remained there until 1921, meeting with unqualified success. In that year he returned East and settled at Hamilton, Ontario, where he resumed the practice of law. At first practising alone he became, in 1924, a member of the firm of Burbidge, Evans & Scott as which he has continued since then.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Canadian Bar Association, the Ontario Bar Association, the Hamilton Law Association, the Hamilton Club, the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, and the Thistle Club of Hamilton. An authority on all laws pertaining to matrimony and divorce, he was the author, in 1923, of "The Law and Practice of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes," a highly regarded and widely known legal

text book which is extensively used throughout Canada. His religious affiliations are with the Church of England.

Mr. Evans married, at Hamilton, in 1914, Helen Grant Procter, a daughter of John Procter, of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of two children: 1. Helen Sophia, born in 1915. 2. Ramsey Alexander.

WILSON BROWER BECHTEL—Since 1915, the real estate and insurance business, formerly owned by William E. Mitchell, has had a remarkably successful career under its new management, Wilson B. Bechtel having been sole proprietor since that date. Mr. Bechtel came to Kitchener with a wide business experience, having finished his school life at fifteen to start his career.

Wilson B. Bechtel was born in the village of Blair, Waterloo County, Ontario, son of Isaac Bechtel and Jane (Tilt) Bechtel of England and grandson of John Bechtel. Both Isaac and John Bechtel were born in Blair. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Bechtel, came into Canada from Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1799. He looked the ground over well, and staked out his claim at Blair before he returned to his Pennsylvania home. The following spring, he brought his family and all his household goods, and became a permanent citizen of the village. He lived on this spot until his death in 1826. His son, John Bechtel, also became a farmer of Blair, carrying on a tan yard on a part of his land. His son, Isaac, the father of Wilson B. Bechtel, was a brick maker, operating brick yards at Waterloo until his death in 1892.

Wilson B. Bechtel received his education in the public and high school of Waterloo. At fifteen he left the school room for the practical, technical training of an apprentice in the upholstering business. After five years of close application to the mastery of his chosen trade, his firm sent him on the road as their representative from Port Hope to Halifax. In this line he was a pioneer. During these years his father died and he and his brother, Byron Bechtel, fell heirs to his father's brick making business. It was arranged that the brother should manage the brick yards, while Wilson Bechtel continued to travel for the firm with whom he had been associated many years. In 1899, he decided to resign his position with the furniture company and devote his entire time and attention to the business which he had inherited. For eight years Bechtel Brothers continued the manufacture of bricks. In 1907, the firm was dissolved after twenty-two years of successful life, B. E. Bechtel continuing the business.

In 1915, Mr. Bechtel removed with his family to Kitchener, where he established himself in this new enterprise. During the years that have followed this venture, Mr. Bechtel has steadily made for himself a more and more important place in the business life of the city, being now recognized

as one of the most important firms in his line.

Mr. Bechtel is a member of the Kitchener Board of Trade; the Canadian Club; the Germania Lodge, No. 184, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Waterloo; and is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, to which his family belong.

On June 6, 1899, Wilson B. Bechtel and Nellie Bickle, daughter of John and Annie (May) Bickle, a grain merchant of Petrolia, Ontario, were united in marriage and to them have been born four children, two of whom survive, Catherine May and Frances Hope.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM BIRCHALL MACAULEY KING, C.M.G., D.S.O.—The Canadian branch of the family of Brigadier-General King is traced back two generations on his father's side to his grandfather, the late Colonel Richard S. King, who came from Ireland in 1844; and on his mother's side to his great grandfather Birchall, who, coming to Canada from England in the early years of the Dominion's history, became a leading citizen of Toronto, being in charge of the offices of one of the most important life insurance companies in that city.

Before leaving Ireland, his grandfather, Colonel Richard S. King, had received his degree in medicine from the Medical School, College of Dublin. He settled in Port Robinson and there began the practice of his profession. Dr. King was also deeply interested in military affairs, and was one of those who organized the Welland Canal Field Battery, which was afterwards the 7th Battery, and, reorganized, is now known as the 10th Battery. With this Battery, being in actual command, though nominally under Captain Verner, he saw service in the Fenian Raid, and during the Battle of Fort Erie, he not only lost a leg, but was also taken prisoner. Two Swords of Honour were presented to him after his release; one by the inhabitants of Fort Erie and one by the inhabitants of Welland County.

In spite of his disability, Colonel King continued to serve in the Welland Battery until 1881, when he handed over the command to his son, Captain Frank King, and retired, making his residence at Port Robinson, where he died in August, 1885. Frank King, ranking Captain when he succeeded to the command of the Welland Field Battery, had been educated in the Medical School, University of Toronto, where he took his degree in 1864. He began to practise medicine in Port Colborne and became prominent in his profession. In 1892, he removed to St. Catharines where he continued as an active physician until 1919, when he withdrew from active life, and made his residence in Toronto, where he still resides. From 1881 until 1898, he was in command of Welland Canal Field Battery, advancing in grade from Captain to Colonel. In 1898, he assumed command of the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery which post he filled until 1903, when he was succeeded by the



W. B. King

late Sir John S. Hendrie. His wife, Mary Louise Birchall King, died in St. Catharines in 1902.

William Birchall Macauley King, son of Colonel Frank King, was born in Port Colborne, Ontario, on January 13, 1878. He was educated in the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, graduating in 1896. He had joined the Welland Canal Field Battery as trumpeter in 1889, but when his education was completed, he began his military career in earnest, receiving his appointment as 2nd Lieutenant in 1895. For a brief sketch of Brigadier-General King's career, we quote from the Military Record:

General King was appointed Lieutenant in "C" Special Service Battery, R.C.F.A., which formed part of the 2nd Canadian Contingent to the South African War. When "C" Battery returned to Canada the 13th December, 1900, General King joined the South African Constabulary as Lieutenant and served with them until 1906. During this time he served as Resident Justice of the Peace for the District of Ventersdorp. General King returned to Canada in 1906, and was appointed to the command of the Ammunition Column, of the 2nd Brigade, which position he held until he assumed Command of the 10th Battery, in 1911.

On the outbreak of the Great War, in 1914, Major King, as he was then was, volunteered for service with his Battery complete. It is noted on record that this Battery proceeded to Valcartier with all its officers and N. C. O.'s, who had been at camp the previous June, and eighty other ranks of a total of 106 at camp volunteered for service and were accepted. Major King's Battery proceeded to France as part of the 3rd Brigade, C.F.A. of the 1st Canadian Division.

At the opening of the Battle of St. Julien, on the 22nd of April, 1915, Major King's Battery was as the extreme left of the British Line and during that memorable night, with two guns reversed, the battery fought back to back, eventually clearing the way for its withdrawal.

Major King commanded the 10th Battery through the second Battle of Ypres and the Battles of Festubert and Givenchy, and afterwards in the Line in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert.

In September of 1915, he was appointed to the Command of the 6th Brigade, C.F.A. (Howitzers) and authorized to proceed with the organization of this battery from personnel in the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A. at Shorncliffe. This brigade consisted of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd Howitzer Batteries. He took this brigade to France in January, 1916, where he commanded it until the reorganization of the Artillery in May, 1916, when the 21st and 23rd Batteries passed to the 7th and 5th Brigades, respectively, and a new 6th Brigade was organized, consisting of the 15th, 16th, 28th and 22nd Howitzer Batteries. Colonel King, as he then was, assumed Command of this brigade. He held the Command of the 6th Brigade until August, 1917, when

he was appointed to the Command of the Canadian Reserve Artillery in England.

On November 27, 1917, he was promoted to Brigadier-General and appointed C.R.A. of the 4th Canadian Division, which position he held until demobilized in July, 1919.

1st December, 1919, he was sent to England to arrange for the selection and forwarding to Canada of the equipment for the Canadian Artillery. He returned to Canada in April, 1920, on the completion of this task and was appointed G. O. C., M.D., No. 3 at Kingston, in August, 1920. 31st May, 1922, he was transferred from the Command of M.D. No. 3 to the Command of M.D. 1 at London.

General King was awarded the D.S.O., C.M.G., The Order of the Crown of Belgium, and the Croix de Guerre, King's and Queen's South African War Medals, 1914-1915 Star, Victory Medal, and General Service Medal. He was also awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Long Service Decoration.

On July 7, 1909, General King married Nora Beatrice Rogers, of Woodside, Grafton, Ontario, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Z. Rogers. She died in 1910, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Nora Beatrice. On January 31, 1920, General King married a second time, taking as his wife Selina Adine (Bridgeman) Shuttleworth, widow of the late Captain The Hon. L. U. K. Shuttleworth, and daughter of the late Brigadier-General The Honorable Francis Charles Bridgeman and Gertrude Cecelia Hanbury of Blythwood near Maidenhead, Berks, England. To them one son has been born, who bears the name of Richard Arthur Macauley.

General King attends St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral. He is a member of the following clubs: Army and Navy Club, London, England, Overseas Club, Montreal, Albany Club, Toronto, London Club, London Hunt and Country Club and Highland Golf, both of London.

JOHN RUSSELL ARMSTRONG, M.D.—An Armstrong of the Armstrongs of Scotland, race of blacksmiths whose strong arms earned the name is Dr. John Russell Armstrong of London. He is a leading specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and was born in Alvington, Lambton County on June 3, 1879. His parents were John P. Armstrong and Mary Jane (Myers) Armstrong. His father was a native of Lambton County, and his mother of Scarborough near Toronto.

William Armstrong, his grandfather, was the founder of the family in Ontario. He was born in New Castleton on the boundary between Scotland and England and was educated in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He arrived in Canada in 1826, following his parents and their family, who had preceded him by three years. They came over in 1823, leaving him to finish his studies. The family settled in the vicinity of Toronto; but on the arrival of William, they moved to Lambton

County, where he became one of the most noted educators of that early period. He married Susan Palmer of Nova Scotia, and they raised a family of fifteen children. He continued to teach for forty-five years; but acted betimes also as Town Clerk of Euphemia Township for the same period. He was known widely as "Old Pap Armstrong" until his death in 1892 at the great age of eighty-four or eighty-five years.

Dr. Armstrong's father was a blacksmith by trade. Indeed the family had been a race of blacksmiths for several generations in Scotland; and family tradition says that it was due to this fact that the name of Armstrong was acquired by its members. The father conducted a shop for many years in London East. He was active in other lines and highly esteemed as a citizen. He was a past Master of Corinthian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and took an active part in Masonic work. He died in 1919 at the age of seventy-three.

Dr. Armstrong was educated in the schools of Alvinston. He matriculated from the London High School in 1896, which gave him a third class teachers' certificate. He afterwards attended the Simcoe Street Model School conducted by R. M. Graham as principal. He taught for three years in Euphemia District No. 9 whereupon he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the University of Western Ontario Medical School, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1903. He served as interne in Victoria Hospital, London, for one year. In 1904, he established himself in practice at Oil Springs, Lambton County, where he engaged in general practice for three years. He removed to Thorndale, Middlesex County, where he practised for twelve years. In 1919 he went to New York City, and took post graduate work on the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, remaining for some eighteen months.

In the spring of 1921, Dr. Armstrong located in London, where he has built up an extensive practice in his specialty. He is a member of the faculty of the Western Ontario Medical School, as instructor in Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Larynxology. He is a member of the Ontario Medical Association; a member of the Academy of Medicine of London and of the Alumni of the Western University; a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Free and Accepted Masons of London, and a Past Master of Mount Olivette Lodge, No. 300, of Thorndale, Ontario, and a member of the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix of London. He is a Past Grand of the Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Oil Springs, a member of the Thorndale Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Highland Golf Club, and Alumni of the Western University. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Armstrong married on June 28, 1905, Miss Sarah Alice Murdock, daughter of William Mur-

dock, for many years superintendent of the farm of the Ontario Hospital until his death, and Rebecca Harvey Murdock. They have a daughter, Mary Fredrica, who is attending the London Collegiate Institute.

WALTER HASTINGS GURD—A whole volume of romance and history is contained in the story of the firm of William Gurd and Company, which John Gurd founded in London, in 1842, upon his arrival from Cork, Ireland. Today his grandson and great-grandson are carrying on the business on the same spot, though a modern building has replaced the old frame structure, in which the old gunsmith and inventor worked, and the stock has developed from guns of all sizes and for all uses to include sporting goods of every line, as well as a complete department in radio outfits, which latest addition is very appropriately in the hands of the youngest member of the family, Ronald Gurd, a great-grandson of the founder.

London was a small town in the midst of a wild region in the days when John Gurd settled there and began to ply his trade. Business was brisk from the start, for a gun was an indispensable part of the household outfit as a means of protection from the fierce animals which prowled around, coming out of the surrounding woods. There were guns to make and guns to fix, but the old inventor always found time to put in some work on his inventions, as well as some special pieces which show by their beautiful workmanship how completely he was master of his craft. One such piece is now in the possession of his grandson, Walter Gurd. It is a duelling pistol, in a specially fitted case, complete with all the necessary equipment used with such a gun. The set was made about 1850, and on the stock may be plainly seen "London, C. W." the last two letters standing for Canada West. Between 1850 and 1860, he spent much time on perfecting a "Serpentine Safety Lock," the trigger working on the outside of the gun, two mouths of writhing serpents interlocking, so that any amount of pressure on the trigger would not cause it to discharge. But the rebounding lock came into use about this time, making this work of no use, though the work on his models displays a keen appreciation of the gunsmith's art.

Upon the death of John Gurd, his son, William Gurd, who had come to Canada when but six years old with his father, took over the business, which is carried on today under the firm name of William Gurd and Company. As the city grew and the outlying districts became beautifully cultivated farms, the need for protection with a gun diminished constantly, but with the increased prosperity and leisure came the demand for sporting goods, which the firm met promptly and completely. In business methods, they have also kept abreast of the times, and their mail order business carries their goods far and near. With the advent of the radio, they immediately stocked up in that depart-



Mumie O Walker

ment, and it was put in charge of Ronald Gurd, son of Walter H. Gurd. Ronald Gurd is a known authority on radio matters, and no firm surpasses them in this line.

Walter H. Gurd was born in London, on October 30, 1871, son of William, died January 30, 1923, and Mary (Saunders) Gurd, also deceased. He was educated in the public schools and upon the completion of his education, entered the business, which his father had taken over upon the death of his grandfather. Now he, in turn, is in charge, having succeeded his father in 1909.

Familiarity with the implements of sport have not bred distaste for their use in Mr. Gurd. He is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman.

In 1899, Walter H. Gurd married Edith Smyth, daughter of John W. Smyth, and Sarah (Menhennick) Smyth. Her father was long one of London's best known citizens. He was a marble and monument dealer, and his successful business is now being carried on by his son and grandson. To Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Gurd were born two sons; Ronald, a graduate of London Collegiate Institute, Class of 1919, of whom mention has been made in this sketch, and George W., a student at London Collegiate Institute. Mr. Gurd and his family are members of the Metropolitan United Church.

ALONZO ELLSWORTH CARTER—As the hotel is in effect the locale of a city's hospitality to visitors, so its manager is the delegated host for the community. Alonzo Ellsworth Carter performs this important function for the city of Hamilton, Ontario, in his capacity as manager of the Royal Connaught Hotel; and in his courtesy, sincere interest in the welfare of all guests of the hotel, and efficiency in providing for their comfort, at the same time operating the institution profitably, he is in harmony with the cordiality of that city. Mr. Carter was born in New York City, November 7, 1890, son of Alonzo E. and Katherine (McGregor) Carter. His father was a building contractor of New York City.

The son received admirable training for the profession he elected to follow. After completing the public school course and that at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, he entered the employ of the Hotel Plaza, one of the most distinguished hotels in the United States. For eleven years he remained in this connection, from 1910 to 1921, holding various positions until 1914, when he became entertainment manager and so remained until his resignation in 1921. In that year he accepted the invitation to Hamilton as manager of the Royal Connaught, one of the chain of hostelrys operated by the United Hotels Company of America. He continues in this important post and is considered eminently successful there. Mr. Carter plays an important and co-operative part in community affairs in general, as a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Hamilton, a director of the Ontario Hotel Association, and vice-president of the

Ontario Chapter of the Greeters of America. Since 1924 he has been Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 28, Hamilton, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Burlington Golf and Country, the Glendale Country, and the Thistle Clubs of Hamilton. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church.

In May, 1917, Mr. Carter enlisted in the United States Signal Corps and was assigned to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, where there was a personnel school. Commissioned first lieutenant, he then went to Camp Upton, New York, where he was made Personnel Officer of the 6th Battalion, 152nd Depot Brigade, whence he went, as detailed, to the Adjutant General's Department in Washington, where he served for three months until his discharge, February, 1919. Lieutenant Carter now is a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to the 85th Division, Michigan.

Alonzo Ellsworth Carter married in New York City, April 24, 1922, Mildred Alice Edmonds, daughter of William E. Edmonds, a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

MINNIE VICTORIA WALKER—Few women of Ontario have as wide a knowledge of the North American Continent and so varied a record of achievement to their credit as has Miss Walker. She holds a unique place in the public life of the Dominion, being the only woman ever appointed to the office of Registrar of Deeds—a position which she has ably filled since December 18, 1919. Possessed of unusual executive ability and business acumen, with a love of art, nature and travel, she has never simply existed but has filled her days with work and pleasure, finding in each a full measure of satisfaction, whether in the old homestead, or staking claims in far-away Yukon, or superintending the care of her Georgia peach orchard, or attending to the daily duties of her several important positions in Vancouver, Chicago or London.

Minnie Victoria Walker was born in December, 1867, in the old homestead in the township of London, which her grandfather had built in the pioneer days of Western Ontario. She descended from prominent agriculturalists and stock breeders on both sides of the house. The grandfather, Christopher Walker was famous on the Continent as a breeder and importer of Leicester and Lincoln sheep as was also her father—while her grandfather, George Robson, on her mother's side came to Canada from England in the year 1820, and was the first importer of Shorthorn cattle to this part of Ontario. Reared in the country she attended the public and high schools of London. Living in the rural district the beauties of nature appealed very strongly to Miss Walker and being especially fond of drawing and painting she received much encouragement from an artist visiting in her home to continue in the art, which she

adopted for some years as a pastime. Residing on the old farm, "Guards Hill", until the death of her father, William Walker, in July, 1893, her mother, Mary Robson Walker, having predeceased him in the year 1880, she then turned to other interests and a fine business opportunity was offered her in Vancouver, which she accepted—when a few years later she decided to return to her old home, she made the trip by way of California, thus taking the advantage of making her first visit to the United States.

She continued in the business life in London until "The call of the West" could no longer go unheeded and early in March, 1900, she started for the Yukon, going in over the ice on sleds drawn by dogs, up the "creeks" beyond Dawson City to stake claims and pan gold—the courage and daring of her pioneer forebears stirred in her blood, and under the most trying conditions her determination never wavered. While in the Yukon she became connected with Misses Summers & Orrell, who were carrying on business in Dawson City. Just before navigation closed in the fall of 1901, Miss Walker left Dawson City, bound for Chicago to take a business course, intending to return to enter the Gold Commissioner's Office, but the family made such strong objections to this project that she yielded to their wishes and remained instead with a large mail order firm of Chicago, where she was placed in charge of the Department of Accuracy. This department was a check on the ten thousand or more employees of the concern. The strain of this work caused her health to fail after a few years, and she resigned to go to the Southern States, where she became interested in peach growing amongst the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the State of Georgia.

After two years home ties again pulled her back to Ontario and in 1912 she entered the Registry Office in London, for the East and North Ridings of the County of Middlesex. At the time of the death of the registrar in June, 1919, she occupied the office of deputy registrar and continued the duties of the office as acting registrar until Dec., 1919, when she was appointed to fill the place made vacant.

Miss Walker is not known as a Club woman, though she has been a member of the Highland Golf Club since its inception. She also belongs to the Women's Canadian Club, the Eastern Star and several minor organizations. While in Vancouver was a member of the Young Women's Athletic Club. In her quiet way she does much philanthropic work and is a member of the Anglican Church of which her family have been communicants for many generations.

HARRY JOSEPH ALEXANDER — On his father's farm in Norfolk County, Harry Joseph Alexander was born October 2, 1876, son of George and Martha (Knowles) Alexander. His early edu-

cation was obtained at the local public school, from which he entered the Port Rowan and Simcoe High School. Upon the completion of his high school studies, he went to London as a student in the Normal School, graduating in 1901. The first two years of his professional career were spent in the Vittoria schools, and then began his long term of service as principal of the Western School. He began in a four room building, and now after twenty-four years of efficient and faithful labour he presides over a school containing more than four times that number, eighteen classes being located in the present building.

Mr. Alexander is an active and interested member of the Masonic Fraternity. He is a member of the Vittoria Lodge, and is affiliated with Humber Lodge, of which he was Worshipful Master in 1911-1912. He is also a member of Humber Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. At the Grand Lodge of Fort William, he was elected District Deputy Grand Master for Toronto, District A. He belongs to the Weston Lawn Bowling Club, in which organization he has, at one time or another, filled all the offices. During the recent war, he gave valuable assistance to the committee which had in charge the raising of funds for Red Cross work.

On April 26, 1905, Harry Joseph Alexander married Ethel Hewitt, daughter of George and Mary Ann (Pope) Hewitt, of Vittoria. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are the parents of two children: Douglas and Jean, both of whom are now (1926) high school students. The family attends Westminster United Church.

JOHN HAROLD CASCADEN, F.T.M.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.—The name of Cascaden has been prominently identified with the practice of medicine and with the public life of this province for more than half a century. A worthy successor to a distinguished father, Dr. John H. Cascaden as a result of his own learning and skill has won for himself a place of prominence among the leaders of his profession. Active also in the field of politics and in other lines of social endeavour having as their aim the enhancement of the common weal, Dr. Cascaden needs no introduction to readers of this work. He was born in Iona, April 7, 1880, son of Dr. John and Hannah (DeCou) Cascaden.

(I) The family was established in Canada by David Cascaden, who came from Ballyshannon and took up land in Southampton. He cleared the land and for some years engaged in farming. Later he opened a store and did business as a general merchant for many years. He married Annie Morrow.

(II) Dr. John Cascaden, their son, was born in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, and was a lad of but twelve years when he came to Ontario with his parents. They located in Iona where he attended the public schools. He was a precocious pupil and early gave evidence of having a scholarly type of mind. He was only sixteen years of age when he received his first first-class certificate

as a teacher. That was remarkable and gave him no small fame in his section. He read medicine with a local physician and attended lectures at the University of Toronto, from which he received the degree of M. B. Later he took his L. R. C. P. degree in London, England, and also received his M. R. C. S. degree there. He then engaged in hospital work in England for six years. Returning to Canada, he practised his profession in Iona and Dutton—adjoining towns—most of the remainder of his life. He was the first superintendent of Munico Insane Asylum. In the midst of a large and exacting practice he found time to contribute valuable papers to medical journals. He was one of the early surgeons in this section—in fact, he has been credited with having done for years practically all the important surgical work in western Ontario. He was a Liberal in politics and served as a member of the Provincial Parliament from 1879 to 1887 inclusive. More than once he was invited to become a member of the Cabinet, but the demands of his profession compelled him to decline the honour. Dr. Cascaden was a member of Cameron Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Iona, of which he was Past Master and he was also honoured with elevation to the office of District Deputy Grand Master of the London District. Dr. Cascaden married Hannah DeCou, daughter of Daniel DeCou of Iona. Of their five children four grew to maturity: 1. Annie May, married Henry Carpenter, a barrister of Hamilton. 2. Dr. John H., of whom further. 3. Douglas, of Toronto. 4. Gordon, a journalist of Windsor. The parents of this family were members of the Anglican Church, in which the father was active in his younger days. The mother was a vocalist and pianist, and played the church organ which her husband donated many years ago. Dr. Cascaden died in August, 1904, at the age of sixty-four. His widow survived him until 1923, when she passed away at the age of sixty-nine.

(III) Dr. John H. Cascaden prepared for his medical training in the public schools of Dutton and at Upper Canada College. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Toronto, from which he graduated with the degree M. B. in 1904. The same year he received his M. D. C. M. and also F. T. M. C., both from Trinity College. In 1905 he went to England, and spent two years in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh doing post-graduate work in medicine and surgery. He then went to the United States and for six years practised his profession in Waterloo and LaPorte, Iowa. In 1912 Dr. Cascaden returned to England and for two years studied in the hospitals there and in Scotland and Germany, this time devoting his entire attention to surgery. He received the degrees L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. in London, England, in 1914. He then returned to Canada and enlisted in the Army Medical Corps. He was assigned to the Toronto General Hospital and continued in service there

for five years. He was given the rank of lieutenant. During this time he also served for a year as a member of the teaching staff of his alma mater. Since then, Dr. Cascaden has engaged in private practice as a physician and surgeon, but his time is largely taken up with surgical work, in which he has established an enviable reputation, being ranked among the foremost surgeons in this part of the Dominion. He is a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine of Toronto, and is a member of the Ontario and Canadian Medical associations. His fraternal memberships include the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Orange Lodge. He is a life member of Melita Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is Past Master of Trowel Lodge, No. 216, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of La Porte City, Iowa. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of that State and served on its staff of lecturers while a resident there. He is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Vinton, Iowa, the Commandery of Knights Templar at Cedar Rapids, of Iowa Consistory and El Cahir Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Cedar Rapids and Rameses Temple of the Shrine at Toronto. Dr. Cascaden has always been interested in athletics, especially university athletics—hockey and football. In his youth he played on the hockey and football teams in his home town and also at Upper Canada College. Dr. Cascaden has always taken an active interest in politics and is president of the Liberal Association of Toronto. He married Jewel Irene Rogers, daughter of John Rogers of Toronto. Dr. and Mrs. Cascaden are members of All Saints Anglican Church.

JUDGE CHARLES OAKES ERMATINGER—

The life of Charles Oakes Ermatinger spanned the period between February 5, 1851, and December 16, 1921, years which witnessed marvellous changes in the town of his birth. In this development Judge Ermatinger himself played no unimportant part, for he was a public spirited man of great natural endowment, who improved every opportunity to serve his day and generation.

Not only was Judge Ermatinger a native of St. Thomas, but his family have lived there since 1830. The original Canadian settler of that name was a Swiss merchant who came over and established a successful mercantile business in Quebec after the conquest. From that time the name has been an honoured one in the Dominion. This founder of the family on American soil married a sister of Sir Hildebrand Oakes, a well known British officer of that day. Two of his sons became connected with the Hudson Bay Company, one of whom was also sheriff of Montreal. A third son, Lawrence Edward Ermatinger, born in Montreal, left his home to enter the department of the surveyor general, attaining the rank of assistant commissary general. He served throughout the Penin-

sular War in Spain, as well as in other parts of Europe. He married an Italian lady, and when he retired from active service he made his home in London, England, during the remainder of his life. To him were born two sons, Edward, whose birthplace was on the Isle of Elba and Francis, who was born in Lisbon, Portugal. These two sons were educated in England, and then found employment with the Hudson Bay Company, leaving for Canada in the spring of 1818. After a voyage of three months, the two young men arrived at York Factory. Francis remained in the service of the company forty years, but after ten years Edward returned to Montreal, where he had relatives living, and after a short time, returned to England to visit his father. But the call of the New World was loud in his ears, and after a year he sailed again for Canada, landing at Montreal. In a short time, he began to make his way to Upper Canada, and after eight years spent in York and Hamilton, he finally settled in St. Thomas in 1830. Years afterwards his diary kept through these journeyings was published in the St. Thomas paper and was read with much interest. Here he became a merchant, and later a banker, holding the position of manager of the Bank of Montreal for fourteen years. He, with others, established the Bank of the County of Elgin, and during the rest of his life he took an active interest in all the affairs of the town. He was a noted loyalist, and in 1840 was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament as a representative for Middlesex County. Other offices he filled: postmaster of St. Thomas, justice of the peace, and reeve of St. Thomas. He established the newspaper, "The St. Thomas Standard," and was its editor for two years. He was, moreover, a prolific writer of political, biographical, and historical articles and books. In 1833, he married Achsah Burnham, of Cobourg, daughter of the Hon. Zacheus Burnham, and sister of the Rev. Mark Burnham, well known throughout this section of Ontario as "Parson Burnham." To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ermatinger were born: three children who died in infancy; Francis Edward, who was postmaster of St. Thomas for years succeeding his father, and died in September, 1892; Maria, who married the Right Rev. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron; Annie Jemima, who died on May 23, 1917; and Charles Oakes, the subject of this history. Edward Ermatinger built a very beautiful home in St. Thomas, "Oakton," where in the midst of the family to which he was devoted, he passed many happy years. He departed this life on October 31, 1876, and lies with the other members of his family, who have gone before, in the family burial plot in St. Thomas Churchyard.

Charles Oakes Ermatinger, son of Edward and Achsah (Burnham) Ermatinger, was born in St. Thomas and educated in the public schools there, going away to Galt to study for two years. Having decided to study law, at the age of seventeen,

he entered the office of H. T. Ellis to begin his preparation. He completed his course in the law office of D. B. Read, Q.C., of Toronto, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He chose to locate in his native city and opened his own office in St. Thomas at once. In 1882, he entered a partnership with J. A. Robinson, the firm being known as Ermatinger and Robinson, this relationship continuing until Mr. Ermatinger was appointed Junior Judge of Elgin County, in February, 1889. This office he filled faithfully and well for thirty-three years, the longest term that any judge has held a like office. In January, 1921, on the retirement of the Senior Judge Colter, Judge Ermatinger became the sole judge of the county, but was prevented by ill health from presiding over the session of that year, and in December he died. Politically, Judge Ermatinger was a strong Conservative and worked zealously in support of his party. At one time he served as president of the St. Thomas and East Elgin Liberal Conservative Association. He was a member of the City Council, representing Ward No. 1, and at this time he took a prominent part in securing the incorporation of the city. In 1883, he was elected to represent the East Riding of Elgin in the Ontario Legislature and held the seat until the House was dissolved in 1886. He later contested in the same district for a seat in the House of Commons, losing the election by a small margin to Dr. John H. Wilson. In 1886, Judge Ermatinger put out a book, "The Canadian Franchise and Election Laws," which was widely used as a text book, and in 1904, he wrote "The Talbot Régime," one of the best known works of its kind in the province. Like his father, he was an able and interesting writer. His appointment as Queen's Counsel came to him in 1886. Another organization which claimed his interest and to which he devoted much time and study was the Elgin Historical Society, being a charter member and at one time its president. It was during his incumbency in this office that the centennial of the founding of the Talbot settlement took place, and to his efforts was due much of the success which marked that celebration. From the time when he was eighteen years old until his death, he was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of Canada. During a trip which he and Mrs. Ermatinger made to the Mother Country, in 1902, he was one of the few Canadians invited to the coronation of King Edward the Seventh. A year later he was presented to the then Prince of Wales, now King George the Fifth. Judge Ermatinger was an active and devoted member of the Anglican Church and never allowed secular duties to crowd his time to the exclusion of serving his Church. He was a member of the Synod of Huron, also of the General Synod, the Provincial Synod, of Ontario, and the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Huron. In his local Church, he was one of the vestrymen, and was always proud of the old building of St. Thomas



W. J. Lovering

Church, one of the oldest edifices in Ontario, acting on the committee and having in charge the public fund which was to keep the property in repair. He was an honorary member of the Sons of England and of the Ancient Order of Foresters. He also belonged to the United Workmen and to the local lodge of the Royal Arcanum.

On October 14, 1876, Charles Oakes Ermatinger married Charlotte Richardson, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Richardson, Senior Judge of the Northwest territories, who tried the rebel Riel. She died on January 17, 1916, at her home "Bella Vista," St. Thomas, leaving to her husband and children the memory of a beautiful life, filled with devotion to her family and charity toward all men. To Judge and Mrs. Ermatinger two children were born: Charles Percy, of whom further; and Muriel, wife of the Honourable Maxwell Kennedy Morehead, now United States Consul at Nantes, France (1925).

Charles Percy Ermatinger, who now occupies the family home, Bella Vista, where his father breathed his last, is the only son of Judge Charles Oakes Ermatinger and Charlotte (Richardson) Ermatinger. He was born on August 6, 1878, and educated in the schools of St. Thomas and at Huron College. Showing a decided preference for an out-of-door life, he joined the Canadian Royal Mounted Police when he was a young man and did duty in the Northwest until the outbreak of the Boer War, when he joined the Canadian forces and went to South Africa, fighting through that campaign. He remained there until 1906, during which time he became a member of the South Africa Constabulary, doing duty at the Orange River Colony, and also acted as justice of the peace. He had but a few years in his own country, when the Great War broke out and he again enlisted with the Canadian forces for active service. In 1915, he went to England with the 2nd Division and then to France, serving until the end of the war. He was advanced to the rank of captain, and later to the rank of major.

WILLIAM JAMES LOVERING—With the passing of William James Lovering, which sad event took place June 7, 1924, the city of Toronto lost one of its most valued citizens, and business circles mourned a man of strict integrity and one with a strong sense of honour.

Mr. Lovering was a native of Ontario, having been born at Coldwater, Simcoe County, March 27, 1862. His father, Henry Langston Lovering, was born in St. Astell, Cornwall, England, in 1834. The elder Mr. Lovering came to Canada with his father, three brothers and three sisters, in 1841 and settled on the Russell farm, in Medonte, near what is now Eady. At the age of eighteen, in the year 1882, Mr. Lovering and his brother John took a journey to the mining camps and lumber woods located on the north shore of Lake Superior and were there initiated into the rough and hardy life

of the pioneers of that region. Henry L. Lovering learned to love the lumbering business and shortly after his return to Coldwater he took up the work in earnest. He aided in forming the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, and for upwards of fifty years he operated on the shores of the Georgian Bay and in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts. In this pursuit he was actively engaged until the day of his death, which took place May 20, 1919. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Coldwater, superintendent of the Sunday School for most of his life, a member of the trustee board for fifty years, a member of every general conference but one since the Federation of the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist branches, and a member of every annual conference. He was also a member of the General Board of Missions and a generous contributor to the funds of that cause. He travelled as a delegate to the World's Ecumenical Sunday-school Conference in Jerusalem, and his visit to the Holy Land was ever one of happy remembrance to him. He married Mary Mates, of Chicago, Illinois, and had five children: William James; Thomas D., who resides in Pasadena, California, and who is extensively interested in the wholesale lumber business in Los Angeles; and Frank, Mary and Elizabeth who died in childhood.

William James Lovering was educated in the local schools at Coldwater, later graduating from Belleville College, Belleville, Ontario. Shortly after ceasing his studies he entered the lumber business with his father and in 1902 he started in business for himself in Toronto as a wholesaler. He held important posts on the directorate of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, and was president of the Lovering Lumber Company. At one time he was president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and was ever active in the councils of that organization. In the early days of hydro-electric development he was associated with Brigadier-General C. H. Mitchell, and W. H. Finlayson, member of Provincial Parliament, in the formation of a railway and power company operating in the Severn River District, which was later sold to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. Mr. Lovering was a member of the National Club, the Canadian Club, the Board of Trade of Toronto, The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Scarborough Club, and the Granite Club. In religion, he was a Methodist; and in politics, a Conservative. His favourite sports were curling and bowling; and he was an active member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Lovering was married, in 1903, to Nettie Bury, a native of Kent County, Ontario. She was the daughter of William and Henrietta (Hall) Bury, the former at one time a prominent banker of Chatham, Ontario. Miss Bury's parents passed away during her infancy and she was brought up by relatives in Detroit, Michigan, where she made her home until her marriage. They were the

parents of four children: 1. Mary Allison Irene, who is still engaged in her studies at the university. 2. William Langston, student at St. Andrew's College. 3. Jean, a student at Havergal Ladies' College. 4. Nettie Bury, also a student at Havergal Ladies' College. Mr. Lovering had been in poor health for some time previous to his death. He had spent a winter in Southern California and shortly after his return home was seized with a stroke of paralysis to which he succumbed.

Charitable and kind-hearted, honest and sincere, a good sportsman in every sense of the word and a welcome addition to any circle, William James Lovering will hold for a long time a place of honour in the minds and memories of all with whom he came in contact, both in his business and his social career.

HON. GEORGE ALBERT WENIGE—It is not because he is mayor of London that George Albert Wenige is a leading spirit in the city. He came to this position of responsibility because the citizens saw in him the qualities which in the mayor's office would carry their city forward to better things. So he was not only elected, but re-elected by acclamation, and re-elected the third time by a majority of 4,674; he is now serving his third term. The story of his steady climb upward on the ladder of success is but another demonstration of the foundation principle of a successful life—whatever your hand finds to do, do it to the best of your ability and do it with all your might.

George Albert Wenige was born in Detroit, Michigan, on October 5, 1874, the son of Herman and Anna (Wotiz) Wenige. His father was a native of Saxony, his mother was born in Vienna, Austria. They both came to America with their parents in childhood and made their respective homes in Detroit, where in later years they became acquainted and married. Herman Wenige was for many years one of Detroit's best known florists, both his parents being naturalized citizens of the United States. George Albert Wenige attended the public school until circumstances forced him at the early age of eleven to become a bread winner. He began by selling newspapers and shining shoes on the street, and right at the start he felt the spur of competition. No one sold more papers and no one gave a brighter shine than he. For several years he lived the life of a hustling, healthy boy, out to make an honest dollar wherever his bright eyes and alert mind discovered an opportunity. Then the day came when he found a steady job in a bicycle repair shop where he worked for several years. One day he saw an advertisement in the Detroit paper stating that H. A. Lozier, Bicycle Manufacturers of Toledo, Ohio, needed assemblymen in their factory. He went to Toledo, applied for a job and was taken on. From this hour he realized the value of printer's ink, and when the day came for him to use his own initiative, he profited by it. He found the men in the assembly department of the factory to which he was assigned

holding back on their work, turning out but eight wheels a day per man. He showed them that sixteen wheels was an honest day's output. This explains why a year and a half later, when the company decided to establish a Canadian plant, he was chosen as one of twenty-five men to go over the border and set it up. A million and a half dollars were spent in building and equipment before a wheel was produced. Mr. Wenige was put in charge of an assembly department, until in 1897, about a year and a half later, the firm asked him to represent them on the road. Thus began his career as a commercial salesman. His first order was for a full carload. The usual order came in for from twelve to twenty-five wheels. Again he had set the pace. In 1902 the demand for bicycles came to a dead stop. He had discovered during these five years that he could sell goods on the road, so he continued to sell—his wares now being brushes, as the representative of Boeck Brothers, brush manufacturers of Toronto. For ten years he covered the territory from Quebec to Edmonton for them, but the call of the wheel was insistent and in 1911, he gave up this position and bought a small place in London to begin business for himself as a dealer in bicycles. The first year of this venture counted his sales at eighty-five machines, equal to the combined sales of all the dealers in the city for the year previous. In 1923, he sold almost a thousand bicycles. Up to 1922, he handled motorcycles also, but discontinued this line at that time.

Mr. Wenige's methods have always been up-to-date and at times fairly startling to his fellow townsmen. He was a pioneer in the use of printed advertising, opening the eyes of his competitors to the possibilities hidden in the printing press as a sales agent. All lines of business soon began to follow his lead in this respect. Business grew, and Mr. Wenige needed larger and better quarters. Plans and specifications were submitted to contractors with the proviso that the work should be completed in thirty days. Most of the contractors went no further than this clause. They laughed at him and said it never could be done. But one young man, made of the same stuff as Mr. Wenige, thought that he would like to attempt the impossible and put in his bid. Work was started and driven ahead. To promote good cheer and increase the pep of the large force of bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and painters engaged in bringing into being this modern brick structure, as well as to call the attention of all London to the fact that the miracle was being wrought in their midst, he engaged a brass band to play for many days. The contract was completed in exactly thirty-one days, and all London was aware of the fact.

To every civic duty which he has performed, Mr. Wenige has carried the same spirit of progress and the same energetic action. He has been in politics since 1920, when he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. In the fall of 1921, he was one of three candidates for the mayoralty, but was defeated. The next year he was up again for the same office, and

carried eighty-one subdivisions out of ninety in the city. At the conclusion of his first year's administration, he was returned to the mayor's chair by acclamation.

Mr. Wenige has always been one of London's best publicity agents. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Rotary Club, Y. M. C. A. and many other organizations that work for the interest of London. His recreation is bicycle riding, and attending to his wonderful Rose Garden in South London.

On New Year's Day, 1908, the ceremony was performed in the city of London, which made Eliza McLean, of Wallaceburg, Ontario, his bride. Mrs. Wenige is the daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McLean, who was born in Wallaceburg, and Rachel (Topliff) McLean, of Kingston, Ontario, where she was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Wenige have been born five children, four of whom survive: Hilda Eleanor, Helen Freda, Marion Louise, and Emerson Woodrow. When his only son was two and a half years old, he became quite a stage celebrity, under the name of Buster, as a bicycle rider. Mr. Wenige and his family attend the Baptist Church.

A. EUGENE PEQUEGNAT—The family history of A. Eugene Pequegnat is as colorful and romantic as if it were based on fancy instead of on fact. A disinclination to follow in the beaten track has distinguished them since the day, fifty years ago, when the grandfather of A. Eugene Pequegnat, though the father of a large family, made the momentous decision to forsake the land of his fathers and cross the seas to the New World that offered such enticing opportunities to those who possessed the spirit of the pioneer. In that entrancing part of the Swiss Republic, famed the world around for its snow mountains, verdant valleys, and blue-green lakes, where French is the native tongue and where tourists flock to buy watches that still hold supremacy in the marts of the world, lived Ulysses Pequegnat. He had heard of the material wealth to be gained in Canada by those who had the will to work, and having a great desire to better his condition, he turned his steps toward Muskoka, intending to take up life there as a farmer. They landed in Toronto in early April, to find that their further progress was barred by ice and snow. While waiting for spring that should unlock the entrance to the northern region, they fell in with another Swiss family who told them of a little German town, Berlin by name, to which they were going. The Pequegnat family decided to go along and see what offered there. On April 14, 1874, they alighted from the train, a father, mother, fourteen sons and daughters, a niece, and one daughter-in-law. They did not look like the peaceable and law-abiding citizens which they have proved to be, for, having been told that the country to which they were going was full of wild animals, they had come prepared for self-defense and each male member of the party carried a gun slung over his shoulder. So well did they like the little town,

that they settled there and when the agent came in the spring to take them on to Muskoka, they flatly refused to go. Being persuaded that wild animals were unknown in Berlin, they exchanged their guns for stoves, and started housekeeping. The oldest son, Arthur, who was married, immediately went out to find employment. Within a week after reaching Berlin, he had a position in a small clock store. To-day that family which includes business men of the second generation commands the highest respect of the citizens in the various towns and cities where they live. All are in good circumstances, though they came from Switzerland with nothing but a dogged determination to win success in their adopted country.

A few years after reaching Canada, the entire family took out naturalization papers. Arthur Pequegnat, referring to this act, said: "We've worked hard and I think I can say without boasting that we have all become good Canadians." This claim is substantiated by the positions of trust and responsibility which they occupy to-day in Kitchener, Waterloo, and other municipalities in western Ontario, to which members of the family have moved. The Pequegnat Clock Company, the only absolutely Canadian clock company in the Dominion, is the outstanding monument to the enterprise and industry of the family. They have not only made a conspicuous success of their own business, but they have won friends among all classes by their tireless efforts in behalf of their town. Arthur Pequegnat served for twenty-seven years on the Kitchener School Board so ably that when he resigned, it was almost impossible to fill the vacancy.

A. Eugene Pequegnat was born in Kitchener on September 4, 1888, son of Arthur Pequegnat, founder of the Pequegnat Clock Company. After finishing the public school course, he took a commercial high school course, leaving school in 1904 to accept a position in the Bank of Hamilton at Kitchener. After a year and a half with them, he entered the Customs Department of Kitchener, remaining here a year. Again he entered a bank, and continued in this line until, in December, 1907, he began to train for an actuary. The following June, he received his honour matriculation at the Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate Institute. In six months of intense work, he completed the four year course. Such an extraordinary accomplishment could but attract the attention of the men who were on the lookout for young men of promise, and in September, 1908, the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada asked him to join their force, creating for him the office of Comptroller of the company, a position which absorbed the duties of the Treasurer and added others. To-day he is ranked among the leaders in the official life of insurance circles of Canada.

About three and a half miles from Kitchener, Mr. Pequegnat owns an estate of seventy acres, where he and his family spend the summer months. It is situated on the banks of the Grand River, and commands a superb view. Here one finds a trace of his

Swiss lineage, for he raises on his place the finest thoroughbred Jersey cattle.

Mr. Pequegnat is a fellow of the Actuary Society of America and an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries in London, England.

In 1912, he married Lottie Miller, of Sarnia, Ontario, and they are the parents of four children: Laurie J., Doris E., Mary H., and John A. Mr. Pequegnat and his family are active members of the King Street Baptist Church, where he has been Sunday School superintendent for the past three years. They are descendants of the old French Huguenots, who in the time of persecution fled from those who sought their lives over the border into Switzerland.

WALTER SEYMOUR DOWNHAM, M.D., D.P.H.

—Density of population is increasing in all parts of the world, as was shown by Professor J. W. Gregory at the 1924 meeting in Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in this he is supported by numerous other scientific statisticians. This constant development of urban life has given new emphasis to problems of public health, sanitation and hygiene that received scant attention, when not completely ignored, by former generations. The aim of this newest branch of medicine is the prevention rather than the cure of disease. The University of Western Ontario in establishing an Institute of Public Health has placed this Province in the forefront of this movement. The adoption of this new vocation within the domain of medicine involves deep devotion to science and the public good; for the emoluments of public service never equal the rewards of the worker in private life. As an alumnus of the Institute of Public Health, Dr. Downham takes his place in the vanguard of public health specialists.

The Downham family has been established in Ontario since about 1859 when Dr. Downham's grandfather, John Downham, settled in Nissouri Township. He came from a parish within five miles of Carlisle, Westmoreland County, England. He engaged in farming in Nissouri Township as long as he lived.

His son, Peter Downham, was born in England about 1851 and was eight years of age when his parents brought him to Canada. He was reared on the home farm, had such educational opportunities as fell to the youth of his section of the Province and in his 'teens began to serve his time at the trade of cheese and butter making. Early in life he was made manager of a co-operative factory, and later in life operated a factory of his own. His first venture into business for himself was in St. Thomas. Later he removed the business to Dutton and from there some years afterward to Peterborough. In these three towns he made butter only. He was a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge at Bryanston and was a member of the Woodmen of the World.

Peter Downham married Sarah Jane Wood, daughter of Benjamin Wood, of Bryanston. Three children were born to them: 1. Walter Seymour, of whom further. 2. Alice Kate, married Boyce Powell, of Bryanston. 3. Sarah Jane, who is unmarried. Mr.

and Mrs. Downham were members of the Baptist Church.

Walter Seymour Downham was born in Bryanston, April 1, 1880. His early education was received in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute at Woodstock. He learned cheese and butter making with his father and then became manager of creameries and factories in Ontario and Alberta. Later he got into business for himself and established creameries in several towns, selling them out in turn. He had been married for five years before he decided that the practice of medicine should be his life's vocation. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Western Ontario in 1908, and was graduated with the degree M. D. in 1912. Dr. Downham then spent six months as an interne in a hospital in Buffalo. In 1915 Dr. Downham became connected with Dr. T. V. Hutchinson in the London Department of Health. Dr. Hutchinson resigned the next April and Dr. Downham had charge until Dr. Hill was appointed, when Dr. Downham was made his assistant.

After a while Dr. Downham went to the Byron Sanitarium for six months and then joined the Military Board—that was during the Great War—and was engaged in examining conscripts and others for about six months. In 1918 he was invited to return as assistant to Dr. Hill, and during that summer Dr. Hill resigned and Dr. Downham was appointed to the position of Medical Officer of Health of London. In 1922 he took the course at the Institute of Public Health and graduated with the degree, Doctor of Public Health. Dr. Downham is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario, the Ontario Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association; member Ontario Health Officers' Association, and the American Public Health Association. He is also a member of the Medical Council of Canada. He is a member of The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, A. F. and A. M. of London, and of the Kiwanis Club. For several years Dr. Downham has been a lecturer on public health at the Medical School.

Dr. Walter S. Downham married Effie Pearl La Marsh, daughter of Oliver Burke La Marsh, of Wheatley, and Delia (Malott) La Marsh. From this union four children have been born: Melba, deceased; Nerissa, Lucy Pearl and Donna Adele Delight. The doctor and Mrs. Downham are members of the Methodist Church.

ANGUS MACKINNON, M.D.—Forty-six years of continuous service to the residents of Guelph as general practitioner and surgeon have placed the name of Angus Mackinnon among the very first in his profession in that city. In fact, his name and fame are well known throughout Wellington County. Not only in point of skill but also in point of the length of time that he has been established here, Dr. Mackinnon is surpassed by only one.

He was born in the township of Erin, Wellington

County, on June 30, 1846, son of Laughlin MacKinnon, one of the pioneers who had a share in transforming the wilds of that region into well-tilled farm lands. His mother, too, was a MacKinnon, though not related to his father's family, her parents coming to Canada from Genesee Valley, New York State, while his father's family crossed in 1831 from Cantyre, Scotland. Preparing for the University of Toronto in the public schools of Wellington County, he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1871, and began his career in Caledon Township, Peel County. After seven successful years in this locality, he removed to Guelph in 1878 and has made his home there ever since.

In 1873, Dr. MacKinnon married Annie Macmillan, and to them were born one son and one daughter. The son, a medical graduate of Toronto University, had thoroughly prepared for a brilliant career, going to England for a year of post-graduate work after finishing at the University. He came back to Guelph and began to practice in association with his father. Then came that dread epidemic of influenza to add another horror to those that had filled the minds of the world for years past. The young doctor threw himself into his work, not stopping night or day for rest, until he himself was stricken and his reduced vitality was not able to withstand the disease which proved fatal. Dr. MacKinnon's daughter, the wife of E. A. Dunbar, a lawyer of Calgary, Alberta, had passed away in 1913, leaving five children. In 1905, he had been bereft by the death of his wife. Two years later he married the sister of his first wife, Sophia Macmillan.

Dr. MacKinnon is a member of many medical societies. Since 1887 he has belonged to the British Medical Association. He is also a member of the Canadian Medical, the Ontario Medical and the Guelph Medical societies. In June, 1914, he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He served on the hospital staffs of both the General Hospital and of St. Joseph's Hospital for forty-six years. Dr. MacKinnon has also taken a lively interest in educational matters, not only serving on the Guelph Board of Education for many years, but occupying the chairmanship of the Board and of its most important committees at different times as well. Politically, he is a Liberal. He is a member of the Canadian Club and of St. Andrew's Society, of which he is a past president.

EDWIN SMITH.—Masonic honours sufficient to satisfy any man have been bestowed upon Edwin Smith, one of London's foremost citizens, and an important factor in the city's insurance field. Mr. Smith was born in London on May 9, 1886, the son of Henry Thomas and Jesmina Patience Smith. His father came to the Dominion from London, England, his native city. His mother also was born in London of French Huguenot stock. There the young

couple were married in 1859 and resolved to come to the New World. Their first home was in New Brunswick. After crossing the ocean seven times, Mr. Smith chose London, Ontario, as an attractive and practicable home. He came to the front immediately, and was one of the founders of the London Street Railway, and drove the first car ever run over the line. It was a horse car of the type discarded years ago. Mr. Smith continued this association with the road up to the time of his death. When the road was electrified he was made its claim agent, and continued to act in that capacity up to the day of his death, which occurred on August 28, 1907, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife survived until 1919, and attained the great age of eighty-one years.

Edwin Smith was educated in the London schools. At the time he attended the Lorne Avenue Public School under the Headmastership of William D. Eckert, since dead; and the Collegiate Institute. He subsequently attended the J. W. Westervelt Business College. His first employment was with T. B. Estcott and Company, Limited, wholesale grocers. He entered the business in 1901, and in 1913, was made a member of the firm, elected a director. He was city sales manager for the house, and remained with it until 1922, when he sold his interest to the board of directors, and established himself in the insurance business in which he has been signally successful.

On June 24, 1913, Mr. Smith married Miss Edythe Isabella Cox, of London, daughter of Alfred Sweatland Cox, and one of the most widely known residents of the city; her mother was Mary Jane Winnett. Three children have been born to them: Edwin Clayton, Edythe Elanor and Shirley Isabella. Mr. Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209A, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Past Master. He was elected Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1903. He is Past Principal of St. George's Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Past Principal of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 238, Royal Arch Masons, an honorary member of the two Chapters, and also an honorary member of St. Andrew and St. John's Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons in Toronto. In 1917 he was elected Grand Scribe N. of the Grand Chapter of Canada, a member of Grand Chapter Executive consecutively until 1924 when he was elected Grand Third Principal. Mr. Smith also is a life member of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar; a life member of Mocha Temple of the Mystic Shrine; a life member of the London Chapter of Perfection, fourteenth degree, Scottish Rite Masons; and a life member of the Valley of London Rose Croix, eighteenth degree. He is a life member of Moore Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Hamilton; a member of British Line Lodge, No. 53, Sons of England, his father having been a charter member. He is a member of the Royal Society of St. George, and was its president in 1918-19 and 1920. He is a member of the Orange Order.

Mr. Smith served on the London Board of Education for six years and is a past chairman. He severed his connection with the Board in 1923, and was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1924-1925. He was christened in the Cronyn Memorial Anglican Church which he still attends, and is one of the select vestry.

THOMAS A. LOVELESS—When the character of the pioneer settlers of Ontario is considered, there is no wonder that the Province, from the standpoint of advanced civilization, is superior to many, and the peer of any other place on earth. It took courage, moral and physical, to leave the old settled order and come to an unknown wilderness, brave the loneliness of a sparsely settled region while wresting a living from a virgin soil. Such a man was George Loveless, grandfather of Thomas A. Loveless, who came to Ontario and established the family here under consideration. Probably no other pioneer had a more remarkable career. It is not only interesting, but it teaches many important lessons, not least of which is that adverse judgment should not be passed too hastily on the man who differs on important matters from the opinions of the masses and the powers that be; for he may be many years ahead of his time. Had William Lyon Mackenzie, the famous rebel of 1837 been caught, he would have been hanged. Since then a monument has been erected in his memory. The experience of George Loveless was somewhat similar. Banished from his native land (though a God-fearing man of spotless reputation for morality) because he opposed the greedy employers of his day, his descendants may look upon a monument erected in honour of him and his exiled companions in the very village near where they were tried and sentenced. Thus it has ever been with unsuccessful leaders in the vanguard of reform. Their noble sacrifices are appreciated all too late!

George Loveless was a native of the village of Tolpuddle, twelve miles from Dorchester, England. In 1834 wages had become reduced to a point where the workman could not support his family, having been cut from seven to five shillings a week; so Loveless and some others organized a labour union, the first in the south of England, and for this heinous offence he and five others were sentenced to seven years' banishment in Van Dieman's Land. When asked by the judge if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, George Loveless replied: "We have tried to injure no man, his person or property; we simply banded ourselves together to preserve our wives and children from utter degradation and starvation." The punishment of these law-abiding citizens, some of them leaders in the church, stirred up a great agitation. A petition bearing 250,000 signatures was presented to parliament, and finally, after he had served five and a half years he was pardoned; but he was not notified or released until about six months after the pardon had been issued. He was an expert gardener, and it is thought that the governor of the penal colony, desiring to retain his services, withheld announcement that the pardon

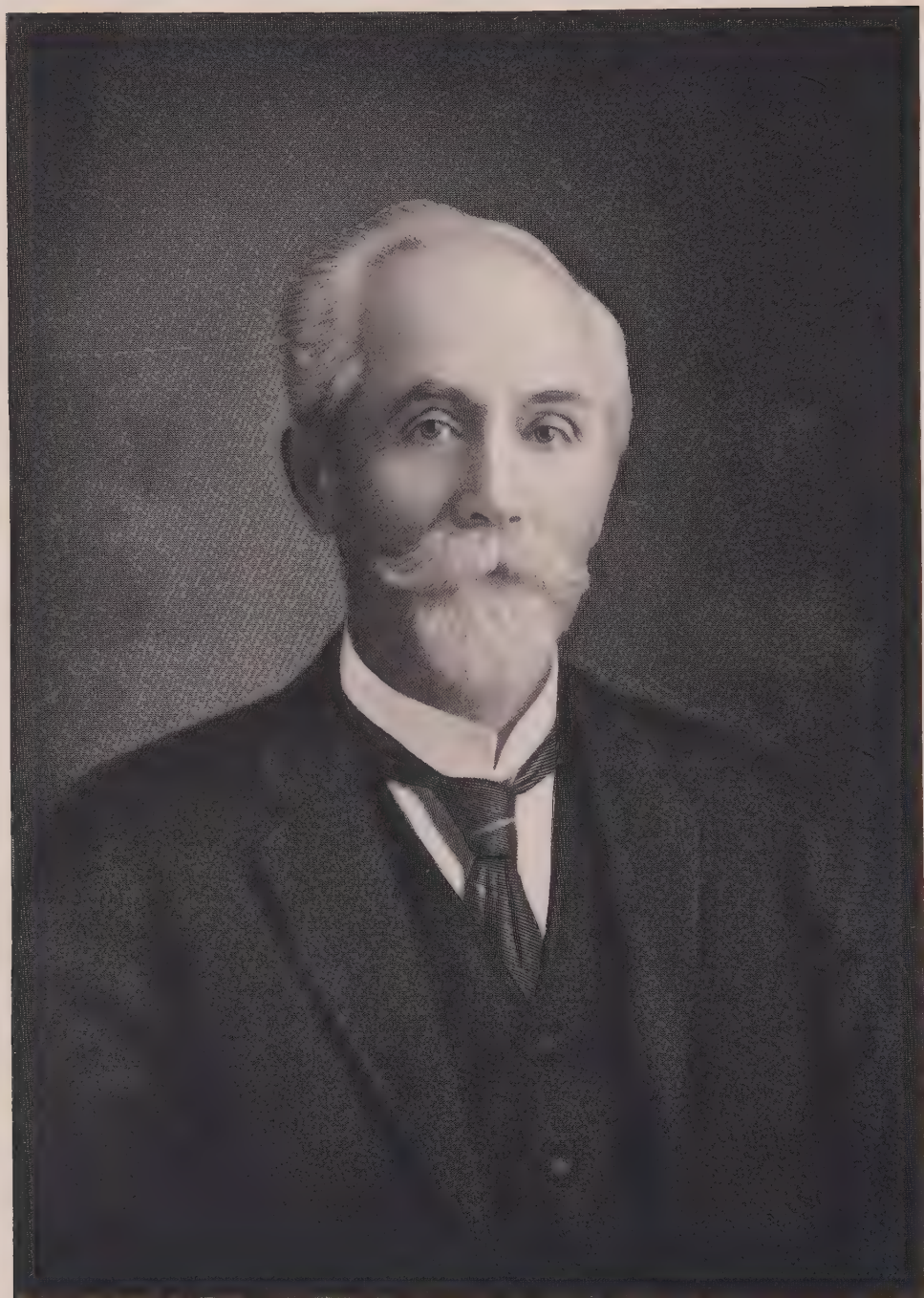
had been granted. In some way word had reached Mr. Loveless that the news was printed in a paper, and he succeeded in getting leave of absence from his work for a short time and walked about thirty miles to see a copy of the paper and verify the report. About 1909 a monument was erected to George Loveless and the five others who sacrificed so much in the cause of liberty. It was placed right over the door of the little Wesleyan chapel in Tolpuddle where he used to preach—he was a lay preacher. The monument was unveiled by Arthur Henderson. It bears the inscription: "The Tolpuddle Martyrs." Three of the six, including George Loveless, were lay preachers in the Methodist Church.

After his pardon George Loveless engaged in farming in Essex, seventeen miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, until 1844. In that year he came to London, the voyage occupying thirteen weeks. He left his family at Hamilton, and with his son George covered the journey through the woods to London in about a day and a half, walking all the way, and going beyond the village six miles into the township to stay with an old English friend. The father rented a farm and worked it while his sons worked out as farm hands. He finally settled at Siloam and engaged in farming during the remainder of his life.

George Loveless married Elizabeth Spracklin, a native of Tolpuddle. When her husband was transported, she remained in England with her five little children. Of their family, the following children lived to maturity: 1. George, of whom further. 2. Robert. 3. Louisa. 4. Thomas. George Loveless, Sr., was a very earnest Christian man. He continued to preach after coming to Ontario. At that time the Methodist Church would assign three or four parishes to one pastor, who could not possibly preach every week to so many congregations. George Loveless was one of the lay preachers who could be depended upon to conduct services whenever needed. He lived to the age of seventy-seven.

George Loveless, son of George and Elizabeth (Spracklin) Loveless, was born in Tolpuddle, England, in 1827. He was seventeen years of age when the family came to Ontario. After his marriage he bought a farm on the ninth concession, London Township. In his younger days he cut cordwood for thirty-seven and a half cents a cord. He and his brother could put up four cords of wood a day. That work was done in the winter season. In the summer time he cut grain by the acre. He carried on his own farm until about 1900, when he retired to the enjoyment of a well-earned leisure and became a resident of the city of London.

George Loveless married Annie McGuffin, who was born on the ninth concession of London Township, daughter of Hugh McGuffin, who was also born in that Township, of which his father, coming from the North of Ireland, was one of the pioneer settlers. Seven children were born from this union: 1. Louisa, unmarried. 2. Lousina, married Joseph Clarke, and they reside in Medicine Hat, Alberta. 3. Thomas A., of whom further. 4. Hugh, now deceased. 5. George,



E. H. Smith

who was born August 8, 1870, and remained on the home farm until he was of age. He then came to London and established himself in the retail grocery business, continuing in it eighteen years until 1909, when he became a partner in the London Crockery Company. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his hobby is raising flowers. 6. Bessie, unmarried. 7. Theda. Mr. and Mrs. Loveless were members of the Colborne Street Methodist Church in London. George Loveless died in 1901, while the death of Mrs. Loveless occurred in 1919.

Thomas A. Loveless was born on the family homestead, December 25, 1859. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty, attending the public schools and the London Collegiate Institute. His first employment in business was with R. C. Struthers and Company, wholesale dry goods merchants. He spent five years in their warehouse becoming familiar with the various items in their stock and then represented them on the road for nine years. He left them to go on the road for Robinson, Little and Company, whom he represented for five years in Ontario. In 1903 he severed his connection with the dry goods business and formed a partnership with A. E. Barbour to engage in the crockery business under the firm name of the London Crockery Company. Their first location was at 169 Dundas Street, and about 1920 the business was removed to 152 Dundas Street. In 1923 they moved into their present store, which runs through from 126 Dundas to 125 Carling Street. They do both a wholesale and retail business, handling a general line of crockery, principally English goods.

Mr. Loveless has a summer home with twenty acres of land situated eight miles from London, the place equipped with his own electric plant.

Mr. Loveless has always been an active member of the Liberal party, but never an aspirant for political honours. He is a life member of the St. George's Society, member of the London Bowling Club and of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association.

Thomas A. Loveless married, October 12, 1896, Mary Wood, who was born in London Township, daughter of Mr. George Wood, a native of Scotland, and Mrs. (Robson) Wood. They have two children: Ruth, unmarried, who is at the head of the children's department in the Public Library, and George, who is student of architecture with Watt & Blackwell, of London. Mrs. Loveless and her daughter are members of New St. James Presbyterian Church.

ALFRED JAMES GRANT, M.D., F.A.C.S.—Western Ontario lacks nothing in its medical fraternity. Every degree of excellence, every variety of experience has been gathered to meet the needs of a vigorous and healthy race. Dr. Alfred James Grant, one of the outstanding surgeons of this vast territory was born and educated in London, the scene of his triumphs of later years. Dr. Grant was born on January 14, 1879. His father and mother were natives of King's County, Ireland. They were James and Maria Grant who were married in the old country and went to London, Ontario, fifty-five years ago, or

about 1873. Alfred James Grant went in turn to the public schools, the famous old Talbot Street School being nearest his domicile; after that the old Central School; the London Collegiate Institute, and the University of Western Ontario Medical School where he received his diploma in medicine with a silver medal in 1901.

He was house surgeon at the Victoria Hospital, London, for one and one-half years. He was admitted to membership in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario on June 17, 1902. Dr. Grant began to practise at Thedford forthwith, and built up a large practice over a wide territory. He abandoned general practice in 1918, went to New York to specialize in surgery, and there worked and studied for two years in the New York hospitals and clinics. He came to London as a surgeon in 1920, and was appointed to the surgical staff of the University of Western Ontario, his Alma Mater. He was appointed attending surgeon for Victoria Hospital; and was appointed an examiner in surgery for the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was admitted in 1923, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Grant is a director of the Ontario Medical Association representing Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin counties; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; past president of the Lambton County Medical Association; and chairman of the medical board of the Child Welfare Association. In politics he is a Conservative. He was chairman of the collegiate committee of the London Board of Education, 1924. He was president of the Rotary Club of London, 1924; a member of the Canadian Club; the Thistle Club; of St. John's Lodge, No. 209A, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Grant belongs to the Anglican Church and is a member of St. Paul's Cathedral. He has been interested keenly in the church and young people's work since childhood. He was made People's Warden in 1921, and became Rector's Warden in 1922.

Dr. Grant married, in Toronto, December 28, 1904, Miss Jane Chapman Fraser, of Orillia, Ontario, the daughter of Alexander Fraser and Jane (Chapman) Fraser. The ceremony was performed in St. Simon's Church by Canon Cayley, since dead. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Grant have been four. The son James, died in infancy, but they have Patricia, Isabelle, and Nora, three bright girls. Dr. Grant presents papers regularly before the medical societies of Ontario, and several of them have been published for wider circulation. He is fond of horticulture and agriculture, and devotes much time to both as a recreation.

EDWARD HERMANUS SMITH—Even in this New World, the generation of men who tamed the primeval forest and in its midst set up their homes is fast passing into history. Of physical courage and prowess, with characters that matched the rough-hewn logs of which they built their shelter for endurance and strength, they laid the foundations for

the fabric which was to rise both deep and sure. The sister nations which divide the North American Continent between them have this fact in common between them—their beginnings were made by hard-working, God-fearing men and women, who brought up their families to follow in their footsteps. So the more often we hark back to the ideals of our ancestors, the more sane and wholesome do we keep.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, Gideon Smith, a young man, went up from Pennsylvania across that long, unfortified frontier to Canada. There he met and married Helen Hodge Milree, a native of Paisley, Scotland. Together, they established their home in the wilderness and reared a family of sixteen children, of whom Edward Hermanus Smith was the fifth-born. The land had to be cleared and a house was built of the felled logs. The stumps were cleared away and the land surrounding was tilled. As the years passed, improvements were made, and eventually a roomy and substantial homestead was erected. These sturdy pioneers had chosen Glanford Township for their adventure, and on the original farm the mother and father lived and died. Here Edward Hermanus Smith was born, on December 28, 1847. Educational advantages were meagre, but he profited by such as there were, supplementing his school days by a long course in the later school of experience. His fifteen brothers and sisters were: William Lafayette, Martin, Ruth, Joel, James Bruce, Catherine Elizabeth, Helen Agnes, Janet L., Louis George, Gideon Owsley, Bertha, Lincoln Winfield, Ulysses Grant, Isabelle Jane, and Cyrus Dixon. There was much to be done on the farm, and he remained at home to help his father until he was a strong and well-developed lad of seventeen years. Then he, like his father, struck out for himself in a new and untried field. Going to Colorado, he worked at railroad construction in and near Denver, later taking up building sections of railroads. He remained here, engaged in this work for some years before returning to Canada, where he started as a contractor and builder, making his home again at Glanford. He rebuilt the Methodist Church at Ancaster and put up other churches and schools before he abandoned this work to give his attention to lumbering. He first became interested in the manufacture of lumber, and going to the northern part of the Province, he erected some saw mills and bought up a large lumber tract which he used in his own mills. As time went on, he became a very large manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber of various kinds, specializing in bass wood, for which he became so famous that he was affectionately nicknamed by his associates "Basswood Smith." His headquarters were at Burks Falls. He is also known as the builder of the first dam across the Magnetawan River. In 1906, he retired from the business which he had established and built up to such large proportions, and moving to Hamilton, established his residence there. During the last twenty years of life he identified himself with that city. Though

Mr. Smith had disposed of his own business interests to be free from the heavy responsibilities and cares attendant upon them, he did not wish to pass his later years in idleness, and so after taking up his residence in Hamilton, he became associated with the Bank of Hamilton, as their inspector of lumber and timber limits. For work of this character, where expert knowledge was essential, the bank could not have found a safer man. His years in the woods and at the mill had so trained his eye that he could tell by looking over any given tract of timber just how much lumber it would produce.

Though not an office seeker, Mr. Smith followed events in the political life of the community and of the Dominion with much interest, his sympathies and support being given to the Liberal party. He was a lover of horses, and in his younger days was very fond of the out-of-door sports, especially curling. He was a member of the Victoria Club, and of the Ryerson Methodist Church, where his wife and daughters also belong.

In 1906, Edward Hermanus Smith married Bertha J. McCleary, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Reeves) McCleary, a prominent family of Toronto. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith three daughters were born; Helen Gertrude, Bertha Milree, and Margaret Ruth, all of whom reside with their mother in the home at No. 583 Main Street, East. Here Mr. Smith passed away on April 24, 1925, and was buried in the Hamilton Cemetery.

FRED THOMAS BROOKS, proprietor of the largest street advertising concern in Hamilton, Ontario, is one of the most public-spirited citizens of that place, taking an extremely active interest in local affairs. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Bolt) Brooks.

Fred Thomas Brooks was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, November 7, 1882, and attended the public schools of his native city. He left school at the age of eleven and served an apprenticeship in painting, paper-hanging and sign writing, showing especial ability in the latter field. In March, 1906, at the age of twenty-four, he came to Canada and spent fourteen months in Toronto before locating in Hamilton in May of the following year. He immediately set up in business for himself, and has been increasingly successful, his being the largest business of the sort in Hamilton, specializing in show card writing, manufacturing and erection of electric signs and manufacturing of store front advertising. Mr. Brooks is vice-president of the Executive Board of the International Sign Crafts, and has the honour of being the first Canadian on this board. An independent in politics, he now holds office as a member of the Hamilton City Council, representing Ward six for 1926, and he is a member of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club, and in the forefront of all that makes for the progress of the city. Fraternally, Mr. Brooks is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Godfrey de Bouillon

Preceptory; Rameses Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Hindoo Koosh Grotto. He is a member of the Master Painters' Association of Canada, and its past president, having held that office in 1921. In religious work, Mr. Brooks is very active, being a leading member of the Pilgrim United Church and chairman of its board of management.

Mr. Brooks married, in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1912, Nellie Giles, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Giles, of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have one son, Fred Thomas Brooks, Jr.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KENNETH A. MURRAY, O. B. E.—Ontario would be in a sorry plight were the influences and descendants of its Scotch pioneer settlers suddenly obliterated. Their qualities are too well known to require enumeration. Their influence is still potent and its effect manifest in the character of the institutions of the present day. Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth A. Murray is a worthy representative of that sturdy stock. Serious minded, possessing splendid powers of concentration and analysis, he has a way of solving problems no matter how difficult, as he amply demonstrated under most trying conditions in France during the Great War. Colonel Murray is one of the fortunate men who, knowing their forte are in vocations where they can exercise their talents. He is a natural systematizer, loses no motions in his work, and his absolute dependability under any and all circumstances has been proven over and over again, according to those familiar with his record and whose judgment carries the weight of authority.

James Murray, grandfather of Colonel Murray, was a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He located in West Zorra, Oxford County, in his young manhood and engaged in farming there during the remainder of his life.

His son, James Murray, was born on the home farm, but early in life he learned the trade of carpenter. About 1870 he removed to Woodstock and there, in partnership with his brother Alexander, went into business as contractors and builders. They were successful and about 1909 he retired from business and took up his residence in Brooklyn, where two of his daughters were residing. James Murray married Annie Green. She was born in Woodstock, daughter of Alexander and Annie (McLeod) Green, both parents natives of Sutherlandshire. Four children were born from this union: Kenneth A., of whom further; Grace, married J. A. Brundige, of Brooklyn; William G., died unmarried; Annie, married C. E. Richards, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Murray were members of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1921 at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth A. Murray, O. B. E., son of James and Annie (Green) Murray, was born in Woodstock, September 25, 1874. After completing the courses in the public and high schools, he went to work in the Woodstock post office. That was about 1892. He remained there about five years, and find-

ing this department of the public service congenial, he went into the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at London. He continued thus employed until 1899 when he enlisted and went to the war in South Africa. He returned from there in 1901 and resumed his work in the Railway Mail Service and continued therein until August, 1914, when he went into the army again at the very outbreak of the war with Germany. Upon his return from that war he was made Inspector of Postal Services for the London District. This position involves general supervision of everything in the way of postal services from Toronto to Windsor, including five hundred and eight post offices.

Colonel Murray's military career began in 1899 when he enlisted in the Canadian Postal Corps for the South African War, in which he served to the end. He was one of five men who went from Canada in that service. Upon his return from South Africa a Postal Corps was formed in Canada with a detachment to serve each military district in the country. There are thirteen of these detachments, with headquarters in Ottawa, the officer commanding the Postal Corps being Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Gaboury, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada. Colonel Murray was the only one of his five compatriots who went to the South African War, in the Postal Corps, who went to France.

He enlisted in August, 1914, and was given the rank of lieutenant. He was appointed to command the detachment that went overseas, consisting of himself and seventeen other ranks. That was the personnel for one division. Finally the Second Canadian Division was sent over, attached to which was a postal unit of fourteen men. Other divisions were sent over later until they were serving an army of approximately 150,000 men, and for a time they served over 200,000 men, the additional number being British soldiers who were attached to the Canadian Corps. Additional recruits for the Postal Corps in France were drawn from the fighting units, and in all cases they were men who were in civil life employees of the Canadian Post Office Department. The authorized establishment comprised one hundred and fifty-two men and thirty-one field post offices, each of which was fully equipped as any in Canada, with the exception of running a savings bank branch.

Colonel Murray had to devise and built an organization from the ground up. When the first Canadian contingent went overseas about seventy per cent. of the mail matter for this contingent originated in the British Isles. During the whole of the campaign the Canadian forces received at least fifty per cent. more mail matter than any other organization, for the reason that they had so many relatives in the British Isles as well as in Canada. The average consignment of mail for the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France would be approximately four carloads daily, and not one letter, paper or parcel from the Dominion of Canada would be in that consignment, as the Canadian mail came only once a week.

The approximate amount of mail matter received for distribution to Canadian troops in France and Belgium included: a total of 123,837,000 letters; parcels to the amount of 4,434,022, of these 3,357,917 were of British origin, 719,580 of Canadian, and from other sources there were 356,525. In addition 6,406,420 newspapers of British origin, 473,570 of Canadian origin, and 941,330 of other origin, making a total of 7,821,320 newspapers in all, were likewise distributed. Registered items to the amount of 1,154,559 pieces were given out, divided into 667,780 British, 56,560 Canadian, 430,219 of miscellaneous origin. The grand total of mail matter distributed was 137,246,901 items. Of mail matter posted by the Canadian troops in France and Belgium there were 2,085,694 registered items, 69,460,096 letters, and 413,130 parcels, making a total of 71,958,920 pieces in all. Postal money orders for troops in the same locality amounted for those sold to 15,390,420 francs, for those cashed to 1,601,413 francs. Postage stamps aggregating a sum of 2,062,712 francs were sold, making such financial transactions reach to the amount of 19,054,545 francs. All the above were for the years 1915 through 1919.

Lieutenant Murray was promoted to Captain in 1915 and the following year he was moved to the rank of Major and in 1918 he was given his present rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was mentioned three times in despatches: First in the spring of 1915; again in 1916, and again in the spring of 1918. In 1918 he was given the Order of the British Empire.

He is a member of The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Thistle Bowling Club.

On October 25, 1905, Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth A. Murray married Clara Stewart, who was born in Hamilton, daughter of Adam and Ida (Dayfoot) Stewart. Mr. Stewart was a native of Hamilton and a stove manufacturer there. Colonel and Mrs. Murray have one son, Stewart, who was born in 1910. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

HERBERT S. EASTON—A descendant of the first settlers of Ontario, Herbert S. Easton is vice-president of the Jones, Easton and McCallum Company of London, investment brokers. His father was Charles H. Easton and his mother Mathilda (Kaiser) Easton. The father was a native of Bronte and the mother of the County of Peel. Both belonged to old Canadian families. The great-grandfather of Herbert Easton was among the founders of conspicuous Dominion families. The Eastons settled near Bronte, and the ancestor of the Kaisers in the County of Peel. Anthony Kaiser, maternal grandfather of Herbert S. Easton, is living at the great age of ninety-six, his home being at Goldstone, County of Peel.

Mr. Easton's father was one of the most widely known millwrights of the Province, residing in Guelph, until his death at fifty-four in 1914. His

widow married George Morrow and makes her home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Easton was born in Rockwood on April 21, 1888. He was educated in the public schools and in the Collegiate Institute in Guelph. He passed his public school examinations at eleven years of age, and studied for two years in the Collegiate Institute. At thirteen he obtained a position as messenger for the telegraph company, and improved the two years of his employment in learning telegraphy. He found a position with the J. R. Heintz and Company in Buffalo, New York, and was associated with that concern about five years. Later he was connected with Messrs. Thomson and McKinnon, of Chicago, stock brokers, who made him assistant manager of the London office. In 1918, in association with J. W. P. Jones and Alexander McCallum, he founded the firm of Jones, Easton and McCallum.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Easton are the active members, and Mr. McCallum the silent member, he belonging to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Easton married, on October 25, 1923, Miss Florence E. Weekes, of London, daughter of John Weekes, since dead, a retired farmer living in the city, and Ellen (Smith) Weekes. To the union a daughter, Frances Vera, has been born. Mr. Easton is a member of Union Lodge, No. 380, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of St. George's Chapter, No. 5, G. R. C., and London Lodge of Perfection Scottish Rite. He is a member of the London Club, of the Highland Golf Club, and attends the Knox Presbyterian Church.

LEONARD TAIT—The ancestors of Leonard Tait, paternal and maternal, were Scotch, all of his grandparents having come from that part of Great Britain as pioneers of Western Ontario. It is well known, but too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon the part the Scotch settlers played in the development of this Province. Sturdy, industrious, courageous, God-fearing, they helped to lay the foundations of the present social structure, and inculcated ideas and ideals that are still potent influences for good. The descendants of those pioneers are to-day filling many important executive and administrative positions. Among these is Leonard Tait, manager, secretary-treasurer and director of the London Street Railway, who has devoted his entire life to the study of transportation problems in a practical way. He was born in Hamilton, August 9, 1882, son of Robert (deceased) and Margaret Ann (McFarlane) Tait.

Robert Tait was born in Puslinch, August 11, 1851, and died in Ottawa in March, 1912. He was reared on a farm and the days of his youth were divided between doing farm work and going to school. He came to London as a young man and learned the biscuit business for the McCormick Manufacturing Company and then was sent on the road to represent them as a salesman. He travelled over the north-western part of Ontario for them for about thirty years and then was sent to Ottawa to take charge of

their city branch there, and was filling that position at the time of his death. Robert Tait married Margaret Ann McFarlane, a native of Hamilton. Seven children were born from this union: Leonard, of whom further; Albert Edward; Edith Pearl, married Dr. W. A. Wilson, of Edmonton; Bertha May, who is teaching school in Ottawa; Robert Howard, who is with the McCormick Manufacturing Company in Ottawa; Olive Ruth; and Margaret Beatrice. While they resided in London Mr. and Mrs. Tait were members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Leonard Tait received his education in the public schools, the Collegiate High School and a business college in London. On November 1, 1899, he began his career in the railway business by entering the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad as a clerk in their freight department. He remained in that line of work with the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the New York Central Railroad until 1912. When he severed his connection with the last named road he was holding the position of chief clerk, and had also served them as travelling freight agent out of the Toronto office. On November 16, 1912, Mr. Tait began his work in the electric railway field by entering the employ of the London and Lake Erie Railway Company at London. That was the name of the company that operated the old traction line between London and Port Stanley. He continued with that Company as Secretary-Treasurer until February 14, 1917. The following day he became Secretary-Treasurer of the London Street Railway Company and on October 1, 1924, the duties of Manager were added to those he was already carrying, and at a later meeting was elected a Director of the Company. Including the line to Springbank Park, he has thirty-six miles of track and approximately two hundred and fifty employees under his direction, and last but not least, a population of upwards of 60,000 to serve and please. Unbiased observers say he is succeeding in this difficult task, notwithstanding that a contest is brewing between the City and the Company over the fare rate and the renewal of the Company's franchise, and every opportunity is sought to pick flaws and disparage the service. The motive is not far to seek when it is remembered that there is a strong movement on foot to have the City purchase the road.

Mr. Tait is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209A, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the London Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Club, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Current Topics Club.

Leonard Tait married Agnes Maude Heaman, who was born in London, daughter of George Heaman, a native of Dolton, England, and Isobel (Simpson) Heaman. Mr. Heaman was prominent in public affairs in London. His death occurred June 1, 1924, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Tait have two children: Dorothy Isobel and Douglas Leonard. They are members of the Dundas Centre Methodist Church, of which Mr. Tait is a trustee and a member of the quarterly board.

CAPTAIN ERNAL BICE, M.D.—One of the younger generation of physicians in London, Dr. Ernal Bice, who specializes in Urology, is a native son and a product of local educational institutions. He enlisted in the Medical Corps early in the Great War, and during that service he gained a breadth of experience that could be acquired only during a long period of years in private practice. Since the close of the War his progress in his profession has been such as to excite favourable comment within his profession and among the public, and he is proving himself a worthy scion of the United Empire Loyalist ancestor who settled as a pioneer in this Province. Dr. Bice's paternal great-grandfather settled near Markham where he took up land from the Crown and cleared and cultivated a farm as long as he lived. There his son Artemus Bice was born and reared. Later he took up land near Clandeboye as one of the pioneers of that section, his holdings comprising 1,165 acres. He married Margaret Carter. Artemus Bice died in 1911 at about the age of eighty-one.

Ira Bice, son of Artemus and Margaret (Carter) Bice, was born on the homestead in Clandeboye, February 8, 1858. He was reared upon the home farm and now resides on an adjoining farm. He has been an agriculturalist all his life. He married Elizabeth Sheardown, who was born in Port Hope, her grandfather having emigrated from Yorkshire, England. From this union four children were born, of whom three grew to maturity: Ina, who died unmarried; Lulu, married Heber McFalls; Ernal, of whom further. The family has always been identified with the Anglican Church.

Ernal Bice was born on the homestead February 28, 1889. His education was received in the local elementary schools and the high school at Lucan. He then entered the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario from which he graduated in 1912 with the degree of M. D. During the last year of his medical course he also worked in Victoria Hospital and continued for six months after his graduation. He then engaged in general practice in Leamington until 1915. In 1912 he enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was given the rank of lieutenant. In 1915 the corps enlisted in the War with Germany and Dr. Bice was given the rank of captain. He was first assigned to garrison duty at St. Lucien, British West Indies. After six months there he was transferred to London where he remained until he went with the Unit from the University of Western Ontario to Shorncliffe, England. He was on duty there until April, 1917, when he was admitted to the hospital as a patient and was invalided out of the service, receiving his discharge in August, 1919. When he was able to resume active work, Dr. Bice returned to England for post graduate study in Urology, the specialty to which he has since devoted his entire attention. He resumed private practice in December, 1921. Dr. Bice is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario and the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations. He is

a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of St. George's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of London; of the Preceptory, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Springwood Gun Club.

GEORGE RATHBONE—Toronto lost one of that city's best known and most highly respected citizens when on February 26, 1927, George Rathbone passed from the scene of his many activities at the age of eighty years. For almost fifty years Mr. Rathbone had been engaged in the lumber business in Toronto, during which time he established himself as one of Ontario's leading men of affairs. In business circles he was recognized as a man of worth and energy, and his social affiliations were of the highest.

Mr. Rathbone was a native of England, born at Castle Norwich, Cheshire, on November 9, 1847, the son of John and Mary Rathbone. Upon leaving school he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade. His uncle, Thomas Dunn, was head of the Windsor Bridge Iron Works at Pendleton, Lancashire, and it was to him that Mr. Rathbone was indentured as apprentice at the munificent wage of one shilling per day, which was gradually increased until, at the close of his apprenticeship, Mr. Rathbone was receiving twenty shillings per week.

Upon attaining his nineteenth year, in 1867, Mr. Rathbone decided to seek his fortune in Canada and he set sail for Montreal, where he worked for two or three years. He then moved to Hamilton, Wentworth County, where he secured employment at his trade of machinist in the shops of the Grand Trunk Railway. There he continued until 1881, in which year he located in Toronto and started in the building line. Later, he took up the business in which he was to make such a success and in a very short time, with the assistance of his father-in-law, he established on Northcote Avenue, a lumber yard under the name of the George Rathbone Lumber Company, of which concern he became president, holding that office until the day of his death. Giving his whole time and attention to this business, Mr. Rathbone speedily came into prominence and was rated throughout the country as a man of sterling character and sound worth. He built a very beautiful home on Laxton Avenue, and gathered around him a circle of steadfast and firm friends. He was a charter member of Cheltenham Lodge, Sons of England, and was particularly interested in the work of St. Anne's Church, in the erection of which edifice he took a very prominent part, also holding for many years the office of people's warden and chairman of the executive committee. Politically, Mr. Rathbone was a Conservative, and although he never sought office, he was active in all projects which had for their aim the betterment and advantage of Toronto.

In 1876 Mr. Rathbone was married to Elizabeth Bateman, a native of London, England, and daughter of James and Diana (Wardell) Bateman. For

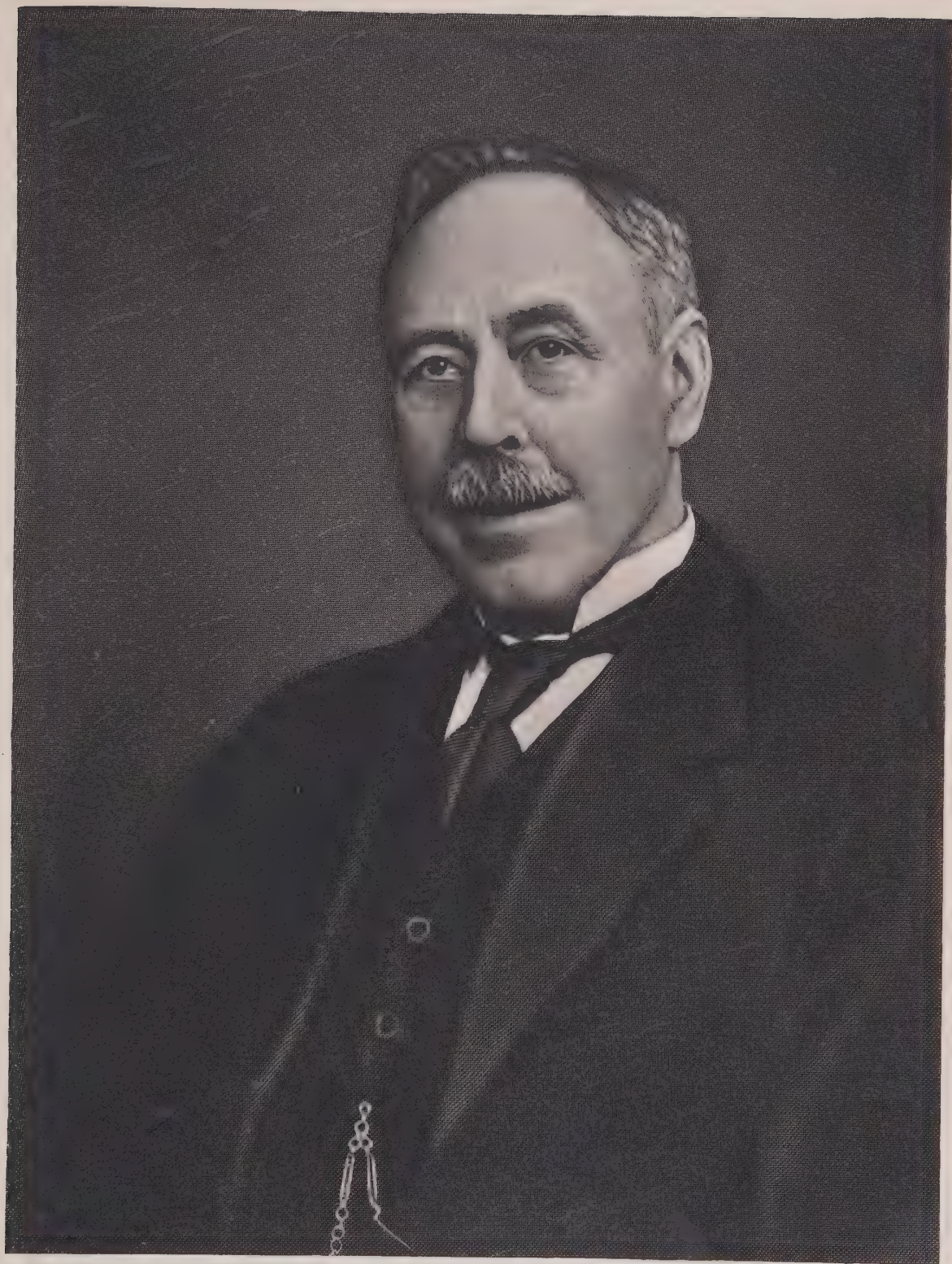
fifty-one years, Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone lived in happy accord, a charming unity which was only severed by the hand of death. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: 1. Mabel Mary, married to Harry J. Sherin, of Lakefield, Peterborough County. 2. Henry Bateman, died in infancy. 3. George Archibald, died at an early age. 4. and 5. Ethel and Ida, twins, died in infancy. 6. Thomas Edgar, secretary and treasurer of George Rathbone, Limited, who succeeded to the business. 7. Lillian Irene, died in infancy. 8. Winifred Margaret, married to William Hyslop Barnes, of Toronto. 9. George Henry, enlisted in the World War and was reported missing in the Royal Air Force, April 29, 1917. 10. Madeline, died in infancy.

WILBERT LEONARD STEWART—The Stewart family here under consideration is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Western Ontario. Courageous men and women who were willing to brave the dangers of the wilderness—wild beasts, Indians and disease—and suffer the discomforts, inconveniences and, worst of all, the loneliness of frontier life for the sake of greater liberty and a larger opportunity than could be had in the old country with its dense population and landed estates. Ontario is what it is largely as a result of their unceasing toil and thrift, their fine morality and their close adherence to a democratic form of government. These traditions have passed down to their descendants, the citizens of to-day. A worthy scion of this sturdy stock is Wilbert Leonard Stewart, theatre manager, of London, who was reared on a farm cleared by his grandfather, and who had Indian boys for his playmates.

Alexander Stewart, who founded the family in Canada, came with his wife and three eldest children from Glasgow, Scotland, and located first in the Cornwall district. After a time they moved to Wallaceburg in the northern part of Kent County, directly opposite Walpole Island. He took up land there along the Snye River, getting his deed from the Crown, and engaged in farming during the remainder of his life.

Alexander Stewart, his son, was born in Glasgow, in 1827, and came to Ontario with his father. He succeeded to the homestead and cultivated its fertile acres all his life. He died in 1873. Alexander Stewart married Elizabeth Marshall, who was born in England, daughter of Elihu Marshall. She came to Canada with her parents, who settled first in Quebec, but later removed into the district where Mrs. Marshall's relatives were living.

Wilbert L. Stewart, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Marshall) Stewart, was born on the Snye. He began his education in the public schools of his native town. When he was twelve years old his widowed mother moved to Petrolia and he went to the schools there for two years. When he was fourteen, Cool Burgess came to town with a show and at the time was in need of a property boy. As young Stewart was "shifty on his feet" and could sing a



George Farkstone

comic song, he got the job. It is interesting to note, sometimes, what seemingly trivial incidents determine the course of human lives. It is not likely that at that time, young Stewart was conscious that he had dramatic ability or had any yearnings for the stage; yet there can be no mistake that circumstances, blind fate, call it what one will, set Stewart's feet upon the right path. It was not long until he drifted into a dramatic company which was headed by the famous Canadian comedian, Robert H. Baird. Thus he found himself in one of the best schools for the training of all his mental faculties. The life of the stock actor is an arduous one. He ends his day's work by studying his part for the performance to be given two weeks in advance. He begins his day by rehearsing in the play that is to be given the following week, and his afternoon and evening are occupied with the play of the current week. Such a régime develops self-discipline, concentration, memory, indeed there are few brain cells that are not called upon for active work. Mr. Stewart toured Canada with Baird for eight years. Then he joined other companies and toured the United States from Maine to Colorado and from Virginia to Canada. And all the while he was not without ambition to head a company of his own. So he studied every detail of stagecraft as he had opportunity, practised thrift as the Scotch know how to do it, and in course of time organized his own company, which he brought to London in 1906. They played at Springbank theatre that summer and the following ten seasons, going on the road during the regular theatrical seasons, playing towns from Newfoundland to Calgary. This company was known as the Stoddard Stock Company, and Mr. Stewart continued it until he saw that the moving picture was invading the dramatic field. Recognizing the great future there was for the moving picture, he decided to become identified with that form of amusement and in 1916 opened a moving picture show on Dundas Street, London, opposite Smallman and Ingram's store. He was there five years. Then the building he now occupies was reconstructed into the Patricia Theatre and Mr. Stewart took possession of it in 1917. It is the oldest (in point of continuance) movie house in the city.

Mr. Stewart is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 597, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is now (1924) Worshipful Master; he is Third Principal of St. Andrew's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, Knights Templar, of the York Rite and London Chapter Rose Croix, London Lodge of Perfection and Moore Consistory of Hamilton, Scottish Rite. He is an active participant in the degree work of Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Bowling and curling are his recreations and he is a member of the Thistle Club.

Wilbert L. Stewart married Leah Stoddard, daughter of John Stoddard, of Strathroy. Four children have been born from this union: Allen Harrison, who enlisted in the Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1915,

was transferred to 8th Reserve Battalion (Black Devils), was sent overseas November, 1915, and was wounded three times; Elliott, who died in Orpington Hospital on July 3, 1919, from the effects of wounds received at Vimy Ridge. He was a member of the Canadian 8th Reserve Battalion; June; and John.

JOHN FENNEL—In 1863, John Fennell left a thriving business in Stratford to open a hardware store in the little village of Berlin. That little village, become the city of Kitchener, received the sad news of his demise in 1923 with a keen sense of bereavement, for he was not only the oldest business man of the city, but he had been identified with every movement for the development and improvement of its life, many times being the originator of plans that have made Kitchener a centre of industrial power. His friends were not confined to the limits of his own city, but were counted throughout the county and the Province of Ontario. He was a clear and original thinker, a man of such sincerity and integrity that he commanded universal trust and respect.

When he made Kitchener his home, the village numbered but 2,500 inhabitants. He at the outset took an active interest in politics, becoming president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, and working energetically for the election of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878. Railway facilities for the village also claimed his attention and his tireless efforts resulted in the construction of the present Grand River Railway, Mr. Fennell being one of the charter members of the original board of directors of the old Preston and Berlin Railway. He was the first president of the city's Board of Trade, and maintained a lively interest in this organization during his life time. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Economical Fire Insurance Company, and at the time of his death was president of the company. For a quarter of a century, he served on the school board, being chairman for a number of terms. During his tenure of office in this capacity, all of the present school buildings in Kitchener, with the exception of Victoria School, were erected. His part in the industrial development of the little village is perhaps his greatest civic contribution. In the Board of Trade, he advocated giving building sites to manufacturing concerns who might thus be induced to erect their plants there. To this scheme may be attributed the industrial importance of Kitchener to-day.

Mr. Fennell was of Irish ancestry, but he was born in Cobourg, Ontario, in August, 1838, where he also received his education. In 1864, he married Alice Jackson, of Stratford, and five children were born to them: 1. Alice Ruth, wife of Dr. E. L. Proctor, of Whitby, Ontario. 2. Martha, (deceased), wife of Ernest Stewart. 3. Bessie, who resides at home. 4. Evelyn Charlotte, wife of William F. Orr, of Nashville, Tennessee. 5. James P., retired business man of Kitchener.

DR. J. WILLIAM FRASER, a prominent physician and surgeon of Kitchener, was born in Mount Forest, Ontario, on June 27, 1885, son of William A. and Mary (Slack) Fraser, both of whom were natives of Glengarry County. The family was of Scotch ancestry, though for four generations they have lived in Canada. William A. Fraser was in early life a farmer of Grey County, but later engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements in Whitby. In 1921, he retired from active business and removed to Ottawa, where he made his home until his death in March, 1924.

Dr. Fraser received his preparatory education in Whitby, attending college at Queen's University, Kingston, where he took his A. B. degree in 1911, and his M. D. in 1914. For a year he did duty as interne in the Western Hospital, Montreal, going from there to Kemptonville, Ontario, where he became assistant to Dr. D. Wallace for a year and a half. With this experience behind him, he located in Cochrane, Ontario, and opened his own office. Here during the years from 1916 to 1923 he built up an extensive practice. During his residence in Cochrane a severe epidemic of typhoid seized the town, one-third of the population being stricken. Dr. Fraser did valiant service in these days, working without thought of self to stay the spread of the dread disease and to save those who had been stricken. In 1923, he moved to Kitchener that his children might have the benefit of superior educational advantages. It was not a strange city to which he came, for his wife, Mabel Stewart, is a granddaughter of the late John Fennell, one of Kitchener's most prominent and beloved citizens.

Professionally, Dr. Fraser is affiliated with the North Waterloo Medical Association, the Province of Ontario Medical Association, and the Canadian Medical Association. While resident in Cochrane, he was surgeon to the Canadian National Railways and to the T. and N. O. Railway. He also belongs to the Cochrane Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Fraser and his family are members of the United Church.

Dr. Fraser married, October 22, 1917, Miss Mabel Evelyn Stewart, daughter of Ernest and Martha (Fennell) Stewart, of Berlin, (now Kitchener). Dr. and Mrs. Fraser have four children: 1. William Fennell. 2. Eleanor Ruth. 3. Robert Roderick. 4. John Malcolm Fraser.

DANIEL WESLEY HOUSTON—Nothing in the towns of Ontario strikes an outsider more than the fact that so many of the successful men were born and passed their lives among those who have shared their successes. Daniel W. Houston was for years widely known as one of the foremost educators of Waterloo County. To-day he is engaged in the insurance business as one of the firm of Smith & Houston, among the foremost in that line in Kitchener. He was born in Waterloo on May 28, 1867. John Houston, his father, was a native of the North of Ireland. His mother, Margaret Gillespie, was born

in the vicinity of Port Hope. Both parents were of the old Covenant stock. The Gillespies, likewise, were from the North of Ireland, whence they came to Canada. Both were of Scotch parentage. The community in which they settled were Methodists. This proved agreeable to them, and, finding the Methodist community about them upright and wholly congenial, they reared all their children in the Methodist faith.

John Houston went to New York City where he worked for a time at his trade of gunsmith. From New York he came to Canada, where he met his wife, whom he soon after married. At first he took up farming in the vicinity of Port Hope. In the 'fifties he came to Waterloo County, when the section was practically covered with virgin timber. He bought a farm of one hundred acres in Wellesley Township and established a home. Only a small tract was cleared, but he brought almost all of the farm under the plough, before he died on the farm in 1879, at sixty-one. His wife died in 1891, at sixty-four.

Daniel W. Houston, the son, was educated in the public schools of the district and in the old Berlin High School. He went to the Normal College in Toronto on August 17, 1885, and was able to begin life as an educator at the age of eighteen, although a teacher's certificate had been granted to him the preceding year. The authorities, however, thought him too young, and refused to give him a school. Mr. Houston followed teaching for thirty-three years. He taught in the rural schools from 1885 to 1899. Subsequently he took the principalship of one of the public schools of Stratford where he passed three and one-half years. In 1903 he came to Kitchener and became one of the faculty of the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute. He remained continuously in that capacity until 1918, when he resigned his position in December to form a partnership with O. G. Smith in the insurance business, forming the firm of Smith & Houston. This venture has met with exceptional success, due in part no doubt to the mature and conservative judgment of the members. It is rated as one of the foremost insurance firms in Kitchener to-day. During the years that Mr. Houston was an educator in the city of Kitchener, he was largely instrumental in the development of the present large technical school, which is rated as one of the finest of its kind in Ontario.

Mr. Houston is a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 151, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and served Wellington District No. 7 as Deputy Grand Master. He is likewise a member of Kitchener Chapter, No. 117, Royal Arch Masons; of the Valletta Preceptory, No. 64. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Houston married, in December, 1892, Miss Mary Thompson, daughter of John and Isabelle (Muir) Thompson, of Downie, Perth County, and they have had two children: Irene Margaret, who died at the



P. S. Lautenochlager

age of ten years; and Charles F. Houston, who is associated with his father in business. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in September, 1915, sailing for overseas service in November of that year. He was wounded at Courcellette and Ypres salients, and was discharged in March, 1919.

PHILIP S. LAUTENSCHLAGER was born in Preston, Waterloo County, in May, 1840, son of Philip and Barbara (Stoltz) Lautenschlager. His father came to Canada when he was a young man, in 1831, from his home in Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany. His mother, a native of Alsace, came with her parents about a year later, 1832, and settled in Preston. Here she met the young cooper who later became her husband. For several years, Philip Lautenschlager plied his trade in the employ of Joseph Erb, making flour, whiskey, and pork barrels. Then with the money which they had saved from his earnings, the young couple bought a farm. But his wife felt the isolation of country life too keenly, and after a year's trial, they moved back to town, remaining in Preston until 1851. As the years passed, Mr. Lautenschlager purchased three other farms, one of one hundred acres, one of one hundred and eighty-three acres, and one of fifty acres, all representing money which he had earned since coming to Canada. Later, they again tried farming, moving to the hundred acre farm at Dundee, which he had taken over some years before. Here they lived for the remainder of their lives, and here in the public school their son was educated. At eighteen years of age he went to work in the general store at Hanover. At the end of two and a half years, his employer, George Kolbflesch, promised to help him start his own business, when he had found a locality that he considered a good opportunity. After looking about, this offer was accepted and he began for himself, opening a small store on the line between Grey and Bruce Counties. For seven years, he remained on this spot, gaining very valuable experience, and laying a strong foundation for the successful career which has followed his first venture. When he sold out this store, it was to return to New Dundee as the successor to the farm of F. G. Miller, a piece of property which covered one hundred and twenty-two acres. After three years of farm life, he again turned his thoughts to merchandising, and this time located in Plattsville, where he conducted a business that prospered so well that in the fall of 1879, he again sold out and removed to Kitchener, where he has since made his home. His business connections in this city have been varied. For the first four years, he was with Henry Boehmer in the mercantile business. Subsequently he was identified with the button manufacturing business. Following this, he was interested in the manufacture of pianos and organs. In all of these lines, he continued to prosper. His last venture was as one of the promoters of the City Heating Company, in which enterprise, however, he has not taken a very active part, having practically retired from business. Mr. Lautenschlager owns

several very valuable sites in the city of Kitchener, among which is the Bank of Commerce Building.

Mr. Lautenschlager has taken an active part in public affairs since coming to Kitchener, serving several terms on the Town Council, on the board of health, and on the water works board. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Economical Mutual Life Insurance Company for over thirty-five years. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

His son, Roland W. Lautenschlager, lives in Kitchener, being office manager for the Consolidated Rubber Company's Rubber Shoe Department.

Mr. Lautenschlager married (first) Christina Kalbfleisch; of this marriage no children are living. Married (second) Margaret Snyder, and they have one son.

ROBERT COLVIN, collector of customs and excise at Hamilton, Ontario, has been connected with the Customs Department since 1890. Mr. Colvin is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Coulter) Colvin, who came from Ireland and settled in Hamilton in 1845, his father having been in the retail grocery business in Hamilton for many years.

Robert Colvin was born in Hamilton, July 5, 1870, and was educated in the public schools and Hamilton Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1886. From 1886 to 1890 he was engaged in the retail grocery business with his brother, John Colvin. He became associated with the Customs Department in 1890 in the capacity of clerk and worked up through various posts of increasing responsibility, serving as surveyor of customs from 1915 to 1919 and the latter year receiving the important office of collector of customs and excise. In this position he has proved very efficient. Mr. Colvin takes a keen interest in the welfare and progress of Hamilton and is a member of a number of local organizations. Fraternally, he is well known, being a member of Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Acacia Lodge; Murtion Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix Chapter, and Moore Consistory, holding the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and being affiliated with the Hindoo Koosh Grotto, and the Scottish Rite Club. In his earlier years Mr. Colvin was extremely active in rowing and bicycle riding and also was a breeder of dogs, particularly English bull dogs, spaniels and Russian wolf hounds, which he exhibited in both Canada and the United States. He is a member of the Royal Humane Society; and of the Christ Church Anglican Cathedral; and is active in the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Colvin married, in Hamilton, September 21, 1897, Annie Birrell, daughter of Michael Birrell, of Hamilton. Mrs. Colvin died November 24, 1904, leaving one daughter, Annie Margaret Colvin.

THOMAS HAMILTON SIMPSON—Among the members of the Ontario bar who are practising law in Hamilton is Thomas Hamilton Simpson, member of the firm of Lee, Simpson & Murgatroyd. Although Mr. Simpson's services may be retained as counsel on

any legal question, he has specialized in Municipal Corporation Law, in which field he is an authority.

Thomas Hamilton Simpson was born on January 8, 1891, at Hamilton, son of Joseph Benjamin and Jane (Ross) Simpson. His father, now deceased, was an employee of the Grand Trunk Railroad, located at Sarnia. Mr. Simpson was educated in the Sarnia public and high schools and entered Osgoode Hall Law School to pursue his legal studies, where he graduated and was called to the Ontario bar on September 13, 1912. He located at once in Hamilton and has been numbered among the barristers of that city ever since that time. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Hamilton Law Association, serving as auditor since 1921; and the Ontario and the Canadian Bar Associations. He is also secretary of the Central Bureau of Social Agencies. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (Ruling Master, 1926); and is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies. He is also identified with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and with the Sons of England. Mr. Simpson's favorite sport is golf, his membership being with the Hamilton Golf and Country Club.

On July 29, 1924, Thomas Hamilton Simpson was married to Georgina Clare, daughter of the Honorable George Clare, of Preston. To Mr. and Mrs. Simpson a son, Joseph Benjamin Simpson, was born. The family are communicants of the Church of the Ascension (Anglican).

RUFUS CHOATE MACKNIGHT—Since January, 1921, Mr. Macknight has held his present important position as general manager of the Northern Life Assurance Company, with its home offices in London, Ontario. He was born in Dunnville, Ontario, on October 15, 1888, the son of the Reverend Robert Macknight, a Presbyterian minister of Regina, Saskatchewan. His mother, Harriet Burnham (Choate) Macknight, was of United Empire Loyalist descent. Both parents were born in Canada. Mr. Macknight was educated in the public school and the Collegiate Institute of Peterborough. The first seven years of his business career were spent in the Bank of Commerce, working in different departments. His next connection was with the Northern Life Assurance Company, as registrar, in 1914. From that time he has steadily risen to higher offices. In 1916, he was made treasurer; in 1918, he became supervisor of agencies; in 1919, he advanced to assistant manager; two years later, he was appointed manager, which position he now holds.

Mr. Macknight is a Liberal in politics. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Canadian Club, and the London Hunt and Country Club. He enjoys all athletic sports.

On April 15, 1915, Marion George Laut became the wife of Rufus Choate Macknight. Mrs. Macknight is the daughter of James and Fannie (Davies) Laut, of London, and a niece of the distinguished Canadian author, Agnes Laut. Mr. and Mrs. Macknight have

one son, David Llewellyn, born September 29, 1917. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their residence is at No. 296 Queen's Avenue.

DR. JOHN MILTON LIVINGSTON—The Livingston family has played an important part in the industrial life of Canada from the early days when Dr. John Milton Livingston's two great-uncles, James and John Livingston, and his grandfather Livingston came from Scotland. His great-uncles founded the first flax mill in the Dominion, and meeting with great success in this first venture, they built other and still other flax mills, until Western Ontario was covered with their industry, the firm being known as the J. and J. Livingston Flax Mills. The third brother, grandfather of Dr. Livingston, at first was a farmer, and his son, John R., was born and reared on the farm, but as the flax mills grew in number and prosperity, he, too, became interested in them and joined his brothers. Dr. Livingston's father at the very early age of eleven began his education in this subject, and as he grew and acquired experience, was placed in charge of one and then another and another mill, until he had reached the position of general manager of the many plants, travelling from one to the other, overseeing the harvesting and curing of the flax, and directing the general work of the mills. About 1900, the business began to slow down until it was no longer profitable, and the firm gradually withdrew from the production of flax. At the same time they began to produce another commodity from this plant with which they were so familiar. At Baden they built the first flax seed oil plant in Canada and for years produced the major part of the oil used in Canada. Dr. Livingston's father retained his same relation to the flax seed oil mills until he retired in 1915. During this time, the output of these mills was found in the markets all over the world. Subsequently the majority of these Livingston Mills were amalgamated as the Dominion Linseed Oil Company, Limited. James Livingston also sat in the Dominion Parliament for twenty-three years and was identified with many industrial enterprises. Dr. Livingston's father now resides in Waterloo.

Dr. Livingston was prepared for his university course in the public schools of Baden, New Hamburg and Tavistock, and took his degree B. A. at the University of Toronto in 1909. He entered the medical department, and with the Class of 1911, received his M. B. degree. In 1906 he won the second year medal in biological and physical sciences, and the gold medal in medicine in 1911. Post graduate work in New York City followed his college work, and then Dr. Livingston returned to Canada to teach for a year in the department of Pathology at the University of Toronto. In 1914, he went to Northern Ontario and began to practise independently in Cobalt and New Liskeard, where he carried through an epidemic in diphtheria. Another year he devoted to private practice in Ayr, Ontario, as a partner with Dr. W. W. Woolner, but in January, 1916, feeling that his place was with the boys overseas, he sailed with the



W. J. Lars.

Canadian Army Medical Corps, and served in England and France as Medical Officer of the First Canadian Machine Gun Battalion until April, 1919, when, with the commission of captain, he returned to his native land, and located in Waterloo. He was made assistant medical director of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, two years later coming to the office of medical director, a position which he has since filled.

In addition to the exacting duties which fall upon Dr. Livingston as an officer of this important company, he consented to serve on the advisory board of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, and as a member of the board of directors of the Freeport Sanitarium for Tuberculosis. In 1924, he was president of the Young Men's Club of Waterloo. He belongs to the Grand River Country Club and the Kitchener-Waterloo Kiwanis Club, and is one of the Executives of the North Waterloo Medical Society. His Masonic affiliation is with Waterloo Lodge. Alpha Omega Alpha, the honorary medical fraternity, elected him to a place in their ranks.

On October 7, 1916, Dr. Livingston married Gladys Marjorie O'Loughlin, of New York City, daughter of Mac Roy O'Loughlin and Ivy (Blackburn) O'Loughlin, and they are the parents of two children: Jean Eileen and Robert Stuart.

WILLIAM MERRITT BRANDON, senior member of the law firm of Brandon and Smith, with offices in the Sun Life Building, is numbered among the prominent barristers of Hamilton, where he has been established since 1909. Mr. Brandon was born in Ancaster, Ontario, on May 28, 1879, where his father, John Brandon, was a physician. His mother was Jane (Street) Brandon. After finishing his education in the public schools of his native city, he entered Hamilton Collegiate Institute, matriculating in Queen's University with the Class of 1899. From this institution he received his academic degree, Bachelor of Arts, and continued his studies at Osgoode Hall Law School and Trinity University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in 1906. In that same year he was called to the Bar of Ontario and also to the Bar of British Columbia. The first three years of his active career, 1906 to 1909, he spent in general law practice at Trail, British Columbia. Then he returned to Ontario and formed a partnership with W. S. MacBrayne, K.C., under the firm name of MacBrayne and Brandon. After fifteen years, this partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. MacBrayne, and Mr. Brandon associated himself with L. H. Smith, the offices being under the name of Brandon and Smith, since 1924.

Mr. Brandon is a man of broad interests and he has always taken an active part in organizations of legal, fraternal, educational, athletic and religious nature. In politics he stands with the Liberals. He is a member of the Hamilton Law Association, the Ontario and the Canadian Bar Associations. He is a director of Strathmore, Limited, of Hamilton, and is vice-president of the Hamilton Home Builders, Lim-

ited. He is chairman of the Internal Management Committee of the Hamilton Board of Education (1926), and is vice-president of St. Peter's Infirmary, a Home for Aged Men. Mr. Brandon is a Scottish Rite Mason, Past Master of Seymour Lodge, No. 272, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; president of Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Temple Limited; Past Grand Regent for the Province of Ontario of the Royal Arcanum. He is also past president of the Victoria Bowling and the Victoria Curling Clubs, in both of which sports he is an active participant. His clubs are the Canadian, Optimist, and Scottish Rite. Mr. Brandon is a member of St. Peter's Church (Anglican), and is honorary lay secretary of the Synod of Niagara. For several years he has served as a member of the executive committee of the Synod.

On June 6, 1906, William M. Brandon and Harriet A. Wood, daughter of Henry Wood, of Stratford, were united in marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Brandon two children were born: Mary W. and Isla J.

WILLIAM T. SASS—Within less than a generation the city of Kitchener has taken a prominent place among the industrial centres of Ontario. One of the important industries there is The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, of which William T. Sass is vice-president and general manager. It is the outgrowth of a small business established by Mr. Sass. Starting his working life at the age of twelve, with limited educational opportunities, Mr. Sass is, in the truest sense of the word, a self-made man. He can take justifiable pride as he reflects upon what he has achieved through his own industry, perseverance and practice of the square deal. William T. Sass was born in Waterloo, December 25, 1866, son of Frederick and Mary (Voge) Sass. His father and mother were natives of Mecklenberg, Germany. Frederick Sass was only sixteen years old when he ventured forth from the fatherland to seek his fortunes in the New World. He located in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario. Here in this settlement founded by venture-some and industrious pioneers from his own native land he started his active life. That the growth of this section is due, in no small measure, to these hardy people is indubitably true, and Mr. Sass recognizing this, opposed firmly the change of name. He contended that but for these sturdy pioneers and their descendants there would have been no city, and pointed with pride to the fact that the present residents were loyal Canadian citizens. He lived in Berlin most of his life, engaged in various employments, and died in Breslau, in 1916, aged seventy-seven. He married Mary Voge, daughter of Frederick Voge, and reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living within twenty miles of Kitchener, and two deceased. They were members of the Lutheran Church.

Their son, William T. Sass, was only twelve years of age when he became an apprentice at the trade of cabinet-maker. It is an age-old custom in Germany

that when a youth has completed his apprenticeship, he shall follow his trade in different parts of the country in order to gain breadth of experience. So he is given a card and sets out. From this custom was derived the term journeyman as applied to a skilled mechanic. Partly in accordance with this tradition and also inspired, no doubt, by that yearning for adventure amid strange scenes, which every full-blooded youth feels, young Sass crossed over to the States and followed his trade in various parts of that country for seven years, five years of the time being spent on the Pacific coast. In 1892 he returned to Kitchener, and for the next ten years was in the employ of the Krug Furniture Company in charge of the cabinet and trim-saw departments. He then decided to embark in business on his own account, and in 1902 began the manufacture of parquetry flooring and the designing and construction of special fixtures for stores. At first he was personally the complete office and factory force combined. The venture was a success from the beginning and it was soon apparent that Mr. Sass had opened a field of large possibilities were sufficient capital to be had to exploit it. Mr. Homer Ford, who is now president, secretary and treasurer of the company, became interested in the business the following year, and on May 19, 1903, The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, was incorporated with H. Krug, president; H. Ford, secretary-treasurer, and John Lang, Peter Hynen, J. W. Woolner and William T. Sass as directors, Mr. Sass being also manager of the business. He is now vice-president and manager. At the time of incorporation only one man was employed besides Messrs. Ford and Sass; now about eighty hands are employed on an average. The manufacture of flooring was dropped and the company began the manufacture of office furniture. The company's lumber yard and buildings occupy about half an acre, the factory being about three hundred and fifty by sixty-four feet, four stories high. It is equipped with the most modern machinery, and everything has been provided and is done that will promote the efficiency and health of the workers. The company owns private residences that provide accommodations for about six families.

Mr. Sass has few interests outside his business and his family; but he is always ready to do his bit in advancing the interests of the community. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Kitchener Finance Corporation, Limited, and is a director of the Queen-Lebel Mines, Limited. He is Past Grand of Grand Union Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served two years as president of the Kitchener-Waterloo Manufacturers' Association. For four years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Collegiate and Technical School. He was president of the Board of Trade 1922-1923-1924. In politics he is independent, his leanings being toward the policies of the Conservative party. He served as a member of the Kitchener Council for three years, 1917-1918-1919.

William T. Sass married (first), June 22, 1897, Ruth Ella Hagey, daughter of Levi and ———

(Clements) Hagey, of Preston, and they have been blessed with three children: 1. Ruth, who married Burel Peterson and has two sons, Bruce and Robert. 2. Oscar F. L., who married Alice Redding, and has one son, William. 3. Arthur H. Mrs. Sass died in 1912, mourned by a wide circle of friends who appreciated her sterling character as a true Christian, friend and neighbour. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Sass married (second), October 14, 1914, Emma Kress, daughter of Christian Kress, of Preston. Mr. and Mrs. Sass are members of the First English Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Sass's hobby is farming. He has a one hundred and thirty-five acre farm in the adjoining town of Bridgeport. Dairying is his specialty, and he has a fine herd of registered Brown Swiss cows. The milk is sold to a creamery.

HENRY LLOYD GEORGE WESTLAND—To many thousands of Canada's young men the call to arms came just at the moment when, after years of preparation, they were ready to step through the University door to begin their active career in business or professional life. Among these was Henry Lloyd George Westland, who forsook the peaceful pursuit of the law to enter the Royal Naval Transport Service in which he served his country from the spring of 1916 to the spring of 1919. When peace had been declared and he had received his honorable discharge from the service, he returned to Hamilton and resumed his calling, being called to the Ontario Bar in 1920. He was born in Ridgetown, Ontario, on September 15, 1895, son of George M. and Netta (Hammill) Westland. Educated in the public schools of Ridgetown and Hamilton, he was graduated from the Hamilton Collegiate Institute and received his legal preparation at the Osgoode Hall Law School. Since opening his offices in Hamilton, he has been engaged in the general practice of law in that city.

Mr. Westland is a member of the Hamilton Law Association and is president (1926) of the Civitan Club of Hamilton. He also ranks as lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve. His fraternal connections are with Lodge No. 28, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Unity Lodge and Shuraz Sanctorum, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, Mr. Westland is a member of the Conservative party, and is a communicant of the Church of England.

HENRY H. HUEHNERGARD, M.D.—There is a lesson in self-sufficiency for those who believe any country could get on without the great outside world in the careers of Ontario's successful men. Dr. Henry H. Huehnergard, physician and surgeon of Kitchener, carries out the theory by furnishing a striking example of what a thriving community can do for the man equipped to embrace what it offers. He was born in Bamberg, Waterloo County, on December 26, 1884. His father was Louis Huehnergard, a native of Heidelberg, this county; and his mother, Hannah Brodrecht, was born in Hamburg, also in Waterloo

County, died in 1905. In early life, the father, Louis Huehnergard, was a blacksmith, and afterwards he was engaged in the wholesale cattle business. He died in 1917.

Dr. Huehnergard was educated in the public schools, and the Collegiate Institute of Kitchener. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Toronto in 1906. In 1907 he went to Europe and took special courses in the diseases of women at the University of Berlin. In the spring of 1908, he returned to Canada and was admitted to practise, which he began in Kitchener, where he since has built up a large business. Dr. Huehnergard is a member of the Kitchener and Waterloo Hospital staff, of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and also medical adviser to both hospital boards. He specializes in obstetrics and anaesthetics. He is to-day one of the most conspicuous and successful of Kitchener's professional men. Dr. Huehnergard is a member of the Grand River Golf and Country Club. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. He served for four years as a member of the Kitchener Board of Education, and three years as a member of the City Council, 1915-16-17. He also acted on the Medical Examining Board of Ontario on Obstetrics in 1923, and in 1924-25 was president of the North Waterloo Medical Association. He is a member of both the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations, and is medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and has held this position since 1908.

On June 2, 1914, Dr. Huehnergard married Miss May Baker, of Morrisburg, Ontario, daughter of Charles L. and Adalaide (Beckstead) Baker, and they have one daughter, Mary Isobel.

GEORGE WEBSTER ROBINSON—As president of the G. W. Robinson Company, Limited, Hamilton's leading department store and one of the finest enterprises of its kind in the Dominion, George Webster Robinson plays a prominent part in Hamilton's business and civic life. Since 1900 when Mr. Robinson entered the department store business in Hamilton, his project has had a steady growth until from modest beginnings it has become a strong and flourishing concern. Mr. Robinson is a son of William and Catharine (McCurday) Robinson, the father a farmer at Rawdon, Quebec. His grand-parents came from Ireland, took up farming and storekeeping; the name is connected with the dry goods business for many years in London, before coming to Hamilton.

George Webster Robinson was born at Rawdon, Quebec, April 27, 1862, and received his education in the public schools, chiefly in London, Ontario. His early business experience was in Montreal in the employ of wholesale and retail merchants; then he spent some years in Chicago and Winnipeg, and also in Galt, Ontario, in the same line of business. In 1900 he came to Hamilton and took over the department store of Frederick W. Watkins, establishing at that time the firm of G. W. Robinson, Limited, and starting into business on a small scale. Under his

able management the store has become one of which Hamilton may well be proud, both as regards size and equipment and the quality of the service maintained. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, the Hamilton Club, Canadian Club, Hamilton Golf and Country Club, Burlington Golf and Country Club, Caledon Club, Thistle Club of Hamilton, and Barton Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Scottish Rite bodies in the Masonic Order. Politically, he is a Conservative and he is a member of the Anglican Church.

Mr. Robinson married, in London, Ontario, Mrs. E. A. Garlick, of London, and they have two children: Lieutenant George Victor Robinson, deceased, October 19, 1916, and Kathleen Lenore, now Mrs. Robert P. McBride, of Hamilton.

WILLIAM F. BOUGHNER—The Boughner family is one of the oldest in Ontario. Drawn to Canada by their intense loyalty to the Crown, the brothers who came here from the United States in 1789 transmitted to their descendants the fine traditions of patriotism—which find expression in times of peace no less than in the strife of war—for which they sacrificed so much, and established a strain of industrious, thrifty, right thinking and right living people, who, with others of their kind, have shaped and colored the institutions and policies of this Province with the quality of their own high ideals. Too much can not be done to perpetuate the memory of those men and women of vision and hope and courage who met undaunted the dangers, discomforts and discouragements of a forbidding wilderness and conquered and subdued it for the generation that enjoys the civilization of the present day.

While the branch of the family here under consideration have always spelled the name Boughner, the form was originally Buchner. The founder of the family, who came from Germany, settled originally in Sussex County, New Jersey. From the first they were loyal to Britain, and when the Colonies threw off their allegiance, they joined the British forces and fought for British supremacy on the American Continent. In 1789, about six years after peace had been declared, four brothers of the family—Henry, John, Matthias and Martin—came to Upper Canada and settled at Lyon's Creek. Matthias Buchner (or Boughner, as this branch of the family has since spelled the name) removed to the Long Point settlement and located on the west side of the Culver settlement in the township of Windham. His family drew some eight hundred acres of land in the thirteenth and fourteenth concessions, and the pioneer log cabin was erected on Lot six, thirteenth concession. Matthias and his sons were experts with the gun, and did their share in exterminating the wild beasts that haunted the Windham swamp. Bears, deer and other game were plentiful and the Boughners were never seriously concerned as to supplying their larder with meat, fish and fowl. Matthias Boughner was too old to participate in the War of

1812, but his six sons proved worthy of their family and their country by fighting in that war.

(II) John Boughner, the second son of Matthias Boughner, married Rachel Smith and settled finally in the township of Southwold. They had five sons and two daughters. The sons were Abraham, Sydney, John, Wesley, of whom further, and Isaac.

(III) Wesley Boughner received such education as the township schools of his day afforded and remained on the home farm for many years in Elgin County. Later in life he engaged in the hotel business in St. Thomas and continued in that until his death in 1872. He was an ardent Free Mason, an Orangeman and a staunch Conservative. Wesley Boughner married Mary Ann Penwarden. She was born in Devonshire, England, daughter of David Penwarden. They had six children, of whom five grew up: David John (deceased); Oliver C. (deceased); Albert Edward, of St. Louis, Missouri; William F., of whom further; and Ernest E., of St. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Boughner were members of the Anglican Church.

(IV) William F. Boughner, son of Wesley and Mary Ann (Penwarden) Boughner, was born in Fingal, April 17, 1863. After completing the work of the public schools in St. Thomas, he found employment in a dry goods store in that town and remained there until he was of age. Aggressive, yet careful, and self-reliant, he had worked and planned and studied and saved during those years of apprenticeship with a view to embarking in business on his own account. And for him the green fields were not far away; he believed that opportunity is at hand for those with vision to recognize it. He knew the town and understood its people; they knew him, and so in 1884 he opened a men's wear store in St. Thomas. The business prospered and Mr. Boughner carried it on there until 1898, when he moved it to London, a field offering larger possibilities, which he felt his long experience and the lessons he had learned in the smaller place equipped him to take advantage of. Mr. Boughner handles the finest grades of men's clothing and furnishings and enjoys his share of the best trade in the city.

He is a member of St. Thomas Lodge, No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in St. Thomas; The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of London, the London Club, the London Hunt and Country Club, the Kennels Club and the Rotary Club, all of London.

William F. Boughner married Clara King. She was born in St. Louis, daughter of H. C. King, also a native of that city, and Viola M. (Twadell) King, of Vernon, Indiana. From this union five children have been born, of whom three are now living: H. King, Helen Pauline and W. Gordon King. The sons are employed in their father's store. The family are members of Cronyn Memorial Church (Anglican).

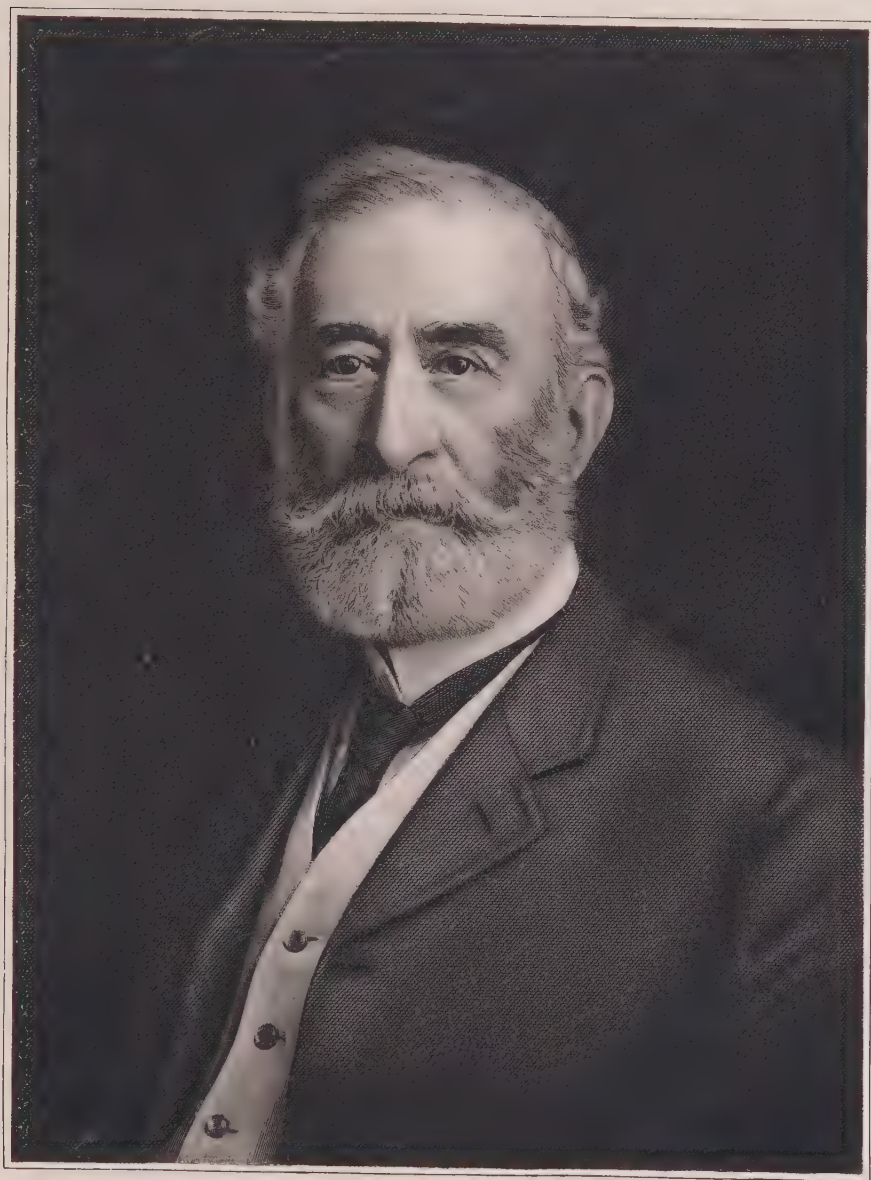
DR. LAWRENCE JOSEPH CROWLEY, physician and surgeon, and a recent comer to Kitchener, though of the third generation of his family resident in Western Ontario, has made friends from the beginning, and those who know him well prophesy for him a career of usefulness to the community and success in the practice of his chosen profession. The family was established in Canada by Dr. Crowley's paternal grandfather, Patrick Crowley, who came from County Curry with his family and settled on a farm in what is now Ellis Township. That was in a day when life in the country involved much hardship and sacrifice, the region was sparsely settled, roads were poor, the farmer had none of the mechanical aids which modern inventive genius and science have brought to his hand, nor were there the comforts and conveniences for the home which the agriculturalist of the present day enjoys. Who shall compute the debt owed by the present generation to those sturdy pioneers who, with courage, industry and faith in God, blazed the way for the civilization of the present day?

Cornelius Crowley, son of Patrick Crowley, was born on his father's farm in Ellis Township. In his younger days he followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer, but later in life he engaged in general contracting on his own account, having at times as many as twenty-five men in his employ. He married Margaret Reidy, daughter of Thomas Reidy. She was a native of Logan Township. From this union twelve children were born, of whom eleven grew to maturity: Catherine, Lawrence, Thomas, Nora (now deceased), married John McDonald, Cornelius, Alice, Maria, David, Elizabeth, and Lawrence Joseph. Cornelius Crowley died in 1922, aged sixty-nine.

Dr. Lawrence J. Crowley attended the elementary schools of his native town and prepared for the university at the Collegiate Institute at Stratford. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1922 with the degree of M. B. He then served as house physician at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto for a year. In August, 1923, he located in Kitchener and began the private practice of his profession. He is a member of the North Waterloo Medical Association, and the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations. His fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. Crowley married, September 18, 1923, Thelma Hunter, daughter of Albert E. and Eva (Flynn) Hunter, of Stratford. They are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic parish.

FREDERICK JOSEPH GLACKMEYER—That "grand old man" and heroic figure of the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, the late Sergeant-at-Arms Frederick J. Glackmeyer, whose passing was an occasion for wide-spread mourning, held the unique distinction of fifty-seven years of continuous service in office, establishing a record that up to the time of his death had not been equalled in any Legislature



Fred. J. Glackmeyer

in the British Empire, and perhaps in the whole world. He was the last intimate link between the House of Assembly of the present and the first session of the first Legislature of the Province. Until the fatal illness that laid him low, he had never been absent from his post, day or night. He was the first man to carry Ontario's official mace, and the only man who ever carried it during that long period of seven years more than half a century that he had filled his office with dignity and grace. It is most confidently believed that the Provincial Parliament will never be so favoured with another official of his like and quality of service.

Born in Montreal, Province of Quebec, May 20, 1843, Frederick J. Glackmeyer was the son of Edward and Jane (Brauneos) Glackmeyer. His father was a widely known engineer, and constructed the gas works at London, Hamilton and Dundas, in this Province. He lived many of the latter years of his life in London, where he was esteemed a citizen of honour and distinction. In the healthful environment and intellectual atmosphere of London the youthful Frederick was reared and there he acquired his education. All his life he treasured with affection the associations and memories of those years of early life spent in his beloved London. An outstanding incident of his boyhood days was the coming of Prince Arthur—afterwards Duke of Connaught and Governor-General of Canada—to London and stopping as a guest of his father at their house. Many years after that event, the Royal Duke, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, then Governor-General, bestowed upon Mr. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms, the Imperial Long Service Order, a birthday honour from His Majesty King George in recognition of his venerable subject's fifty years of uninterrupted service to the Ontario House of Assembly. These two incidents in Mr. Glackmeyer's life linked together the years filled with devotion to his Government and the best traditions of Dominion and Empire.

Mr. Glackmeyer was barely twenty-four years of age when he was appointed to the office which he was destined to fill with such a unique service for the rest of his life. A few days later, on December 27, 1867, he carried Ontario's new mace—a splendid insignia of copper, richly gilded—into the Legislative Chamber of the old House of Parliament on Front Street, Toronto, and presided over the ceremonies attending the premier opening of Ontario's first Legislature. In the halls of the Parliament buildings where hang group pictures of the sixteen Assemblies which Mr. Glackmeyer attended in his official capacity, there is only one face that can be traced throughout—that of the Sergeant-at-Arms. In the group of 1867, close to the Speaker's chair, stands a tall, stalwart, handsome young man with glossy side whiskers, the glittering new mace over his shoulder and a sword girt by his side. He was the last of that distinguished group to die. In the last picture, nearly sixty years later, there is the same figure, still tall, but with the side whiskers replaced by a flowing silver beard.

For eleven years of their married life, Mr. and Mrs. Glackmeyer, in the intervals between the sessions of the Legislature, operated a large farm in South Dakota. Often Mrs. Glackmeyer would remain to supervise operations while her husband returned to his official duties. This happy and healthful diversion they continued to enjoy at the stated intervals until Mr. Glackmeyer was forced to abandon his farming enterprise owing to the establishment of a rule by the Ontario Government to the effect that the Sergeant-at-Arms should remain at Parliament House. Thereafter, he and his wife had their homey and hospitable apartments in the Parliament buildings at Queen's Park.

Mr. Glackmeyer's was always a welcome presence in the social circles that he had elected; a member of the Victoria Club, of Toronto, which he had served as president; also a member of the Canadian Military Institute (life honorarium), and of the Toronto Yacht Club. He was an attendant of the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto.

Mr. Glackmeyer would inform his persistent questioner that the greatest event of his career occurred when he married, at Queenston, Ontario, Annis E. Thomson, born at Fort Erie, Ontario, daughter of William A. and Lavinia (Newcomb) Thomson. Her father, of Scottish extraction, a former member of the House of Commons for Welland, was a widely known railroad promoter and builder. Her mother, of old New England stock, was the daughter of Colonel F. D. Newcomb. Mrs. Glackmeyer was in every way worthy to be her husband's companion and helpmate. Often did she keep vigil with him during the long night watches whenever the House held protracted sessions. She had been reared in a political atmosphere, and during her husband's long period in the public service at Parliament House she met a large number of distinguished statesmen, their wives and families; and she is able to recall many interesting incidents spread out over that period of fifty and more years. She is a woman of refinement and strong intellect, a vigorous yet affectionate personality, who cherishes with true devotion the memory of her husband. They had travelled life's road together for so many years that their natures blended, and it might be said of them truly they lived for one another.

Frederick Joseph Glackmeyer died at his apartments in Queen's Park, Toronto, September 14, 1924. Among the numerous messages of condolence that came to the bereaved wife was an especially cordial tribute from Premier Ferguson, with which it is both proper and fitting that this memorial should be concluded:

Mr. Glackmeyer was an outstanding figure in the public life of the Province, having occupied in a very dignified and efficient way the position of sergeant-at-arms for the Parliament of Ontario ever since the Confederation.

He was very highly regarded by every man who has sat in the Legislature, either as a member of the Government or private member, for his unflin-

courtesy and attention. Just a few years ago the Legislature recognized his long and faithful services by a unanimous vote of congratulation, accompanied by a small gratuity.

Mr. Glackmeyer was peculiarly well suited for the position he so long occupied. He was thoroughly conversant with House procedure; he was cultured and dignified, and his manner of carrying out his duties lent solemnity and decorum to the whole procedure. He was held in the highest esteem by all the members of the Legislature, and the Government of the day extend to Mrs. Glackmeyer, who has shared with him all these years the important duties of his office, their deepest sympathy.

THOMAS COLHOUN HASLETT, K. C. — For more than half a century Thomas Colhoun Haslett, K. C., has been one of the leading members of the bar of Ontario and is at the present time the president of The Hamilton Law Association. He was born in Belleville, Ontario, on the second day of January, 1852, and is a son of the late John James Haslett, a very prominent civil engineer, and his wife, Frances C. Woods.

Thomas C. Haslett received his education by private tuition and at the grammar school and Albert University of Belleville. He began the study of law with A. R. Dougall, of Belleville, and subsequently was a student in the office of the late Judge McDougall, of Toronto, and afterwards in Hamilton, with the late William Laidlaw, K.C. He was called to the bar in 1875, and immediately commenced practice in Hamilton, in partnership with the late D. B. Chisholm, M.P., and mayor of Hamilton, under the firm name of Chisholm & Haslett, which continued until 1884. From 1884 to 1888 he carried on his practice in partnership with S. F. Washington, who had been a student for some time prior thereto in his office. In 1890 he was in partnership for a short period with the present Judge Evans, of Hamilton. Since then he has not formed any new partnerships but has employed young lawyers to aid and assist him in carrying on his practice. His professional duties have been chiefly confined to real estate, insurance, trust and corporation law in all of which he has had a very large experience.

Mr. Haslett was the vice-president of The Federal Life, and chairman of the Mercantile Trust Company, and at the present time is on the board of directors of the National Trust Company, and several other corporations. He has always taken a rather active interest in club life, and has occupied the highest position in each of the following clubs, namely: the Hamilton, the Thistle, the Hamilton Golf and Country, and the Royal Hamilton Yacht. He is also a member of the Caledon Mountain Trout Club and the Albany Club. His chief recreations have been yachting, golfing, bowling and curling. He is a conservative in politics, an Anglican in religion, and a Free Mason, and a member of the Scottish Rite bodies.

In 1883, Mr. Haslett was married to Rachel Campbell Ferrie, now deceased, a daughter of the

late John Ferrie, of Hamilton, and has two daughters both living, namely: Jean Ewing, and Mary Hendrie (Haslett) Parker, wife of Alan E. Parker.

MAJOR GEORGE CARLETON HALE, M.D.C.M. — Himself a distinguished physician and surgeon, Major Hale is descended from an old and historic English family, and ancestors who have played an important part in Canadian affairs since the middle of the eighteenth century, when his great-great-grandfather, General John Hale, then Colonel, commanded the 47th Regiment in the attack on Quebec under General Wolfe. General John Hale, the fourth son of Sir Bernard Hale, of Kingswolden and Abbots Langley, was born in 1728. His parents intended that he should be called to the bar, being a direct male descendant of Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice in 1671, but through the influence of his brother, Bernard Hale, a member of the Guards, he himself determined to follow a military career. He obtained a commission in the 47th Regiment, then called Lascelles', and in 1752, was ordered to take part in the struggle then going on between Britain and the American colonies. General Hale and his regiment joined the forces commanded by General Wolfe, and took part in the capture of Cape Breton and Quebec. General Hale and General Wolfe were close personal friends, and on the day of the fall of Quebec they stood close together when General Wolfe received his mortal wound. "Support me, Hale!" he cried, "Let not my brave soldiers see me drop. The day is ours. Keep it." In the well known picture commemorating the death of Wolfe, the figure of General Hale does not appear, because he refused to pay the hundred pounds which the painter, West, demanded of him as recompense for this bit of immortality. When General Wolfe realized that he had been fatally wounded, he said to those about him: "I am aware that it is the aide-de-camp's privilege to carry home the despatches, but I beg as a favour to request that my old friend, Colonel Hale may have that honour." On a frigate, therefore, Colonel Hale returned to England with news of the victorious Battle of Quebec and the death of the brave general who commanded the British forces and was rewarded with a gift of five hundred pounds and an order to raise for the King's service a regiment of Light Dragoons (now the 17th Lancers), command of which he retained until his appointment as Governor of Londonderry. General Hale also accompanied Lord Albemarle as his military secretary, for which services he received ten thousand pounds as prize money. Returning from this expedition, he married Mary Chaloner in 1763. She was a sister of The Countess of Harewood, a woman of high integrity and rare gifts. Not only did she bear a family of ten sons and eleven daughters, but, her husband's means being limited, she educated them herself. She was, indeed, a peerless woman of her day, virtuous, talented and charming, the delight of

all around her. Her portrait as "L'Allegro" was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and the original is in the possession of the Earl of Harewood. Her husband was also painted by the same artist, and this portrait used to hang in the Hale House on the Point, at Quebec, and was the property of the grandson of General Hale, who came from England to make his permanent home in Canada, receiving a grant of 10,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia.

Of the twenty-one children of General and Mrs. Hale, the most distinguished was the eldest son, named for his father, John Hale. Commenting upon his career at the time of his death in 1838, the "Montreal Gazette", after reciting the story of his public services, closes the article by saying: "Mr. Hale was of the old school, with the usual liberality and independence of an English gentleman. He held some hereditary notions about the duties of a public officer which we apprehend are better securities than the strictest superintendence in these times, when offices are frequently sought and obtained through intrigue and popular favour. No one ever doubted Mr. Hale's correct discharge of the duties of his station. He neither gave nor asked favours; ever prepared to do all that he was authorized to do, according to the regular course and the responsibility of his office. Mr. Hale served Her Majesty and her Royal predecessors in active employment, without any intermission, for upwards of sixty years, fifty-two of which he passed in the Colonies and garrisons abroad, during which time he satisfactorily accounted for more than fifteen millions sterling of the public money."

Major Hale's grandfather was George Carleton Hale, born in Quebec, later holding a Seignory of 80,000 acres at St. Ann de la Parade. Here Major Hale's father, Jeffrey Hale, was born in 1850. Later, he removed with his father to Kingston, where, as a youth, he entered the employ of the Bank of Commerce. He was subsequently manager of the bank in Paris, Brantford, and Strathroy. In 1904, he was placed in charge of the main branch in London, holding this position until he retired from active life shortly before the late war. Major Hale's mother was Louisa Campbell, a daughter of Duncan Campbell, who was a Scotchman of the Clan of Argyle. He ran away from home when a boy, and eventually settled in Simcoe, where his family was born and reared. To Jeffrey and Louisa (Campbell) Hale were born two children. Jessie Campbell Hale, who married George Stephen Hensley and resides in New York City, where her husband is American financial agent for the Bank of Montreal.

Their son, Major George Carleton Hale, was born in Ottawa, on June 30, 1885. He was educated at Trinity College School at Port Hope, then for a year was a student at Trinity College, Toronto, in the Liberal Arts course. In 1909, he took his degree, M.D.C.M., from McGill University and

for two years following was interne and house surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital. Then to make still more complete his preparation, he went over to Europe, where he studied in Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and Munich at clinics.

Returning to Canada, he made his home in London, where his ability has carried him to many positions of honour. He is Associate Professor of Medicine in the Medical College of the University of Western Ontario, and Consultant in Medicine at the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. He is also a member of the staff of Victoria Hospital. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians: Past President of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario; and a member of the Ontario and the Canadian Medical Associations.

In 1914, George Carleton Hale joined the Canadian forces as a medical officer of the 18th Battalion, ranking captain. In 1915, he was in France, serving for a year on the salient near Ypres, (where he was mentioned in despatches on April 30, 1916, by General Sir Douglas Haig for distinguished services in the field). An attack of trench fever necessitated his withdrawal from the front, and upon recovering from his illness he was assigned chief of medicine at Taplow and at Kitchener Hospital, Brighton. In 1917, he was appointed Major, and two years later was honorably discharged from service.

Major Hale is a member of the London, the London Hunt and Country, the Highland Golf Clubs, the London Chamber of Commerce, the University Club of Toronto, the University Club of Montreal, and the Canadian Club of New York City. In religious faith, he is of the Anglican Church, a member of St. Paul's Cathedral.

WALTER HAMILTON GAYFER, since 1918 manager of the Hamilton office of the National Drug and Chemical Company, Limited, has been connected with that concern during his entire business career of twenty-eight years. Mr. Gayfer is a son of Harry and Bella (McDonald) Gayfer, the mother a resident of Toronto, the father, now deceased, having been a government customs appraiser.

Walter Hamilton Gayfer was born September 20, 1878, in Hamilton, Ontario, and attended the Hamilton public schools. Upon leaving school in 1898 he became identified with the National Drug and Chemical Company, Limited, and since that time has held positions of increasing trust and responsibility in the Hamilton office until in 1918 he was appointed manager and has continued to fill that post up to the present time. Mr. Gayfer takes an active part in Hamilton organizations and is very well liked. He is a member of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturing Association, the Hamilton Rotary Club, and Burlington Golf and Country Club, and fraternally is affiliated with Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hindoo Koosh Grotto, being a Scottish

Rite Mason. Politically he is a Liberal, and his religious connections are with the First United Church of Hamilton.

Mr. Gayfer married, in Hamilton, Nina Gilmore, a daughter of William Gilmore, of Hamilton, and they have two children: William and Nina. Mr. and Mrs. Gayfer and their family have a very attractive summer home on Hamilton Beach.

WILLIAM CHARLES BENSON, C.A.—Dirck Bensingh, a Dane, who can be traced from Groningen to Amsterdam, and thither, with his wife, Catalina Berck, to New Amsterdam, bought a lot in this Dutch Colony near the fort on August 23, 1649, and thus founded on American soil the Benson family. Of his three sons, Dirck, Samson, and Johannes, the two former remained in New York City, while Johannes went to Harlem and bought a place in the village. He married Elizabeth Van Duesen, and to them were born ten sons and daughters. Their son, Johannes, born on May 29, 1701, married Elizabeth Lydecker, a daughter of Gerrit Lydecker, of Bergen County, New Jersey, and their family numbered six children. Matthew, the youngest, was born on November 19, 1736, and he became the founder of the Prince Edward Island family of Bensons. He married Mary Berdon, and to them were born, in New York City, nine children, all of whom crossed to Canada except the oldest son, John, who was a dragoon in the army during the Revolutionary War. The story runs that on the day he was killed, his mother, sitting at the window of her home, saw him ride by. Overjoyed to see her boy, she ran to tell her husband, only to find that no one else had seen him. Later, news was received that he had fallen. She grieved much for her brave lad who had died, fighting for England's cause, and when her twins were born, she gave the beloved name, John, to one of them, calling the other Dirck. When these twins were four years of age, the summons was issued, commanding all Loyalists to leave New York, and Matthew Benson and his family were obliged perforce to move. They migrated to the great Canadian wilderness and settled in Yellow Hook, until the twins were eighteen years of age, when the family took up land on the High Shore.

Matthew Benson was a blacksmith and millwright, and worked at his trade, first at the Napanee mill and then at the first one built at Glenora. During the "Scarce Year"—about 1793 or 1794,—when the settlers would have starved to death but for the almost miraculous abundance of fish, people used to visit his mill and sweep the floor for the gleanings of flour dust. Matthew Benson was the great-grandfather of William Charles Benson. His son, Cornelius Benson, married Sarah Dempsey, and their third child, Thomas Dempsey Benson, married Julia Ann Wilcox. To them were born two sons, William Dempsey Ben-

son, father of Thomas C. Benson, elsewhere mentioned in this volume, and Oren O. Benson, who married Eliza Payne, daughter of William L. Payne, who came to Canada from Lancashire, England. To Oren O. and Eliza (Payne) Benson were born two children: Lillian, and William C., of this biography. Oren O. Benson, who was born in Consecon, Prince Edward County, learned the trade of furniture finishing, and later engaged in making cabinet reed organs. After a time, he became a financial agent, promoting a number of local enterprises in London, to which city he had moved about 1881. In his younger days he had been very much interested in politics and was very active, though never as an aspirant for office.

William C. Benson was born in Cobourg, on October 21, 1877. He attended the public school and the Collegiate Institute of London, and then entered a dry goods and house furnishings store, where he worked for a time. In 1901, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, in order to secure a wider experience in the house furnishings trade. While there, however, he suffered an attack of typhoid fever, but as soon as he was able to travel, he returned to London. It was during his convalescence that he began to study accountancy, continuing his studies during his spare time until he became master of his subject, securing his diploma as Chartered Accountant in June, 1905, and continuing to work as bookkeeper and accountant in various lines of business, thus securing a wide experience. For seven years he lived in Saskatoon and Winnipeg, coming back East in June, 1914. For a year, he was stationed at Oshawa as a secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, having made contact with this organization in Winnipeg, where he had been their accountant business executive. When the World War broke out, he went into the war activities of the Young Men's Christian Association and was chief accountant of their Canadian National headquarters in Toronto during the war. He had charge of the finances of all their war work. When the war was over and he had closed up the affairs which he had had in charge, he joined the firm of Oscar Hudson & Company, Chartered Accountants, and in 1920 returned to London as their representative. He is now a member of the firm, having charge of Western Ontario, with a staff of accountants under him.

Mr. Benson is a member and director of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the London Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants, of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants, Washington, D.C.; the London Advisory Committee Citizens' Research Institute of Canada; and is an instructor in cost accounting in the University of Western Ontario. Mr. Benson is a member of Tuscan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Kiwanis



W. C. Benson



Fred L. Benson

Club. His family are members of the Metropolitan United Church of London, where Mr. Benson is a member of the Official Board and president (1924) of the Brotherhood. He is also a trustee of Grace United Church.

William C. Benson married Mary Bishop, daughter of Rev. George J. Bishop, D.D., a Methodist clergyman, and Anne Jane (Stewart) Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have one son, Gordon Wallace, who was born March 19, 1910.

THOMAS CHALLONER BENSON—The name of Benson appears in American history as far back as 1649, at which time the progenitor of the family on this side of the water bought a piece of property near the fort in the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam. It was his great-grandson, Matthew Benson, who struck north across the Canadian line, taking with him his wife and eight children, because an edict had banished all Loyalists from the colonies. The oldest son, John, had already given his life in the Revolutionary War for England's cause. The fugitives settled in the wilderness at "Yellow Hook," many years later taking up land on the High Shore. Among the eight children were the twins, John (named by the grieving mother for her lost son) and Dirck. Many amusing stories are told of the twins, who were as alike as two peas, so that they could fool their own children as to their identity. Only their wives were able to distinguish "tother from which." Their devotion, too, forms a beautiful page in the family annals, a devotion which never abated a jot during life. When John Benson was stricken with age, he would beg his son, Peter, to lead him to his dying brother's bedside, where for hours at a time he would sit and silently gaze upon the beloved face.

The Benson family brought with them from Holland a curious old Dutch Bible that is now in the possession of Portland Benson. The Bible has long been an heirloom, having passed through the hands of no less than seven generations of Bensons, the youngest son always falling heir to it. It is now three hundred and six years old, and is an old pocket edition, fourteen inches long, nine inches wide and six inches thick. It weighs fourteen pounds. It is printed in the Dutch language, the Dutch style of letters being used. Matthew Benson loved this old Book, his priceless treasure, and when old and almost blind, he would sit day by day with it open beside him on a rough little stand that had been constructed for it. Mrs. Portland Benson, of Pictou, who tells the story, concludes it thus: "This is my story of the Bensons. No great wealth of worldly honour do they possess; but in the old times, they suffered, dared for principle and what they considered the right, and in these latter days, whenever you find a genuine Benson, he is standing on his merits or demerits without any shams, pretensions, or apologies."

Thomas Challoner Benson is a direct descendant

of this fine old stock, his great-great-grandfather being this same Matthew Benson. His grandfather, Thomas Dempsey Benson, resided at The Carrying Place in Prince Edward County, and as a lake captain, he plied between that point and Watertown, New York. His father, William Dempsey Benson, married Melissa Esther Challoner, both still living in London.

Thomas Challoner Benson was educated in the public school of London, and then worked four years as an apprentice in the retail jewelry business. But he wished to make a change, and found employment with a manufacturer of electrical goods with whom he remained for ten years, until 1910, when he was in a position to begin business for himself. With H. S. Wilcox, he entered into a partnership, the firm name being The Benson-Wilcox Electrical Company. The new firm began in a modest way doing contracting and wiring. Their work has been their best advertisement, and the business has grown until now it has almost entirely a wholesale clientele. Twenty-five employees are on their pay list and their own travelling salesmen cover the entire Province.

Mr. Benson is a member of the various Masonic Orders: the Tuscan Lodge, which he is now (1924) serving as Worshipful Master; St. John's Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, Knights Templar; London Lodge of Perfection; London Chapter, Rose Croix; Hamilton Consistory; Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, London. He is a member of the Thistle Club, and actively connected with the Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas Challoner Benson married, September 20, 1905, Nellie Maude Bigger, daughter of William Edgar Bigger and Minnie Rouse Bigger, of Blenheim, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have one daughter, born on July 10, 1906, to whom they gave the name, Helen Maude. Mr. Benson and his family are members of the First Methodist Church, of London.

BERTHA MABEL DUNHAM—Miss Dunham is the eldest child of the late Martin and Magdalena (Eby) Dunham. She was born near Harriston, Ontario, but has lived practically all of her life in Kitchener, for many years in the house in which her mother was born. She is descended from United Empire Loyalist stock on both sides of her house. Through her father she is a great-great-granddaughter of one of the numerous Dunhams who left Massachusetts in 1783 and were given grants of land in St. John, New Brunswick, while on her mother's side she traces her ancestry to Samuel Eby and Samuel Bricker, who in the dawning of the nineteenth century left comfortable homes in Pennsylvania and cut their way into the heart of Upper Canada that they might live under the flag that had always insured for them civil and religious liberty.

After graduating very creditably from the pub-

lic school and Collegiate Institute of Kitchener, and from the Toronto Normal School, Miss Dunham entered the teaching profession in Kitchener. She did not find this to her liking, however, and soon decided to take a course at the University of Toronto. She studied modern languages and history, and graduated with honours in 1908. It happened that at that time the position of librarian of the Kitchener Public library was vacant, and after taking a course in library work at McGill University, Miss Dunham was appointed librarian at Kitchener, which position she has held to the present time. She has the honour of having been instructor-in-charge of the first library school for Ontario, and many of the librarians of the Province have received their training at her hands. It is largely through her energy and enthusiasm that the library at Kitchener has taken a place in the front rank of Canadian libraries, and it is not to be wondered at that the library workers of the Province elected her to the office of president of the Ontario Library Association in 1920.

But Miss Dunham's interests are not confined to library work. She has been twice elected to the Board of Education, and has the distinction of being the only woman who has ever sat upon a public board in the City of Kitchener. She was instrumental in forming both the Women's Canadian Club and the University Women's Club, and has been president of both. In 1924 she represented the local club at the International Federation of University Women meeting in Oslo, Norway. She holds office in the Local Council of Women, and in the Waterloo Historical Society. For many years she has been an active worker in Trinity Methodist Church, now Trinity United Church of Canada.

Miss Dunham is the author of a splendid historical novel entitled "The Trail of the Conestoga". In it she tells in a very graphic way, with much humour and pathos, the story of the coming to Canada of her Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors, and of their settlement in the heart of Upper Canada. If she writes nothing more, she has by this contribution to Canadian literature established herself in the front rank of our worth-while authors.

ROBERT LINDSAY TORRANCE, a very well-known figure in Guelph, Ontario, and for many years prominent in the manufacturing world of that city, was born in July, 1862. Mr. Torrance is a son of the Rev. Robert Torrance, D.D., who was born in May, 1822, at Markethill, Ireland. Dr. Torrance had received his education in the schools of Ireland, and at Edinburgh University. Upon the completion of these courses of study, in 1845, he had moved to the Dominion of Canada, settling in Guelph where he took over the charge of the Presbyterian Church, a Ministry which he filled for a period of time somewhat in excess of forty consecutive years. For a very considerable number of years he served as chairman of the

Statistics Committee of the Presbyterian Church, and about the year 1888, was appointed moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He lived in the city of Guelph for a period of some sixty-three years, being a prominent figure in that community, a man beloved by those who knew him well, and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He had long taken an active part in the immediate welfare of Guelph, having served from 1856 to 1892 as secretary of the School Board, and from 1857 to 1892 as inspector of the Guelph Public School System. He was, indeed, particularly interested in the educational progress of Guelph. The Rev. Dr. Torrance married, in 1854, at Guelph, Elizabeth Dryden, a daughter of Thomas Dryden, one of the pioneer settlers who had come to Guelph during the year 1832. Dr. and Mrs. Torrance were the parents of four children: 1. William B., who is now living in Montreal, having just retired from the office of superintendent of branches of the Royal Bank of Canada. 2. Elizabeth, now Mrs. Arthur Nicol, residing in Toronto. 3. Robert Lindsay, of whom further. 4. Anna, now Mrs. John D. Higinbotham, of Lethbridge, Alta.

Robert Lindsay Torrance, the second son and third child of the Rev. Dr. Robert and Elizabeth (Dryden) Torrance, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, Guelph, and he later attended and graduated from the Guelph High School. At about fifteen years of age, however, Mr. Torrance left school to obtain his first real contact with the world of commerce when he entered the employ of the J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, of Guelph. After a considerable number of years, during which time Mr. Torrance filled practically every office below the rank of manager of this concern, he was finally appointed manager, on the death of Mr. Armstrong, which occurred in 1892. Mr. Torrance continued this association until the month of January, in 1910, when he resigned to accept the position of manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Guelph, which office he is still filling at the date of the writing of this biographical history, 1927.

Despite the many varied and often exacting duties of the work in which he had been engaged, Mr. Torrance has still found time in which to serve the people of his community in other than a private capacity. For a period of more than twenty-three consecutive years he served as a member of the School Board of Guelph. He is also a past president of the Guelph Chamber of Commerce, and was not only a member of that organization but also a director during its reorganization. Today he is one of the very active members of this Chamber. He has long served as a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has long taken an active and interested part in this association's progress. He is a member of the executive board of Knox College; and he is an



J. M. M. Evoy

ex-president of the Guelph Rotary Club. He has been equally active in his club and social life, for he now holds membership in the Priory Club, the Guelph Country Club, the Waterloo Golf and Country Club, the Ancaster Golf Club, and Guelph Garrison Club.

Robert Lindsay Torrance married, November 7, 1889, at St. Marys, in the Province of Ontario, Agnes Sanderson, a daughter of John Sanderson, a prominent lumber dealer of St. Marys. Mrs. Agnes (Sanderson) Torrance's brother, F. G. Sanderson, is also a prominent man in his riding, serving, at the present time, as the member for South Perth in the Dominion House. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance are the parents of two children, namely: 1. Robert Douglas, who now resides in Toronto, where he holds the position of sales manager of the Toronto Brick Company. 2. Kenneth Sanderson, who is now a staff captain of the British Army in India. Captain Torrance entered the Royal Military College in August, 1914, and he was posted from there during the month of January, 1915, to a British regiment, serving during the war, and after the war choosing to remain in British military service.

JOHN MILLAR McEVOY, B.A., LL.B., K.C.—

One of the most forceful characters in the civic, social, and religious life of Ontario is John Millar McEvoy, head of the law firm of McEvoy, Judd, and Henderson, of London. Original and progressive in his thinking, clear cut and positive in presenting a subject, endowed richly with native ability that he has developed by years of study and observation, his is an invaluable contribution to the life of the Dominion.

He was born in Caradoc, in June, 1864, of a family already distinguished for their public spirit and altruistic service. His father, Andrew Millar McEvoy, came from Ireland with an uncle, while still a boy, to make his home in the New World. He was educated in the old Seminary at Kamoka, from which institution he received his teacher's certificate. For twenty-seven years, he was identified with the educational life of Ontario. His active interest in public matters, together with his eminent fitness for the position carried him to the office of reeve of the township. He became a member of the County Council, and, in 1887, was elected county treasurer, serving in this capacity up to the time of his death on November 15, 1915. His mother, Sarah Northcott McEvoy, was a daughter of Squire Northcott, who came from Devonshire, in 1820, settling first at Yarmouth. Ten years later, he removed to Caradoc, where he, too, became actively associated with the political life of the township. He was made Squire, reeve of the township, and a member of the County Council. In those days, everyone in trouble turned to Squire Northcott for advice and assistance. He lived to be eighty-six years of age.

John Millar McEvoy received his preparatory

education at the Collegiate Institute of Strathroy. He completed a course in the Liberal Arts College of Toronto University, taking the degree of A. B. in 1890, which he followed by a course in the Law School of the same institution, being made a Bachelor of Laws, in 1892. To him came the unusual distinction of being asked to remain at the University as a member of the faculty, and for the next three years, he taught Canadian Constitutional History in the department of political science, filling that Chair from the retirement of Professor Ashley to the arrival of Professor Mavor. In referring to Mr. McEvoy's student days, Professor W. J. Ashley said, "he is the man of the most original and independent power it has been my fortune to come across among my pupils during eleven years teaching." For another year, he remained at the University as lecturer in the same department, contributing articles to several periodicals during this time.

In 1893, he was called to the Bar, and located his legal offices in London, where he has been in active and successful practice for thirty-one years. In 1919 he was made a King's Counsel. Mr. McEvoy is the author of "The Ontario Township, a History of the Growth of Municipal Institutions in the Province," printed by the Ontario government as the first in the series of the University of Toronto studies in Political Science; "An Essay on Canadian Currency and Banking," and "Karl Marx's Theory of Value," an essay, declared by Professor Ashley to be the ablest exposition of the kernel of abstract theory of value that it had been his good fortune to have heard or read on any occasion. At the invitation of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, he contributed a series of articles to their publication, "The Annals," upon subjects of economic and historical importance to Canada. Three times on the Liberal ticket, he has unsuccessfully contested in the general elections, in 1904 from East Middlesex and 1911 from city of London, as candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, and in 1908, for local legislature, city of London. Mr. McEvoy believes in a revenue tariff and advocates some system of mutual help among the whole Anglo-Saxon race as a defense against foreign ambition, and in the general interest of peace.

Mr. McEvoy has wide fraternal affiliations. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of St. George's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of St. George's Chapter Royal Arch Masons, of the Coeur de Lion Preceptory, of Mocha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

An appreciation of Mr. McEvoy was printed in "Canadian Men and Women of the Time," (1912), in which high tribute is paid to his professional career and to his public services.

On June 14, 1893, he married Ishbel Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, of East Williams, Middlesex County and Isabel (Ross) Anderson. She also was educated at Strathroy Institute, com-

pleting her training at the Toronto Normal School. For three years, she taught in Toronto, at the completion of which term she became the bride of John Millar McEvoy, making her home in London. Mrs. McEvoy is president of the London Presbyterian of the Women's Missionary Society, vice-president of the Ontario Board of this same Society, ex-officio member of the general council of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society, past president of the local Women's Liberal Club, past acting president and present member of the Young Women's Christian Association Board and charter member of the Women's Canadian Club.

A contemporary writes:

Mrs. McEvoy took a deep interest in the organization of the local Women's Canadian Club, and is a member of the executive. She is a staunch Liberal and was for a time the successful president of the Women's Liberal Club. In her capacity as acting president of the Young Women's Christian Association Board she sponsored much that has been of inestimable value to the girls of the city, and showed a particular interest in the industrial department of that institution.

To her position as president of the London Presbyterian of the Women's Missionary Society, Mrs. McEvoy brings a long experience gained while a member of the organization and corresponding secretary of the board. She has real executive ability, a keen sense of values, the courage of her convictions and a vivid enthusiasm which particularly fit her to hold the interest of her followers. To the business in hand she applies modern business methods with great success and by her efforts has accomplished much for the cause of Missions in the London Presbyterian.

Just recently Mrs. McEvoy has found a new sphere for activity in the class for "New Canadians", which is being opened at the Young Women's Christian Association. While not definitely connected with the movement, she has offered her services to help with the establishment of the classes and finds in this departure the materialization of a cherished scheme.

Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy are the parents of two children: Andrew Mawell (served in late war with rank of captain); and Gladys Isabel.

WALTER A. THOMSON, SR., M.D., C.M.—Son of Scottish pioneers—that important element among the settlers of Ontario, who reclaimed the wilderness and gave to the life and institutions of the Province the quality, colour and character that makes Ontario the peer of any other part of this continent—product of her educational institutions, academic and technical, and successful in the practice of his profession, Dr. Walter A. Thomson is a worthy scion of courageous, industrious, thrifty, God-fearing forbears and reflects credit on the land that gave him birth. The Thomson family here under consideration was established in Canada by Alexander Thomson, who came from Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, with his wife and children and settled in the township of Dumfries, nine miles west of Galt, in Waterloo County. He took up land from the Crown, cleared it of the bush and developed a fertile farm, which he cultivated during the remainder of his life. He mar-

ried Margaret Richardson and they had six children: Janet, Robert, James, Thomas, John, Jane. The family were Presbyterians.

(II) Robert Thomson, the second eldest of this family, was born in the old country about 1823 and lived to the age of seventy-four. He was nine years old when the family crossed the ocean. He was always a tiller of the soil. After his marriage he bought a farm adjoining that of his father in the village of Roseville, North Dumfries Township. Some years before his death, having by industry, thrift and good business judgment acquired a competence, he retired from active work and became a resident of Galt. Robert Thomson married Janet Armstrong. She was born in Roxburyshire, daughter of Francis Armstrong. She died in 1922 in her 99th year. Eight children were born from this union: Isabella, unmarried; Margaret, married Hugh Campbell; Francis, resides in Galt; Jane is the widow of Barnard Smith, of Victoria, British Columbia; Alexander, of Ayr; Ellen, married George Elliott and they reside on the old homestead; Mary, unmarried, and Dr. Walter A., of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson were members of the Presbyterian Church.

(III) Dr. Walter A. Thomson, son of Robert and Janet (Armstrong) Thomson was born on his father's farm, May 11, 1867. After finishing the work of the public schools, Dr. Thomson prepared for his medical course under Professor John E. Bryant, who succeeded Dr. Tassie at the famous school in Galt. Dr. Thomson then entered Trinity Medical School, in Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1891, with the degree, M.D., C.M. He then went to Hensel, Huron County, where he practised for five and a half years. He then practised in Goderich for about a year and came from there to London in 1898, where he has engaged in general practice since that time. He is on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital as anaesthetist—was formerly obstetrician. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Western Ontario and the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations. He served for four years as examiner on the Medical Council. Dr. Thomson is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 209A, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, St. George's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Home Circle, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Brunswick Club, and the London Hunt and Country Club—all of London.

Dr. Walter A. Thomson married, March 23, 1896, Alexandrina Macarthur. She was born in Ailsacraig, daughter of James and Anna (McPherson) Macarthur, a native of Scotland. Dr. and Mrs. Thomson have four children: 1. Margaret, unmarried, who graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1921, with the degree of B.A., and was until August, 1925, librarian at Wells Ladies College, Aurora on Cayuga, New York, and is going back to the University of Western New York—special course in Home Econo-

mics. 2. Helen, graduated at MacDonald Institute, Guelph, and married Charles Riley, of that city. 3. Walter A., Jr., who graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1922 with the degree of B.A., and is now pursuing a law course at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. 4. Kenneth W., who is a member of the class of 1928, University of Western Ontario. Dr. and Mrs. Thomson are members of New St. James Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS EDWIN LEATHER—Three outstanding features of the useful and beautiful life of the late Thomas Edwin Leather contributed to a lasting impression on the memory of the people of Hamilton who were so privileged as to call him friend or associate: He built up an attractive residential section overlooking the city and the lake; he developed his own property along the lines of arboriculture and floriculture until it became one of the show-places of his section; and he was for many years a devout member and official of the Church of England, in whose cause he was, while his health permitted, a tireless worker. He was greatly beloved by the people of his close association, and much esteemed by all who had his acquaintance, for he was a likeable and approachable man, who loved folks and delighted to mingle with them as friend and co-worker.

Born in London, Middlesex County, Ontario, June 3, 1854, died at his home in Hamilton, June 4, 1917, Thomas Edwin Leather was the son of William B. and Jennette (Young) Leather. His father was a native of Yorkshire, England, where he grew to manhood and learned the professions of civil engineering and architecture. He was a young man when he came to Canada and settled in Toronto, afterward removing to London, Ontario. When the Inter-Colonial Railway of Canada, a government project, was building, he was engaged in its construction as civil engineer, and removed with his family to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. When that road was completed, he came to Hamilton and assisted in the building of the Great Western Railway, his services as civil engineer again being employed. He and his family continued to make their residence in Hamilton. He was identified with the Free and Accepted Masons; was a member of the Conservative party; and a member of the Church of England. His wife also was a member of that communion. They are now both deceased and are buried in Hamilton Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: 1. Jennette, who married Edward Jones, postmaster at Jarvis, Ontario. 2. Thomas Edwin, of whom further. 3. A. T. Leather, who resides in Alberta, Canada.

Thomas Edwin Leather was a child when his parents removed their family from London, Ontario, to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and he attended school in that town, completing his education at Sackville College. When his parents took up their residence in Hamilton, he accepted a position at the Hamilton Rolling Mill Company, of which the late C. E. Doo-

little was president. He became a travelling representative of the company, with the whole Province of Ontario as his territory. He held that position for eighteen years, and made a host of enduring friendships and business contacts that were greatly helpful to him and his company. At the end of that period he resigned to enter a co-partnership with Thomas Watson, and the two conducted for several years the business of sales agents. Mr. Leather then launched out into the real estate business on his own account, and was concerned with it in a large way for the rest of his active life. He bought a considerable tract of land, known as the Freeman Estate, at the head of James Street South, in Hamilton, divided it into building lots, and developed it into a most desirable home section, commanding a fine view of much of the city and a portion of Lake Ontario. Ill-health compelled him to abandon active pursuits of a business character, and he thereafter spent much time in beautifying the surroundings of his fine residence on James Street South. Here he took unalloyed pleasure in the cultivation of his trees and flowers, thus gratifying his great love for Nature and all her works. His heart's warmest affections were bound up in his home and family, and the domestic ties, strengthened with the years, were never irksome to this exemplary family head.

Mr. Leather was a loyal and consistent adherent of the Conservative party, although he never took an active part in political affairs. He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and this was his only secular connection. He was a most devout churchman, affiliated with All Saints' (Church of England) parish, and for a number of years was a member of the Synod of Niagara. He was for long identified with the standing committee of the diocese and was largely instrumental, through his financial ability, for placing the diocese on a sound footing. He also served All Saints' Church as warden, and was known throughout the community as a polished Christian gentleman.

Thomas Edwin Leather married Helen Skinner, a native of Waterdown, Wentworth County, Ontario, a daughter of Dr. Ormond and Margaret (Riddell) Skinner, her father at one time a well-known medical practitioner, and her mother died at the age of ninety-five years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Leather, having been active to the last and for years a member of the Church of England. Mrs. Leather, who has her residence at the James Street family home, has her religious fellowship with All Saints' Church, and is known as a woman of culture and esteemed for her Christian qualities and acts of benevolence. To Mr. and Mrs. Leather were born three children: 1. Mabel, who married E. Vaughn Wright, and resides in Ancaster. 2. Russell E., who served as a captain in a division of the Canadian Army overseas in the World War, and now resides in Chicago, Illinois. 3. Harold Hamilton, engaged in the transport business in the city of Hamilton.

THOMAS REGINALD SLOAN—Through the general practice of law and in his special field of criminal and domestic relations cases, Thomas Reginald Sloan, barrister, of Hamilton, Ontario, has in the fourteen years of his professional career become well-known. He is senior partner in the firm of Sloan and Westland, in the Sun Life Building. Thomas Reginald Sloan was born in Hamilton on May 21, 1889, son of Joseph Herbert and Jessie V. Sloan. His father, who is now deceased, was a prominent figure in the insurance business of Hamilton. The son was educated in the public schools in his native city, and the law course at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, from which he graduated in 1910. In February, 1912, he was called to the Ontario bar. For the past fourteen years, except for the period of the World War, he has continued as an independent lawyer, specializing in actions rising out of criminal and domestic tangles. Since 1924 H. L. G. Westland has been in partnership with him.

Mr. Sloan is a Conservative in politics. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Beaver Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Victoria Lodge, Loyal Orangemen's League; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity of Toronto. The Thistle and Burlington Golf Clubs have him enrolled among their members. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. During the World War Mr. Sloan was a part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force from 1917 until mustered out in June, 1919. He was attached to the Legal Services Branch of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps and stationed at Pembroke House, London.

In Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1925, Thomas Reginald Sloan married Mildred Sheerer, daughter of George B. Sheerer, of Hammond, Indiana, an attorney.

REV. DR. JAMES WILSON, B.A., D.D.—An honoured minister of the Gospel, a builder of his church and its activities, the Rev. Dr. James Wilson, B.A., D.D., was born and grew to manhood in Ontario, and came to Toronto more than a score of years ago for the purpose of devoting his energies and ministry to the progress of religious affairs in the service of the Presbyterian Church. His experiences have been broad and far-reaching throughout Western Ontario, and he is highly respected and a valued churchman.

Born in Huron County, in the year 1865, son of Joseph and Isabella Wilson, farming people of that district, he received his early education in the public schools of West Huron, and graduated from the Goderich High School and the Ottawa Normal School. His primal object was toward the teaching profession, and his first appointment was in 1884, as a teacher in the Kinloss, Bruce County, schools. Returning for further studies to the Ottawa Normal School, he resumed his teaching in 1886, remaining in the work for one year. In 1887, he returned to the Goderich High School for special work and matriculated the following year; and entered Toronto Uni-

versity in 1888, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered Knox College in 1892, graduating in 1893. Many years later, after more than a quarter of a century of faithful and honorable service, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in the year 1921, in appreciation and respect for his religious and organization achievements. His first charge was at Drummond Hill, near Niagara Falls, which he took in June, 1893, sharing his time and energies with another charge near at hand, at Chippewa. These charges occupied his interest for a period of seven years and he became known for his executive ability in handling the affairs of the church. In 1900 he received a call to Glencoe where he remained until the year 1905, when on April 4, 1905, he was appointed to the Dovercourt Road Presbyterian Church, Toronto. This parish was very much in need of a new building, and Dr. Wilson devoted himself to the work of expanding the membership, and developing the scope of the church, and Sunday School activities. The results of twenty years' association with this church stand as a memorial to Dr. Wilson in the attractive buildings, large membership, and popular appeal of the work in its behalf among its parishioners. In October, 1925, the Brampton Presbyterian Church called him to its pulpit, and he has been pastor since that time. He is a member of the Board of Missions and a member of the Board of Knox College.

Rev. Dr. James Wilson married, at Goderich, in 1894, Jessie Sands, daughter of Archibald and Catherine Sands, of that town. Her father was a well-known and respected farmer, living on the outskirts of Goderich. One child, a daughter, Ruth M., has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Wilson. She is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music, and is living at home.

HON. SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C., LL.D., W.S.—The early ending of the career of but few men in this country has evoked the volume of deep and sincere regret such as was expressed on every hand, following the announcement of the death of Sir William Mortimer Clark, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, one of the most highly esteemed men in this Province, and a man who gave faithful and distinguished service to his community and to the whole country. In his official position he discharged most admirably the duties of his high office, and in every relationship of his life, whether financial, political or social, he exemplified the finest ideals of courtesy, justice and integrity.

Sir William Mortimer (W. Mortimer) Clark was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 24, 1836, the son of John and Jane (Mortimer) Clark, the former being at that time manager of the Aberdeen Insurance Company, and the latter the daughter of William Mortimer, a prominent resident of the famous Scotch city. His father died in 1840, at the early age of twenty-eight years, and his mother passed away in 1896.



Mr. Mortimer Clark

Sir William Mortimer Clark's early education was obtained at the Aberdeen Grammar School, and at the age of fifteen he passed into Marischal College, later entering Edinburgh University, of which institution he ultimately became a life member of the General Council. He was admitted a Writer to the Signet in 1859 and that same year he came to Toronto, where he again took up the study of law, with the intention of practising his chosen profession in this Province. He succeeded in his efforts and was called to the bar of Ontario in 1861. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1887, and for fifteen years was a Senator of the University of Toronto, which, in 1903, conferred upon him the honour of Doctor of Laws. Queen's University, of Kingston, Ontario, also honoured him with a similar degree. He was senior member of the law firm of Clark, Grey & Baird, but had not engaged in active practice for some years prior to his death, preferring to devote much of his attention to his many business and commercial interests. He was president of the Toronto Mortgage Company, and a director of the Metropolitan Bank of Canada, the Norwich Union Assurance Company, the Toronto General Trust Company, the Toronto Gas Company, and the Canadian General Electric Company. In addition, he was solicitor for a large number of public companies and charities, and was trustee of the Hospital for Incurables and acted as legal adviser to the Board of the Belmont Homes. In June, 1880, he was appointed to the office of chairman of the governing body of Knox College, Toronto, which post he held for thirty-seven years, and to the progress and advancement of that institution he devoted much of his time and thought. It was due to his energetic work that the site of the old Knox College at Spadina Crescent was purchased, and he became an enthusiastic supporter of the proposal to erect new buildings for that institution. While nominally a Liberal, he was never active in politics. He announced his position in the political life of the country when, on assuming his duties as Lieutenant-Governor at Government House, he stated that he represented no party but was there as deputy of the King, and to that principle he strictly adhered. It was often said that during his administration of affairs culture and intellectuality were better passports than wealth and position into the social life of Government circles. King Edward VII bestowed upon him the honour of Knighthood in 1907, during his régime as Lieutenant-Governor which high office he held from April 20, 1903, to September 19, 1908. For forty-eight years he was an elder of Knox Presbyterian Church, of which his step-father, the late Rev. Dr. Topp, was formerly pastor. Sir William Mortimer Clark was not a club man, and his spare time was all devoted to his family and to his home life. He accepted for a time the presidency of St. Andrew's Society and that was the only social organization with which he was affiliated. He was one of the

founders of St. Andrew's College and, during one of his frequent visits to Scotland, he was made a life member of the University Council of Edinburgh University. He was a great traveller and visited practically every country in Europe, Africa and Asia, in addition to many trips to different parts of the North American Continent. He was a prolific writer, and numerous articles have appeared under his signature in the Toronto press dealing with matters of public interest and with literary and educational subjects.

In 1866, Sir William Mortimer Clark was married to Helen Gordon, daughter of the late Gilbert Gordon, of Peterborough, formerly of Caithness, Scotland, and sister of the late John Gordon, president of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway. Lady Clark was noted for her kindness and her labours in works of benevolence. Sir Mortimer and Lady Clark were the parents of three children, as follows: Gordon, deceased; Jean M.; Elise.

The funeral of Sir William Mortimer Clark was one of the most impressive ever seen in Toronto. He died suddenly at Prout's Neck, Maine, August 12, 1917, whither he had gone about a month previously, seemingly in good health. His body was brought back to Toronto for interment, and government, civic, educational, financial and legal representatives, with public men from all walks of life, were present at the service, which was held from Sir Mortimer's late residence, No. 28 Avenue Road, Toronto. No stronger evidence of the quality of the man who was so closely identified with the history of Ontario could be found than in the number of men of all classes who gathered to pay their last tribute. Messages of sympathy were received from all parts of the Dominion, including one from their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. There were floral tributes in profusion, including one from the Prime Minister and the members of the Ontario Provincial Cabinet, and from the Mayor and City Council. The pallbearers were all of the order of Knighthood headed by Sir John Hendrie, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Of the many eulogies passed upon the late Sir William Mortimer Clark, one of the most fitting was that uttered by the Rev. John McNichol, acting pastor of Knox Church, who said:

In him was blended a dignified reserve and a noble simplicity of life and character. A man of high ideals and fine Christian culture, he always had the best interests of the city and country at heart. He did not reveal himself easily, but his friends knew that behind his reserve was a deep and tender human nature, lightened with a vein of humour.

FENNER FREDERICK DALLEY—Industrial progress in Hamilton, Ontario, has been materially advanced by such enterprises as the F. F. Dalley Company, Limited, founded by Edwin Dalley, continued and expanded under his son, the subject of this record, Fenner Frederick Dalley, and oper-

ated under the leadership of the third generation, Frederick Fenner Dalley, until 1925, at which time the business was disposed of. Mr. Dalley was an astute business man occupied with large affairs, and equally concerned with the betterment of his native city.

Fenner Frederick Dalley was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 11, 1847, son of Edwin Dalley, a well-known business man. Educated in the local schools, the son entered his father's business and learned all its details so that upon his father's death he assumed the control. The business thus established in 1846 grew fast under the brisk and able direction of F. F. Dalley and the Hamilton activities were incorporated under the name of F. F. Dalley and Company, Limited, with Mr. Dalley as president. A branch was established in Buffalo, and others in various parts of the United States, and it continued in its almost unparalleled development under the presidency of his son, head of the F. F. Dalley Corporation. Mr. Dalley was also director of the Federal Life Insurance Company and vice-president of the New Lyric Theatre of Hamilton.

The same broad vision that characterized his business activities marked his civic ambitions. He was deeply concerned with whatever affected the general welfare of Hamilton and used his abilities and influence to further all worthwhile movements. He served as chairman of the Hamilton Board of Education, bending all his energies to promoting the educational opportunities of the public school system, and he was license commissioner and member of the Cemetery Board. A staunch Conservative, he was faithful to that party, but he was tolerant as well. An Anglican in religious allegiance, he was a communicant of the Church of the Ascension. His clubs were: the Hamilton, the Thistle, and the Caledon. Bowling was his favourite sport. Mr. Dalley was a member of the Strict Observance Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, filling all the offices, including that of Worshipful Master; he was Past Principal of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Past Preceptor of the Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Knights Templar; member of the Murton Lodge of Perfection, of Hamilton, the Rose Croix Chapter, and Moore Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Fenner Frederick Dalley married in Hamilton, February 14, 1882, Mabel Forster, born in Dublin, Ireland, daughter of William C. and Katharine (MacDonald) Forster. Children: 1. Frederick Fenner, who succeeded his father as president of F. F. Dalley and Company, Limited, residing in Ancaster, Ontario; married to Ethel Gibson, daughter of Samuel Gibson and niece of Sir John Gibson, and they are the parents of two children: Fenner Frederick and William Samuel Gibson. 2. Mabel Marie, wife of P. H. Douglass of Hamilton and mother of: Roderick Dalley, Robert Fenner, Mabel Morna, and Peter Harrower. 3. Julian Nor-

man, who was associated with his father in business, resident of Ancaster, and married to Madeleine Grasset Thompson.

On August 12, 1913, at his home, "Arlo House", on Main Street, West Hamilton, Mr. Dalley died, and he was interred in Hamilton Cemetery. Ambition, enterprise, willingness to work hard and to produce what would be of genuine service to mankind at reasonable profit to himself marked his business career. As a citizen he was wholly devoted to the common good. His personal attributes were those of a loving and lovable man, a devoted father and husband, a strong and forceful Christian.

DR. GEORGE H. LOCKE—To recount the activities of Dr. George H. Locke, now chief librarian of the Public Library of Toronto, Canada, is to indicate his pre-eminent position in the educational and library worlds, so closely allied in purpose and results. Dr. Locke is a Canadian by birth and educated in this country. He attended the Toronto public schools, Brampton and Collingwood Collegiate institutes, and Victoria College, University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1893 with honours in classics. He was immediately appointed fellow in Greek in Victoria College of Toronto University. In order to obtain a teaching license in the Province of Ontario, he attended the Ontario College of Pedagogy and completed the course, and at the same time took his M. A. and B. Paed. degrees at University of Toronto. His professional career began as a teacher. After a year of that he went to the University of Chicago, Illinois, where an appointment awaited him as fellow of education. He was appointed in 1897 instructor in the History and Art of Teaching and in the Organization of School Systems in Harvard University and Radcliffe College. By this time his wide experience with different schools of thought and his growing reputation as a scholar brought him an invitation to return to the University of Chicago, and in that institution he successively served as assistant professor, associate professor, and finally as the dean of the College of Education. He was also inspector of Accredited High Schools and for five years editor of the "School Review."

In 1906 Dr. Locke turned to an entirely new educational field, becoming assistant to Dr. C. H. Thurber, senior editor of Ginn and Company, perhaps the best-known educational publishers in the country. The next year he was requisitioned by Sir William MacDonald to organize the School for Teachers and the School for Household Science in the new MacDonald College in connection with McGill University at Montreal. He was at the same time professor of education in McGill University. In 1908 came the request from the Public Library Board of Toronto that Dr. Locke accept the position of chief librarian. To that work he has given eighteen constructive years, and during that time has developed the system from ten to sixteen



A. Miller

branch libraries. Today Toronto has the distinction of operating seventeen public libraries within the city limits, all under one management, and including the unique "Boys' and Girls' House." During the last eighteen months of the Great War, he was associate director of public information for the Dominion of Canada.

This leading educator and librarian is president of the American Library Association, has been president of the Ontario Library Association, of the Canadian Methodist Historical Association, of the Canadian Club of Toronto, and of the Arts and Letters Club; vice-president of the Royal Colonial Institute. He is a member of the Board of Regents of Victoria University, the Senate of the University of Toronto, and the Board of Syndics of the Hart House Theatre.

DANIEL HIBNER—Coupled with business acumen, a love of humanity and one's fellow-men, is a somewhat unusual trait, and where it does exist to a marked degree it often conflicts with the highest success in business affairs. But there are exceptions to every rule, and Kitchener has had an outstanding example of fair play, conscientious devotion to the public and unselfishness in Daniel Hibner, one of the city's most successful manufacturers. He is a broad-gauged man, likeable, whole-souled, and he possesses not only the esteem but the love of the entire community.

At the outset, Mr. Hibner adopted liberal methods of doing business. For instance, if any furniture he shipped to a customer was damaged in transit, and had been accepted from the railroad and unwrapped, he immediately replaced it with a duplicate; and himself took up the inquiry to ascertain the cause of the damage with the railroad. This solicitous attention to his customers' interest brought him a large business and he prospered, for the people stood by him and his name was a synonym for business integrity through a wide district. He has been mayor of the city, and after forty odd years of active business life has retired to enjoy a well-earned rest.

Mr. Hibner was born in Waterloo, on March 9, 1853. He was the son of John and Margaret (Schneider) Hibner. The father was a native of Bavaria, and the mother of Waterloo County, Ontario. Her parents came to this country from Strasbourg in the early pioneer days of Ontario. Her grandfather, Schneider, was a grenadier who followed Napoleon to Moscow and survived the terrible retreat. Her father was a saw mill man for many years, who died in Waterloo at sixty-eight. Her mother died at sixty-two.

The son was educated in the district schools; but his school education was limited for at sixteen he apprenticed himself to a carpenter to learn that trade. He realized that he had to rely upon his own efforts and he resolved to get ahead. His trade preceptor was Henry Bair, a strict taskmaster. After an apprenticeship lasting little more

than a year, young Hibner was placed in charge of four men, engaged in building operations of different kinds. Afterwards he engaged in the building contracting business for himself, which led to the formation of a co-partnership with Hartman Krug. This developed into a sash and door factory. It afterwards made couch frames, and from that drifted gradually into the furniture manufacturing business. The D. Hibner Furniture Company, Limited, was organized in 1877. Ten years later the plant burned down, and a new building was erected on the same site. As the business grew additions were built to the plant until it is at the present time among the largest industrial plants in Kitchener. In 1919, after forty-two years of success in business Mr. Hibner sold his plant to Malcolm & Hill, the present owners and retired.

Mr. Hibner always took an active part in civic affairs. He served for thirteen years on the town board; for three years as reeve of the town, and was elected mayor of Kitchener in 1902, an office he filled for two years. He served for several years also as a member of the park board commission, and for six years as a member of the public school board. His service to Kitchener while on the park board will be remembered as long as Victoria Park remains to beautify the city and affords pleasant recreation to its citizens young and old. Mr. Hibner was the "Father of Victoria Park." In the early nineties while he was mayor, and therefore chairman, ex-officio of the park board, the rivalry between Kitchener and Waterloo over the park question reached a white heat. The question of buying the land commonly called "Schneider's flats" as a park site came up before the park board. It was a low piece of swamp lying on the southwest border of the town, and was intersected by Schneider's Creek.

J. M. Staebler, the first chairman of the park board, brought the desirability of the purchase to Mayor Hibner, and imparted his own enthusiasm over the project to his chief. It involved the dredging of an artificial lake; but as usual with such proposals, a vast amount of criticism was provoked, and a long controversy followed. Aside from the expense, it was set forth that the water was stagnant and would breed mosquitoes, with the pestilence sure to follow. When the controversy was at its height, Mayor Hibner took matters into his own hands, and determined to find out for himself whether the scheme was practicable. He took a train for Chicago, and noticed a park lake south of the city near the Indiana line, which seemed to have no inlet and no outlet. It was a most alluring bit of waterscape and he decided to investigate. He went to the park, saw the caretaker, as well as some of the city's best engineers, and was assured that while the water was comparatively still, it never had given any trouble. He described the controversy confronting him at home, and was satisfied that if the park

board should create a similar lake in the proposed park in Kitchener, it would never cause any trouble, to the community, or the caretakers. Returning home, Mr. Hibner found the board standing 3 to 3 on the question of a lake in the park. A meeting was held forthwith and Mayor Hibner cast the deciding vote, which has made Victoria Park with its pretty lake the show place in the park system of the city.

Mr. Hibner is vice-president of the "Daily Record," Kitchener's leading newspaper; president of the Kitchener Furniture Company, a retail concern; and vice-president of the Walker-Binn Store Fixture Company.

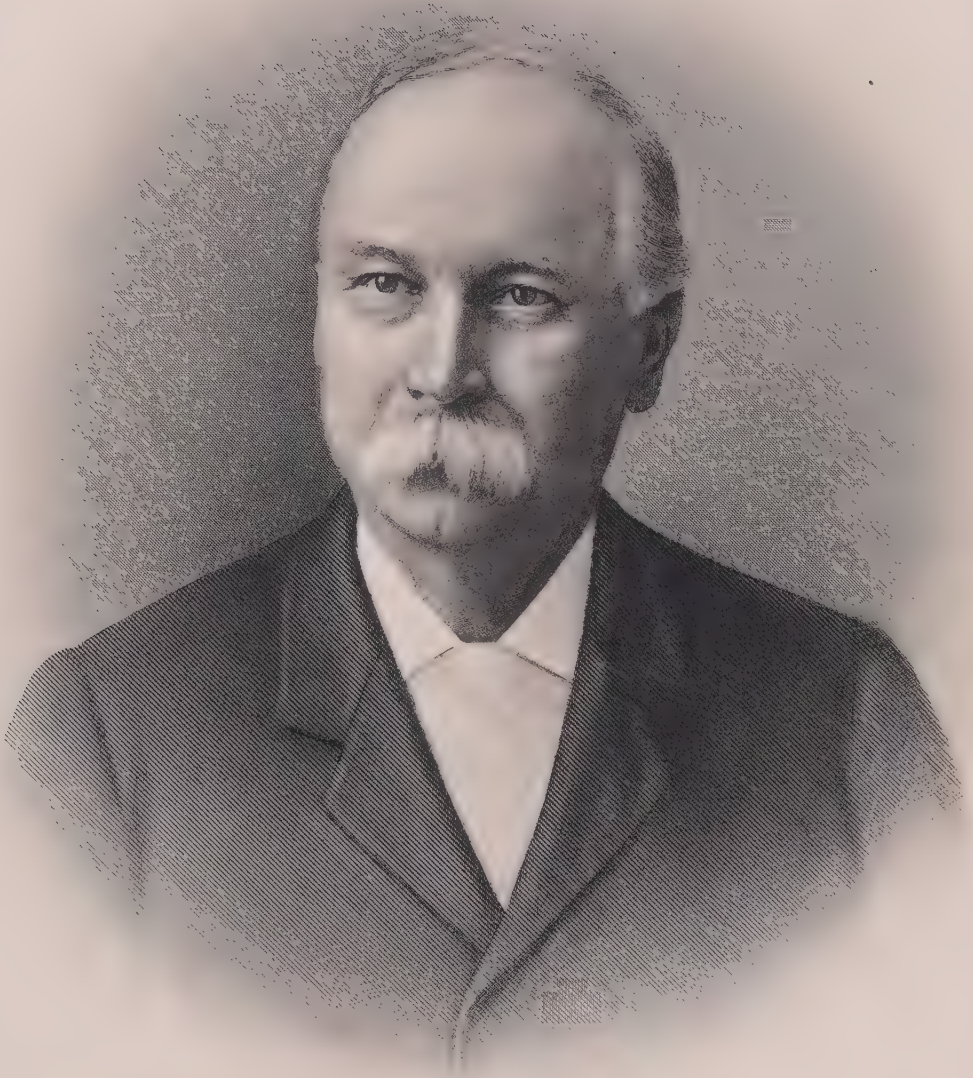
He married March 23, 1874, Miss Minnie Better, of Centreville, Waterloo County. She died October 3, 1893. They had two daughters, Rosetta, the wife of Dr. James Campbell of Tottenham; and Melinda, who is the wife of Charles Eno of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Hibner married (second) November 6, 1894, Miss Elizabeth Shirk of Kitchener, daughter of Abraham and Lucy (Buckler) Shirk, but there has been no issue. Mr. and Mrs. Hibner are members of Zion Evangelical church.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM SIMPSON, one of the most prominent men in Guelph, Ontario, and one with a particularly long and meritorious military record, was born in Guelph on June 28, 1880. Colonel Simpson is a son of David and Jemima (Hewer) Simpson, and a grandson, on the maternal side, of a pioneer woman, who lived in Guelph before the advent of John Galt, her father having settled in this district during the year 1827. David Simpson, the father, was also born in Guelph, on March 13, 1854, and he remained in this vicinity until 1907 when he removed with his family to Toronto where they remained until the time of his death, which sad event occurred on November 18, 1918. The mother, Jemima (Hewer) Simpson, who was also a native of Guelph, is, at the date of the writing of this biographical history, (1926) still residing in Toronto. David and Jemima (Hewer) Simpson were the parents of seven children: 1. Letitia, who died in infancy. 2. William McDougal, who died in infancy. 3. William, of whom more follows. 4. George Norman, who now resides in Toronto. 5. Evelina who is now Mrs. E. S. Hebberton, and who now resides in Boston, Massachusetts; 6. Gertrude, who married J. A. Livingstone of the T. Eaton Company, of Toronto. 7. Margaret, who now resides at home, in Toronto.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Simpson, the second son and third child of the above parents, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, and he later attended the Guelph High School. At the age of fifteen, however, he branched out for himself, receiving his first real contact with the world of commerce in the capacity of office boy in the

"Herald" a daily publication of Guelph. There he remained for about four years, after which he resigned to become assistant accountant for C. Kloepper in the wholesale carriage business. He retained this position until the year 1901. He then made his first contact with the world of things military, and it was thus he was destined to make his greatest mark. Enlisting in the Canadian Militia, the 16th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, during the year 1900, he soon rose to the position of brigade trumpeter. On March 7, 1901, he transferred his enlistment for active service in the Boer War, proceeding to South Africa with the Canadian Contingent of the South African Constabulary. He held the rank of non-commissioned officer in this organization, his immediate commander being the late Colonel Sam B. Steele. Thus he served until December 31, 1902, when he left the army to enter the Civil Service of the Transvaal Government, his post being that of private secretary to the Collector of Revenue in the Witwatersrand District. There he served for a period of about four months, when he left to join the staff of the Public Works, a branch department of the South African Constabulary, in which organization he became, later, the chief accountant for the Transvaal and Orange Free State. During the greater part of all this service, Major D. S. McInnes, of Hamilton, Ontario, was his immediate chief. Colonel Simpson remained thus in the Transvaal until the month of July, 1906, when, after having received several promotions, he returned to Canada, arriving there during the month of October, 1906. In the following month, November, of that same year, he returned to Guelph where he re-entered the plant of the "Guelph Herald," the publication where he had obtained his first position. This time, however, he was appointed the advertising and business manager, work in which he remained until the outbreak of the World War. At once the old urge arose within him, and although, to quote his own words, he had, in 1908, "sworn off khaki for life," he "got the fever again," and eagerly threw his lot with the rest. He at once volunteered his services, and that of the old 16th Battery, having received authority, in October, 1914, to organize that unit for this purpose. He himself was previously commissioned in the 11th Battery, but in the early part of the following year was promoted to captain, having but just previously been appointed adjutant of the Brigade. Early in 1914, as has been said, he took over the command of the 16th Battery with the rank of captain; and in November of that same year he received his majority. His Battery trained until May, 1915, after which they proceeded overseas under his command. They were soon sent up to the front, and after a year of active service, Major Simpson was sent back to England as a casualty. In January, 1917, he was again put upon active duty, however, and appointed to the command of the Reserve Brigade of Canadian Field



Henry Macklin

Artillery. In June of that year, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and he served as such until February, 1919, when he was again returned to the hospital. And while still upon the hospital list he was sent back to Canada, arriving there during the month of July, 1919. On December 4, 1919, he was formally relieved of all further military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. He has not, however, severed all connection with things military, for at the present time he is the officer in command of the 11th Field Brigade, Canadian Artillery, his rank being that of lieutenant-colonel. For his service, and in recognition of the meritorious work he performed, Colonel Simpson is the recipient of the long-service medal, and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Medal. Indeed, it required more than a year for Colonel Simpson to fully recover from illness and injuries received in the service.

Upon the complete return of his health, he soon began to take his proper place in the world of civilian affairs. In the month of January, 1921, he became interested in northern Ontario through the Lightning River Gold Mines, Limited, of which he is now not only a director but the secretary and treasurer. In October, 1923, he became secretary and manager of the Guelph Chamber of Commerce, and as time went on his interests broadened generally until now he holds the following positions: secretary and treasurer of the Guelph Motor Club, the Guelph Retail Merchants' Association, the Public Safety Committee, the Soldiers' Memorial Day Committee, the War Memorial Association, secretary of the Guelph Musical Society, the Guelph Cross Country Run and Road Races Association; secretary and treasurer of the Boy Scouts Association, and of the Waverly Lodge, No. 361, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also president of the Guelph Garrison Badminton Club, and of the 16th Battery Overseas Association, as well as being the officer in command of the Guelph Garrison. He is a director of the Guelph Horticultural Society; and he has been quite active in the amateur theatricals of Guelph, helping to a very considerable extent in the production of their best pieces of work. He has also been active in the club and social life of Guelph, and he is now affiliated with the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Chosen Friends' Society, the Guelph Golf and Country Club, and he is also a member of the South Wellington Conservative Association, having taken a particularly active part in the work of this organization. He is a justice of the peace in and for the county of Wellington.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Simpson married, July 30, 1906, in South Africa, Margaret Johnstone Saunders, a daughter of James Saunders who was formerly of Scotland, but who became interested in gold mining in South Africa. The Colonel and Mrs. Simpson have no children. They maintain their residence in Guelph, in which community

they attend the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, in which Colonel Simpson has always taken an active part.

WILLIAM JOHN ARMSTRONG—That this is the name of the head of the firm of W. J. Armstrong, Limited, every citizen of Guelph is fully aware, not only because Mr. Armstrong is a successful business man, but also because the family to which he belongs is one of the oldest in the community.

William Armstrong, great-grandfather of William John Armstrong, came to Eramosa township in 1882, and his son, William Armstrong (2), carried on the carriage building business in Guelph. David Armstrong, son of William Armstrong (2), was associated in business with his father under the name of William Armstrong and Son. He married Anna Steele, and both he and his wife are now deceased.

William John Armstrong, son of David and Anna (Steele) Armstrong, was born in Guelph, Ontario, August 24, 1872, and received his education in the schools of that place and in those of Fergus. At the age of sixteen he left school and went to learn upholstering with Morlock Brothers, with whom he remained about eighteen months. He then went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and thence to New York where, for a period of eighteen years, he was connected with various concerns. In 1907, Mr. Armstrong returned to Guelph and was employed there and at Kincardine until 1911, when he went to Vancouver, British Columbia, and there followed his trade. In 1915 he returned once more to Guelph and organized the firm of W. J. Armstrong, manufacturers of furniture. In 1916 he was joined by T. M. Anderson, and the style was changed to the W. J. Armstrong Company. In September, 1918, the company was made a limited one, being known as the W. J. Armstrong, Limited. In politics Mr. Armstrong is a Conservative, but has never held any public office. He and his family are members of St. James' Anglican Church.

William John Armstrong married, April 30, 1911, at Guelph, Mabel Louise Stanley, daughter of William and Fidelia (Pritchard) Stanley, of Parkhill, Ontario, and they are the parents of two children: Fidelia, born in Guelph, and Nora, born in Vancouver.

William J. Armstrong inherits the commercial ability of his father and grandfather, and his wise and honourable exercise of that talent has made him one of the leading business men of his home community, the city of Guelph, to which, after more than one prolonged absence, he has finally returned.

HENRY MACKLIN, J.P.—Of Irish birth, a staunch patriot, historian, educator and orator, Henry Macklin, J.P., deceased, was one of the most outstanding and respected citizens of London.

Devoted to his family and to the welfare of his city, his life was active and fruitful, and his memory is held in highest respect and honour by all with whom he came in contact. To him is due the founding of a valuable historical society, and the broadening of public interest in the culture of reading.

Born in Ireland, he was the son of the late Edgar and Mary (Fearn) Macklin, his father supervisor of Inland Revenue in Sligo and Dublin. He received an excellent education at the best private schools, and began the study of law at the age of eighteen years. The law profession lost its appeal to him, and he decided to emigrate to Canada, where he settled in London and engaged in business for many years, and during the past twenty years of his life became one of the best known assignees. His especial interests were in the fields of history, tradition, and education and books. He was an eloquent speaker, and attracted a large and cultured audience whenever he gave an address. He was respected and had the affection of all classes of people. He was considered a leader, and his knowledge and judgment were sought and his advice followed; he attracted to himself the best that the community had to offer, and gave freely of the intellect and the energy that he could give in return. In politics he was a strong Conservative, and in 1889 received the nomination for North Middlesex County, which he declined. He was several times nominated by his party, for the city of London, but he held no desire to accept these honours. He was deeply interested in educational matters in the community, and accepted the appointment as first chairman of the London Public Library Board, serving as a valued member for many years. He was also one of the founders of the London and Middlesex Historical Society, being president, treasurer and honorary president, respectively. He was considered a most faithful Mason, and was Chaplain of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, for more than thirty years. A devout churchman, he was a member of St. Paul's Cathedral, and also of the Synod of Huron, in which he actively participated as a member of its Executive Committee, serving nearly forty years. He also served for many years as a member of the Senate of the Western University and on the Huron College Council. In 1909 he was appointed Justice of Peace and was holding that office at the time of his death in 1923. His burial in the Woodland Cemetery was largely attended by the hundreds who wished to give him honour and respect. His only surviving brother, Brigadier-General James E. Macklin, U.S.A., died in 1926, and was buried with military honours at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Henry Macklin married Kate Macklin, a relative of his own, and six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters. Two of their daughters are well known educators, patriotic, and devoted to their mother and home. Two of his sons became prominent physicians, Dr. Edgar

Macklin, practising for many years in London, and Dr. H. Percy Macklin, in Lewiston, Michigan.

JOHN HENRY LAND, for over thirty years connected with the assessment department at the City Hall of Hamilton, Ontario, is now retired but continues to hold the high respect of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Land is in his eightieth year. His great-grandfather, Robert Land, came to Hamilton, Ontario, after the American Revolution and settled there. His grandfather was also a Robert Land, youngest son of the original settler, and his father was John Land, born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1806.

John Henry Land was born in Hamilton, September, 19, 1846. He attended the local public schools, one being a log schoolhouse and another held in the Presbyterian Church in those days when education was being carried on under pioneer conditions. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm until 1870, when he went into the wood business with his brother-in-law, the firm being known as Land & Crisp. Later he and Mr. Crisp closed out their wood business and carried on a straw hat business known as the Hamilton Hat Company, which they conducted until 1876 when they sold out. Mr. Land then became connected with the firm of Simmons & Evel, casket manufacturers, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and from there went to the Canada Loan and Banking Company as cashier. In 1878 he became secretary to the Royal Templars, and in 1899 was appointed to the assessment department at City Hall, where he remained until 1922, a period of thirty-three years. In that year he retired on account of ill health. Mr. Land has long taken a keen interest in local history and serves as president of the Wentworth Historical Society, having formerly held the office of secretary. For many years he has been active as a Mason. He joined The Barton Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at an early date, took the Scottish Rites in 1874, and the Lodge of Perfection up to the eighteenth degree. He is a member of St. Thomas's Anglican Church, and in politics is a Conservative, true to the United Empire Loyalist traditions of his forefathers. In 1863 he became a member of the Volunteer Field Battery of Hamilton, and served as trumpeter until 1868. He was awarded a medal in the Fenian Raid.

Mr. Land married (first) Mary Crisp, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Crisp, and of this marriage there was one daughter, Gertrude, who married J. E. Orr, of Fruitland, Ontario. He married (second) Priscilla Filman, daughter of Peter and Mary Filman, of Barton, Ontario, the marriage taking place in Barton, July 28, 1880. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Esther, who married Arthur Fearman, of Calgary. 2. Alberta. 3. Kate Edna. 4. Priscilla Pauline, who married Charles M. Clinton, of Burlington, Ontario. 5. Aimee, who married George A. Hancock, residents

of Ontario. 6. Jeannette Lucile Margarite, who married C. A. McMahon, of Hamilton, Ontario. 7. Muriel Isabel. 8. Hannah Dorothy, who married Renton G. Hawkins, of St. Thomas, Ontario.

WILLIAM STOKES—Of all the ways in which a man may serve his state, there is none, perhaps, so gallant and at the same time so exacting as being a soldier. Such service requires that a man shall give up his business, close his home, and in every other way end his commercial and private work and enterprise, and at the end, when the military life is closed however temporarily, all the loose threads of private life must be resumed—with all that this implies in the way of difficulty and dismay. And yet, despite such difficulties, William Stokes is not only the veteran of two wars and many battles, but he is also a successful commercial man as well. He has, indeed, gone even further, for he has found time in which to serve the people of his community in a public capacity other than the army.

Mr. Stokes was born July 19, 1881, at Fingal, Ontario, the son of James and Sarah Jane (Firth) Stokes. James Stokes, the father, was a market gardener of Fingal, and a man who lived to be seventy-five years of age, dying, in Fingal, a respected citizen and a beloved man. Sarah Jane (Firth) Stokes, the mother, was born in Old Charlton, London, England, a resident of Fingal. The education of their son, William Stokes, was received in the public and continuation schools of Fingal, and immediately after completing his scholastic studies he was apprenticed to the baker's trade. Shortly after this he became a sailor on various vessels plying the Great Lakes, and he later enlisted as a member of the 3rd Special Service Battalion, garrison duty, Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained for one year. He was discharged in 1901 so as to secure enlistment in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. This organization was assigned to active duty at once in the Boer War, South Africa. Mr. Stokes was under fire in numerous battles during this conflict, and was wounded in the engagement of Klen Harts River. He continued in active service, however, until peace had been restored, in 1902, when, upon his return to Ontario, he was discharged and at once secured employment at St. Thomas as a brakeman on the Michigan Central Railway. He remained with this transport company until the World War broke out, and in 1915, he resigned to enlist as a sergeant of the 70th Elgin Company, an infantry regiment. This outfit was trained at London, Ontario, over a period of two months, and when the 91st Regiment was organized Mr. Stokes was sent back to St. Thomas to become a part of their ranks. In June, 1916, he was ordered overseas with this regiment. In France he was attached to the 2nd Battalion and saw almost continuous service along the Western Front over a period of time extending

through many months. He was wounded three times; first at Vimy Ridge, second at Fresnoy, and the third time at Passchendale; after which he was invalided back to England where he spent three months in the base hospital at Liverpool. Just prior to being sent to the hospital, Mr. Stokes had participated in many battles, among the more important of which were the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Fresnoy, and Hill 70, Passchendale. After his convalescence in the hospital at Bear Wood, Wokeingham, he was transferred to the Canadian Training School at Box Hill, near Hastings, England. Because of the extent of his wounds he was never permitted to return to France, but was kept on duty as orderly room sergeant until the armistice was signed and the terrific conflict had been brought to an end. Upon discharge, he returned to St. Thomas, Ontario, with the rank of lieutenant in His Majesty's Forces; and in February, 1919, he resumed his position with the Michigan Central Railway where he was almost immediately promoted to the position of conductor.

It was shortly after this time that Mr. Stokes became prominent in a public capacity. He now has the honour of being, since 1921, Alderman; past president of the St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council; past president of the Labour Educational Association for the Province of Ontario; past president of the Independent Labour Party; in 1922-23 was chairman of the board of Fire and Light Committees; and in 1924, 1925 and 1926 he served as chairman of the Board of Works. At one time he served as delegate of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the American Federation of Labour; and he has also acted as local organizer at St. Thomas for the above organizations.

Mr. Stokes is a past president of the Grand Army of United Veterans; and a member of the Great War Veterans. He is particularly strong in his fraternal affiliations, being associated with the St. Thomas Lodge, No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons; the Palestine Chapter, No. 54, Royal Arch Masons; the Burleigh Preceptory, N. T., No. 21, London Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix, London; the Moore Consistory, Hamilton, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and the Mocha Temple, London, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a contributing member of the Edna Rebecca Lodge, No. 14, and the St. Thomas Lodge, No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also active in Lodge No. 36, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 47; and he is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, Bexhill, England.

William Stokes married, June 29, 1904, Ella Marie Ross, the daughter of the late Police Sergeant Ross and Annie (Adams) Ross of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are the parents of six children; Ross William; Albert Edward; Victor Erne Adams; Helen Irene; Firth Elgin; and Kenneth Kerwood Stokes.

